

# THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.

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**THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.**  
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Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name.

All letters on business or containing remittances must be addressed to Mr. Charles Starn, Houston, Texas.

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**NOTICE.**

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**For the T. W. Banner.**  
**BRAND on the Church in Texas.**

An article under the above caption, from the undersigned, appeared in your issue of Jan. 18th, but which, thanks to our postal facilities did not meet my eye until four days since. I am not disappointed that you do not agree with some of the views expressed in that article nor am I in the least dissatisfied that you decline any part of the responsibility of those sentiments. I am not disposed either to question your estimate of the number of Methodists who harmonize in the views expressed on class meetings as I have no means of ascertaining whether many or few are of the same way of thinking.

The Banner, of the 5th of April has just reached me, containing an article on class meetings, by "Senex," designed as a reply to "Essayist." "Senex" gives your humble correspondent a very flattering notice—approves his remarks generally, but decidedly objects to the "dumper on class meetings." Now "Senex," with all the wisdom of age and varied experience, together with a cultivated understanding, has misapprehended the point of Essayist's objection.

Essayist did not, and does not, say that he is opposed to class meetings; he is a lover of the church to which they are peculiar and would gladly see it accomplishing all the good in our State, and in the world, for which its means of usefulness qualifies it—nor for the world would he take from it any of its pristine glory, or means of accomplishing its great work of love. Change merely for the sake of novelty is decidedly objectionable, and should not be adopted unless called for by the changes in society, and the tastes of the age; but when circumstances render old usages impracticable, then should usages be made to conform to the condition of things as they are, and not as they have been.

The Methodist Church as a distinct organization was the result, under Divine Providence, of circumstances, which the world would denounce accidental. The great Wesley had no idea of organizing a separate or distinct branch of the general church of Christ—he only followed the teachings of the spirit, and the openings of Providence. The consequence was the institution of the Methodist societies, with their rules and regulations, which, in his judgment, were most conducive to personal piety, and the discrimination of scriptural holiness. Neither you, Mr. Editor, nor "Senex" controverts my proposition that prudential usages should be made to conform to the wants of the age in which we live. Some of the usages of early methodism are now obsolete. Where is morning five o'clock preaching? Where are the hand societies? Why have they ceased to exist? Can "Senex" tell us why "thrift, spick, or wote" them down? Was their institution a mistake? Were they not practicable and useful? Certainly, they were so found at one time, but that they were once so does not prove them so now. Inspired apostles once thought, and doubtless correctly, that it was expedient for christians to have a community of goods; circumstances called for such an arrangement. But what christian community or church institution ever think of going back to first principles so far as to adopt the common fund system? The idea is never entertained now, but by a few weak-headed dreamers, whose brains have been turned by the lectures of Fourier, Robert Owen, or Fanny Wright.

"Senex" charitably insinuates that Essayist's christian garments are a "moth-eaten" and his "silver and gold cankered." Essayist is not opposed to class meetings—indeed he has found, and still finds, them profitable, and is attached to them from long habit and early association; but will "Senex" tell us why it is that on some entire circuits, where there are large societies, no class-meeting is held save when the minister visits them? Will he tell us, too, why some members do

not meet in class half a dozen times a year and yet are recognized as church members? All that was objected to in the former article was the continuation of the church law making attendance on class meetings a test of membership, when its observance was no longer enforced. To be consistent, we must do one of two things—either conform to the statute, or repeal it. If attendance on class meetings were to be no longer made a test of membership, then they would stand upon the same ground as do the Presbyterian conference or the Baptist social prayer meetings.

I see that "Watchman" of Eastern Texas, has been discussing extensively through your columns, the subject commenced by myself, but has occupied ground which your humble servant did not design to do and has it is to be hoped, accomplished good in giving his view of the subject.

I hope that good may result to the church, by all our efforts to serve her and to the advancement of Biblical truth, which is sometimes subserved by the weakest instrumentalities.

Yours, **ESSAYIST.**

**For the T. W. Banner.**  
**PLEASANT RETREAT, June 1851.**  
*To Sister D., who wishes her daughter to acquire all the accomplishments of the day.*

DEAR SISTER:—It was with no little surprise and regret, that I learned a day or two since, that you were favorable to the effort some of our fashionable friends are making to establish a dancing school in our midst; and that you had consented that your daughter should become a scholar. I have been anticipating for some time a revival in our church, and have observed with feelings of deep satisfaction and thankfulness, a growing spirit of inquiry upon the subject of religion among a number of our young acquaintances; and when I heard that a dancing school was in contemplation, I sincerely hoped that it would prove a failure, knowing its tendency to draw off the mind from all serious reflection, and deaden the power of conviction upon the heart. And I little thought that it would receive support from one who years ago had renounced the world with all its pomp and vanity, and whose profession had on all other subjects appeared consistent. Your plea, I understand for the step you have taken, is that you feel it your duty to afford your daughter every advantage within your power, and wish her to possess every accomplishment that others around her enjoy. This feeling is natural upon your part, and when properly decided, will ever lead you to promote her highest and best interest. But let me inquire, will this be attained by affording her an opportunity of securing this accomplishment as it is termed. A short time since I heard you express yourself duly concerned respecting her spiritual welfare, and lamented her thoughtlessness and disposition to choose the things of this world, and neglect the salvation of her soul. And let me ask, will this new accomplishment tend to impress upon her mind the folly of pursuing the pleasures of this world and incline her heart to that "strait and narrow way which leads to heaven"? Many years ago you dedicated your child to the Lord in baptism, and promised to "train it up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," and are you now fulfilling that solemn vow. Think of the influence the love of this fashionable amusement will exert over her mind when she is brought to reflect upon the worth of her soul. How hard it will be for her to desert the ball room and forsake the circle of her gay associates. Have you viewed the subject in this light, or have you been looking merely to her earthly interests and enjoyments. Did you ask God to direct you in this matter? Can you now improve the blessing of heaven upon the step? While your daughter is in the ball room, or away from home at the Cotillon party—can you retire to your closet, and there pray that God would send his Holy Spirit to her heart, and teach her to view aright the things of this world, to lead her to the foot of the cross, and direct her to the service of him, who said "unless you deny yourselves and take up your cross and follow me you cannot be my disciples"? Can you now approach your child and converse with her upon the subject of religion as you have formerly done? I fear the course you have adopted will silence your prayer and put an end to your admonitions. I have said nothing about the various excuses usually advanced to justify this folly of the age—that dancing will render the person graceful and easy in her carriage and deportment, as though an artificial manner, could surpass that grace that nature ever imparts—or the absurdity of sending your child to seek accomplishments from persons, whose you would not wish her to associate with under any other circumstances, for I believe I am addressing a christian,—one who is governed by higher motives than mere worldly interest, or love for momentary pleasure. I have therefore noticed its influence upon her religious character alone, and trust that these few reflections which are written with feelings of the utmost kindness and respect, will lead you to withdraw your influence from the school of folly, and in all respects to refuse to be "conformed to the things of this world."

Yours truly, **NATHAN.**

**For the T. W. Banner.**  
**Trismus Nascentium.**

The lock-jaw of children appears to prevail very extensively in this country, and negro children appear to be especially predisposed to the disease from the first to the tenth day after birth, and it has invariably proved fatal. Having been frequently consulted in regard to its character, cause and cure, and the universal fatality attending the disease, induced me to examine the subject with great care, and for the benefit of those who may own slaves, and to some extent of the medical profession, I hope should it only elicit investigation, I here communicate the result of my investigations, with some of the experiments of the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is the opinion of many that the locality, foul air, vitiated milk, taking cold local irritation, the umbilical cord being too tightly tied, &c., predispose to the disease; but we must look beyond that for its true cause, we must examine it physiologically, and take into consideration the effects of substances administered, too, or taken by the mother while the child is in utero and notice also the impressibility of its nervous system, and then the remedies too frequently resorted to during parturition by allopathic physicians to expedite labor and interfere with the normal efforts of nature, viz: Ergot opium, camphor, &c. We will examine the effects of these remedies directly upon the uterus and fetus.

Rambesotham saw convulsions in children produced by giving ergot to the mothers. Holt found the children livid with blue lips; dry, wrinkled skin; they grew rapidly thin; cried much and usually died convulsed. Carlet found the too violent compression of the skull, caused by the too violent action of the ergot, give rise to hydrocephalus, the first year. The effect upon the child varies according to the length of time which elapse between the administration of the drug and the termination of the birth. If the latter take place speedily, the probability is that the child will be born alive. Its death is commonly ascribed to the excitation of the uterus by the action of the ergot, which differs from the normal activity of the uterus in this—that the contractions are not followed by complete relaxation of its fibres.

Instead of this alternation, we have a continuous pain, kept up with more or less suffering and never quite intermitting. The effect of this contraction of the uterine fibres, on the large blood-vessels which traverse the substance of the uterus on their way to the placenta, must be to hinder the circulation in a greater or less degree. This result must act prejudicially to the child, mechanically; but physiologically it is much more important and manifest, acting as it does on the nervous system, and thus causing effects of various degrees of intensity, from spasmodic contractions of the muscles to the death of the child. Whether we call it tetanus, trismus, opisthotonus, emprosthotonus or pleurothotonus, it is evident that it all originates from irritation of the nerves, and especially those of the spine. That the circulating fluids may exert an influence on the fetus appears from the known fact that constitutional diseases may be communicated to it, and that substances taken into the stomach of the mother affects her offspring, is proved by the experiments of Magendie, who detected in the fetus the smell of the camphor and the colour of the madder he had administered to the mother.

It is farther demonstrated by the case detailed by Dr Antrepoint, in which the fetus was poisoned by the opium which the mother had swallowed. It is proven by the above facts, that the administration of ergot or any substance to produce the forcible expansion of the fetus, may prove dangerous to it, if sufficient time elapses between its being taken and the birth being accomplished, for the drug to be absorbed and to develop its various influences. According to Dr Beatty, about two hours is required for this to take place. The gossypium was believed by Dr. Bouchele, of Miss., to be employed by the slaves of the South for the purpose of producing abortion. (United States Dispensatory, page 356.) I practiced several years in the same neighborhood with Dr. Bouchele, and there was a plantation of 60 or 70 negroes, where the increase of them was entirely by some means, and we supposed it to be that. If they are in possession of an agent that will produce abortion or prevent conception, it is evident that it acts especially upon the uterus, and will affect the fetus while in utero, and if it fails to produce abortion it will at least produce a predisposition to trismus, hydrocephalus &c. I hope the few hints above given will elicit investigation and enable us to ascertain the cause, notwithstanding its occult character and so enable us to prevent, or at least cure it when produced. The treatment I would recommend, is to give the tincture of Belladonna and Nuxvomica alternately every few minutes in very small doses, aided by cold baths, and keeping the bowels freely open.

H. C. PARKER.  
Houston, July 10th, 1851.

**Exposition of Romans: 1923.**  
"19. For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God."  
20. For the creature was made subject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope.  
21. Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God.  
22. For we know that the whole creation groaneth, and travaileth in pain together until now.  
23. And not only they, but ourselves also which have the first fruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our bodies."

This passage is generally acknowledged to be obscure and difficult, and I suppose it is on this account that Universalists seize it as a proof text. A variety of explanations of it have been given by different authors. The following are the most important and consistent.

1. Some refer it to the brute creation as suffering by the cruelty of man in his sinful state, and from which suffering they are relieved in the proportion that men are humanized and Christianized by the Gospel, by which they are constituted sons of God.
2. Others connect it with the humanistic creation which, according to Gen. 3: 17, was cursed for man's sake, but which curse shall at the day of final tribulation be removed and we are to have a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.—2 Pet. 3: 13. Those who take this view regard the whole as a bold prosopopoeia, or are in rhetoric by which inanimate and irrational beings or objects are represented as acting and speaking under the influence of desire and strong expectation.
3. Dr. Withby and others refer it to the Gentile world, and regard it as fulfilled in the gathering of them into the Church under the Gospel dispensation.

Either of these views is far preferable to the Universalist exposition—yet plausible as they are, they are not quite satisfactory—Hence in giving you the fourth theory, I give you my own views of this passage.

4. This passage refers to the whole human family (not including the inanimate or brute creation, only so far as they may be incidentally affected by the moral condition of the human race) in contradistinction from actual believers in the Lord Jesus Christ.

In the light of this theory, I explain these passages as follows:

1. By the term creature, and creation, we understand all the descendants of Adam.
2. By vanity, we understand the same as is meant by the *language of corruption*—that state of spiritual bondage, and subjection to the worst passions of corrupt humanity, under which the heathen world did then, and does now groan, and from which they generally desire to be delivered.
3. By their being made "subject to vanity not willingly" we understand the Apostle to reaffirm what he declares so emphatically in the 5th chapter of this epistle—viz: that "by the offence of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation"; that is the descendants of Adam are laboring under evils introduced into the world by the agency of Adam, their federal head, and in regard to which they had originally no will, or actual participation whatever.
4. "By reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope." The meaning of this we conceive to be that God brought the posterity of Adam into conscious being, notwithstanding his sin, and notwithstanding they were to be thereby "subject to vanity" because he had determined to redeem the world—hence this subjection of vanity was connected with hope, and the means of salvation.
5. By the groaning, travailling, waiting and earnest expectation of the creature I understand that consciousness of guilt, wretchedness and desire and expectation of a moral and spiritual deliverer, which generally prevailed anterior to the coming of Christ.
6. By the deliverance spoken of in the 21st verse, I understand the removal of the darkened state; the general relief which the Gospel professes to man, and which, in those who improve it, is heightened into the "glorious liberty of the sons of God."

In the 23d verse, he goes on to say, that as the whole creation, or race as a whole, look for the Gospel state, so we, (who now enjoy the Gospel state) who have the first fruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves, groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our bodies"—waiting for that higher state to which we are heirs through Christ—the resurrection of our bodies and eternal life.—*Rev. D. Holmes in Debate with Austin, on Universal Salvation, and Endless Punishment.*

Some idea of the cost of royalty in England may be formed from the fact that the Prince of Wales, though under ten years of age has a revenue of nearly \$500,000 per annum from the Duchy of Cornwall.

**The Fishes.**  
Great has been their power in the world. They resounded amidst the courts of the tabernacle; they floated through the lofty and solemn spaces of the temple. They were sung with glory in the halls of Zion, they were sung with sorrow by the streams of Babel. And when Israel had passed away the harp of David was still awakened in the church of Christ. In all the eras and ages of that church, from the hymn which first it whispered in an upper chamber, until its anthems filled the earth, the inspiration of the royal prophet has enaptured its devotions, and ennobled its rituals.

And thus it has been, not alone in the august cathedral or the rustic chapel—Chorus, by the winds of heaven, they have swelled through God's own temple of the sky and stars; they have rolled over the broad desert of Asia, in the mists and vapors of ten thousand hermits. They have rung through the deep valleys of the Alps, in the sobbing voices of the forlorn Waldenses; through the steep and caves of Scottish Covenanters; through the woods and wilds of primitive America, in the heroic lullabies of the early pilgrims.

Nor is it in the congregation alone, that David has given to the religious heart a voice. He has given an utterance also for its privacy, for the bowing invalid—soothing the dreariness of pain, softening the monotony of heavy times, supplying the prayer or the promise, with which to break the midnight and the sleepless hour; for the unhappy, to give them words of sadness by which to relieve their disquieted and their cast down souls; by which to murmur the pains of Heaven alone should bear; for the patient, when the arrows of conviction rattle in his breast when the light of grace would seem departed and the ear of mercy closed—then David gives the cry of his own impassioned devotion, in supplication and confession. And when contrition has found repose and the tongue of lamentation been stilled by the assurance of peace, he gives the hymn of his exultant and his grateful praise.—*Gita.*

**A Chapter for Years: Eusebius.**  
Walking the other day with a valued friend, who had been confined to his room for a week or two by sickness, he remarked that a husband might learn a good lesson by being occasionally confined to his house, having in this way a good opportunity of witnessing the cares and never-ending toils of his wife, whose burdens and duties and patient endurance he might never have understood. There is a great deal in this thought—perhaps enough for an editorial. Men, especially young men, are called by their business during the day mostly away from home, returning only at the hours of meals, and as they see nearly the same routine of duty they begin to think it is their lot to perform all the drudgery, and to be overlooked with all the weight of care and responsibility. But such a man has a very wrong view of the case; he needs an opportunity for more extended observation—and it is perhaps, for this very reason, that a kind Providence arrests him by sickness that while suffering pain he may learn what he would fail to observe in health. We have recently seen a great many things said to wives, expounding their faults, perhaps magnifying them, and expounding to them in none of the kindest terms their duty, and the offices pertaining to a woman's sphere. Now we believe that wives as a whole, are really better than they are admitted to be. We doubt if there can be found a large number of wives who are disagreeable and negligent, without some palpable coldness or short coming on the part of their husbands. So far as we have had an opportunity for observation, they are far more devoted and faithful than those who style themselves their lords and who, by the custom of society, have other and generally more pleasant duties to perform. We protest then against these lectures, so often and so obtrusively addressed to the ladies, and insist upon it that they must most of them have been written by some fastidious lachrymator, who knew no better, or by some inconsiderate husband, who deserve to have been belabored to the end of their lives.

But is there nothing to be said on the other side? Are husbands so generally the perfect, amiable, injured beings they are so often represented to be? Men sometimes declare that their wives' extravagancies have picked their pockets—that their never-ceasing tongues have robbed them of their peace, and their general disagreeableness has driven them to the tavern and gaming table; but this is generally the wicked excuse for a most wicked life on their own part. The fact is, men often lose their interest in their homes by their own neglect to make their homes interesting and pleasant. It should never be forgotten that the wife has rights—as sacred after marriage as before—and a good husband's devotion to the wife after marriage will concede her quite as much attention as the Prince of Wales, though under ten years of age has a revenue of nearly \$500,000 per annum from the Duchy of Cornwall.

accepting an invitation to spend an evening in a company where his lady-love had not been invited. Is he always so particular after marriage? During the days of courtship his gallantry would demand that he should make himself agreeable to her—after marriage it often happens that he thinks more of being agreeable to himself. How often does it happen that married men, after having been away from home, the live long day, during which the wife has toiled at her duties, to go in the evening to some place of amusement, and leave her to toil on, uncheered and unhappy. How often does it happen that her blindest efforts pass unobserved and unrewarded by a smile—and her best efforts are rebuffed by a fault-finding husband. How often does it happen even when evening is spent at home, that it is employed idly in reading, or some other way which does not recognize a wife's right to share in the enjoyments even of the fireside.

Look ye husbands, for a moment, and remember what your wife was when you took her, not from compulsion, but from your choice—a choice, based probably, on what you then considered her superiority to all others. She was young—perhaps the idol of a happy home; she was gay and blithe as a lark and the brothers and sisters at her father's fireside cherished her as an object of endearment. Yet she left all to join her destiny with yours to make your home happy, and to do all that woman's love could prompt, and woman's ingenuity devise, to meet your wishes and lighten the burdens which might press upon you in your pilgrimage. She, of course, had her expectations too. She could not entertain feelings which promised so much without forming some idea of reciprocation on your part, and she did expect you would, after marriage, perform those kind offices of which you were so lavish in the days of betrothment. She became your wife and left her own home for yours—burst asunder, left her, the bands of love which had bound her to her father's fireside, and sought no other boon, than your affection; and it may be the ease and delicacy of a home of indulgence. And now what must be her feelings, if she gradually awakes to the consciousness that you love her less than before? That your evenings are spent abroad, that you only come home at all to satisfy the demands of your hunger, and to find a resting place for your head when weary, or a nurse for your sick chamber when diseased.

Why did she leave the bright hearth of her youthful days? Why did you ask her to give up the enjoyment of her happy home? Was it simply to darn your stockings, mend your clothes, take care of your children, and watch over your sick bed? What it mere to conduce to your own comfort? Or were there some understanding that she was to be made happy in her connection with the man she dared to love?

Nor is the answer sufficient that you give her a home, that you feed and cloth her—You do this for your help—you would do it for an indifferent housekeeper. She is your wife, and unless you attend to her wants, and in some way answer the expectations which you raised before marriage, you need not wonder if she be dejected, and her heart sinks into insensibility—but if this be so, think well who is the cause of it. We repeat it, very few women make indifferent wives, whose feelings have not been met with some outward shock—by the indifference or thoughtlessness of their husbands. It is our candid opinion, that in a large majority of the instances of domestic misery, the man is the aggressor.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

**Transit of Venus.**  
It will be eighty-two years to-morrow since that rare phenomenon, the transit of the planet Venus across the Sun's disc, which took place on the 3d of June, 1769. The following notice of it we find in the Boston Gazette, of Monday, June 5th, 1769—"After a long course of cloudy weather, the latter part of May, it cleared up, and last Saturday was very fair, and afforded a fine opportunity of viewing the Transit of Venus.—That curious phenomenon was carefully observed at Cambridge with excellent instruments, and found to happen very near the calculation at the end of Professor Winthrop's lectures on the Transit lately published.—The Weekly News Letter of June 8th, adds, 'So extremely rare are these phenomena, that till this was observed in 1761, there never was but one seen before, since the Creation, and that by two persons only, and now this opportunity is past, the present race of mankind may take leave of these Transits, as no other will happen till the 9th of December, 1874.'—*Boston Transcript, 2d ult.*

An Italian boy of 13 years of age, the only son of a poor shoemaker of Bologna, is defending his little dog from the attacks of a large dog belonging to an Austrian officer, killed the dog. For this the poor lad was sentenced to receive 25 strokes of the bastinado; but at the 17th blow the child expired. This piece of cruelty so affected the father that he became frantic, and armed with a silletto, followed the Austrian officer to a coffee house and despatched him without interference from the bystanders, and then escaped.

or Blackwood, is sold or the entire work in will be at least twenty-

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Magazine (Troy) are distinguished by indicated, yet but contents is devoted to literary character of value, and in that above all other journals, still under the editorship of North, main- and is, at this time, the social works of notables, written for appearing in its columns the United States—tions" and "My New Annual Medal" her serials, in its columns, have to be res- from the pages of "issued by Messrs. rthers to the Reprint sry rely on having the scinating tales.

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**For the T. W. Banner.**  
**BRAND on the Church in Texas.**

An article under the above caption, from the undersigned, appeared in your issue of Jan. 18th, but which, thanks to our postal facilities did not meet my eye until four days since. I am not disappointed that you do not agree with some of the views expressed in that article nor am I in the least dissatisfied that you decline any part of the responsibility of those sentiments. I am not disposed either to question your estimate of the number of Methodists who harmonize in the views expressed on class meetings as I have no means of ascertaining whether many or few are of the same way of thinking.

The Banner, of the 5th of April has just reached me, containing an article on class meetings, by "Senex," designed as a reply to "Essayist." "Senex" gives your humble correspondent a very flattering notice—approves his remarks generally, but decidedly objects to the "dumper on class meetings." Now "Senex," with all the wisdom of age and varied experience, together with a cultivated understanding, has misapprehended the point of Essayist's objection.

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CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, EDITOR

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851.

The South-Western Conference. NOTICE FROM BISHOP PAINE

Dear Brethren—I think it proper to apprise the preachers, and especially the presiding elders, in the south-western conference, that it is highly probable that the times of holding the sessions of their conference will be changed, to enable Bishop Andrew and myself, as far as possible, to attend to the work assigned to Bishop Capers.

I would suggest, therefore that the presiding elders so arrange their quarterly meeting conferences as to close up their work as early as may be compatible with the interests of their charges.

So soon as I can learn the prospect of Bishop Capers' health, and the views of Bishop Andrew, an announcement will be made of a new arrangement of our work, should it be necessary.

Yours truly R. PAINE.

The Celebration of the Glorious Fourth.

We intended an editorial notice of the splendid celebration of the 76th Anniversary of American Independence, in this city, but finding eloquent notices in the Texas Register and the Beacon, we shall treat our readers with extracts from them—from which it will be seen that the Fourth was a gala day in our city.

The Telegraph and Texas Register says: "The 'Glorious Fourth' was celebrated in our city in a truly American style. This is the first time that the birthday of American Independence has been generally celebrated here, as a national festival; and it seems to have been a day of unalloyed pleasure to all of our citizens.

There were many strangers in our city, among whom was the mayor and other distinguished gentlemen from Galveston.

At ten o'clock, the procession formed, from the court-house, in the following order: MEMBERS OF THE FRATERNITY. ORATOR OF THE DAY. CLERGY. MAYOR AND ALDERMEN. SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Judiciary and Members of the Bar. CITIZENS GENERALLY.

The procession then proceeded to lay the Corner-stone of the new Masonic edifice.—After this imposing ceremony, they marched to the Presbyterian Church, where a chaste and beautiful address was delivered by the Rev. C. Richardson.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, about 300 guests assembled at the Houston House where a delicious repast had been prepared by Mr. Thayer. This was, by far, the finest public dinner ever given in Houston, and reflected much credit upon the attentive host. The Rev. discourses as follows: The 76th anniversary of American Independence was most appropriately celebrated in this city yesterday. The firing of cannon commenced with the rising of the sun and continued at intervals during the day.—The Masons turned out in procession, followed by the Sons of Temperance and many of the citizens, at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceeded to the place designated, where the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Lodge and Academy was conducted by Past Grand Master A. S. Ruthven. The procession was large, headed by a fine brass band from Galveston, and made a very handsome appearance. After the laying of the corner-stone, it proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, where after an appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Barleson, an interesting and eloquent address was delivered by Rev. C. Richardson. At present, we have not time to comment upon its contents. Suffice it to say, it was an able and practical commendation of the subject and claims of education, and altogether a production that will do credit to its author. After the address, an appropriate hymn was sung by the Choir. The meeting was then dismissed, and the procession proceeded to their respective Lodges in proper order.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., 150 persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by that unparalleled caterer, Col. Thayer, of the Houston House. Mr. A. S. Ruthven presided at the table, assisted by Messrs Dr. I. S. Roberts, E. W. Taylor, and H. F. Tankersly, Esqs. Gen. Houston, His Hon. H. Stuart, Mayor of the city of Galveston and editor of the Civilian; Judge Wheeler, of the Supreme Court; Dr. W. R. Smith, Collector of the Port of Galveston; Hon. J. W. Harris, of Brazoria; Mr. J. M. Gibson, editor of the Galveston Journal; and several other invited guests were present.

Our Episcopacy.

Bishop Capers has been quite ill for several weeks. He left home for the St. Louis Conference in April, and was taken seriously ill on reaching Augusta, Ga., where he remained until early in June, when he had so far recovered as to be just able to return to Charleston in a car furnished with a sofa for his benefit. A note from him, published in the Southern C. Advocate of the 20th ult., represents his constitution to be greatly impaired, and his health so very feeble as to preclude all hope of any official service being performed by him the present year.

Bishop Soule, though in feeble health, has gone to Booneville, Mo., the seat of the St. Louis Conference to preside in the absence of Bishop Capers.

Bishops Andrew and Paine are the only effective Bishops in our Church. They will attend as many of the Conferences allotted to Bishop Capers for the current year as they possibly can. It is earnestly hoped that one of them will visit the two Conferences in Texas.

Rev. Mr. McKinney's School.

Huntsville, Texas. We learn that this school is quite flourishing. The late examination of its students gave entire satisfaction to the patrons and the community.

A Called General Conference.

The importance of a called General Conference is again agitated by the Southern Methodist press. The Texas and East Texas Conferences, at their last sessions, expressed their opinion in favor of a called session of the General Conference. Of course it is unnecessary for us to give our private opinion in the premises.

Rev. Mr. Crouch, of the Kentucky Conference has published his objections to a called General Conference, to which the senior Editor of the Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate, makes the following appropriate reply:

Our esteemed friend, brother Crouch, two weeks since submitted to the public, through our columns his objections to calling a General Conference prior to the regular meeting of that body. It is not our purpose at present to answer those objections; nor do we personally feel solicitous on the subject.—Yet we are impressed with the firm belief that the interests of the church demand a speedy meeting of that body. Many of the difficulties apprehended by brother Crouch are easily obviated.

1. No election of delegates (except to fill vacancies) is necessary. The General Conference, like Congress, or the Legislature of a State, is always in existence subject to be called at any time when the interests of the government, state, or church demand its convocation, the old delegates always being in office till their successors are elected.—If vacancies occur they can be easily filled at the time the annual conferences determine by vote in favor of an extra session.

2. The place of meeting is to be determined by the bishops.

3. All the loss of time, money, &c., weighty as these considerations may be, are but trifles compared to the prosperity of the church and the peace and harmony of our Zion.

Brother Crouch must be aware of the evil growing out of the absence of a bishop for three or four years in succession from several of our younger conferences, where the ordination of ministers is essential to the prosperity of the church. We really think if brother Crouch were in one of our frontier conferences and were to witness the disasters growing out of a want of ordination, &c., he would not regard a little time or money as reasonable objections to an extra General Conference. We hope he will reconsider the matter, and by the time the question comes to Kentucky Conference, he will at least yield his opinion to that of a vast majority of all those concerned; for if we are not greatly in error, it is the judgment of a large majority of our preachers and people, that the circumstances of the church require an extra session. We may estimate incorrectly but this is our judgment, and surely brother Crouch would not allow one or two conferences to defeat a measure so generally desired.

The Church Suit.

Our exchanges are quite barren of information about this suit. We find nothing later than the following statement in a late issue of the Christian Advocate and Journal: "The trial of the case commenced on the 19th of May, before Judge Nelson and Betts, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, and on the 20th, at the conclusion of the argument, the Court recommended to the parties an amicable adjustment of the matter in dispute between them; and intimated that such adjustment, if made, would receive the sanction of the Court. The undersigned in conjunction with the Agents of the Book Concern at Cincinnati, believing that the juncture had now occurred contemplated in the second resolution of the above series, drew up and signed a paper on the 2d instant offering to the commissioners of the Church South, an adjustment of their preferred claims by the legal arbitration under the authority of the Court. But before this paper was forwarded to said commissioners the undersigned received a letter dated New York, May 29th, (the day the argument closed) and signed by W. A. Smith, on behalf of said commissioners asking whether any proposal of amicable settlement was practicable, and if so that they would express it. The undersigned immediately drew up a note acknowledging the receipt of said letter, and referring them for their proposal to the paper before prepared; and put both note and paper into the hands of E. L. Faneher, Esq., to be handed over, according to request, to D. Lord, Esq., to be forwarded to said commissioners. The above statement presents a true history of the case as to its leading facts."

Wesleyan Conference—Canada.

From the Richmond Christian Advocate, we learn that this body recently held its session in Toronto. Its deliberations were characterized by great harmony and peace. The past year has been one of considerable success in the operations of the body, the statistics showing a net increase of twelve hundred members. The increase in funds, also, gives evidence of prosperity. Nineteen young men were received on probation, and four into full connection in the Conference. The missionary report was of a cheering character, exhibiting an increase in the funds of nearly one thousand pounds.

Desecration of the Pulpit.

"In our electioneering speeches, both on the stump and in the pulpit."—Texas Presbyterian.

For what office within the gift of the sovereign people of this commonwealth, are the editors of the Texas Presbyterian candidates? Will they inform us, that we may announce their names? We are willing to render them effective aid in any laudable enterprise, if by so doing we can prevent the desecration of the pulpit by their electioneering speeches.

THE TEXAS PRESBYTERIAN.—For the encouragement of the readers of the Texas Presbyterian, the editors make the following announcement: "We intend improving the reading matter of our paper after the close of the present volume, which will be in two weeks."

An Infidel Propaganda.

From the North British Review we learn that an infidel propaganda Society has been organized in Paris, recently, by M. Comte, by which he hopes to unite the leading nations of Europe in opposition to the Christian Church, and in support of a new and hitherto unheard of worship. In his ponderous work, (says the Review) entitled, "A Course of the Positive Philosophy," extending to six densely-printed volumes, and comprising a vast amount of scientific speculation, he has announced the great fundamental law of human development by which, as he conceives, society must necessarily pass through several successive states, commencing with Fetichism, and reaching through the intermediate stages of Polytheism and Monotheism—that critical era in which all theology must disappear under the powerful solvent of metaphysics, and at length be superseded entirely by Positivism, which, recognizing neither efficient nor final causes as legitimate subjects of human inquiry, should confine itself to the observation of facts, and their co-ordination under general laws. And in a more recent tract, the "Positive Calendar," he has announced the scheme of public commemoration which he proposes as a substitute for Christian worship.

Though the present state of M. Comte's Positive Philosophy may seem to afford little ground for confident hopes, yet the daring thinker has sublime visions before him; he proposes to found an atheistic community in the world, the true "Church of the future," which shall be duly organized and furnished with a hierarchy of suitable offices: there must be the institution of a spiritual class, or priesthood, distinct from and independent of the temporal power; there must be a vast society, not national, but cosmopolitan, framed as nearly as possible after the model of Catholicism, which is regarded as the noblest product of the wisdom and poetry of the past.

This Society, abjuring all theology, and cultivating only the "various branches of science, is destined in the opinion of M. Comte, ultimately to regenerate the world. It may have, like the Romish hierarchy, a Pope or elective chief; perhaps, also, an order of celibacy, and a set of monastic institutions, but will differ from it in the total negation of the theological element, while it will aim at the same universal ascendancy and retain all its most powerful engines of public influence. It must be limited in the first instance, to the elite, or advanced guard of Humanity, and will be satisfied with Europe as the present field of its operations, while it cherishes the hope of ultimately embracing the whole world. In the mean time France is the best prepared for the reception of its lessons and next to France, Italy; then Germany, England and Spain. These five nations, therefore, are to be represented in a Central committee, consisting of thirty members, to sit first at Paris, and to constitute the permanent Council of the Church Positive for the regeneration of Europe.

Strange as it may appear, the actual formation recently of a Society by M. Comte in Paris is announced, and under its auspices he has issued an astounding programme, which exhibits a general system of public commemoration similar to that of the festivals and saints' days of the Catholic Church, but destined to supersede them, and to guide the final transition of the great Western Republic on its inevitable passage from theology to Atheism.

M. Comte adopts a new division of the year, and makes it consist of thirteen months, each of four weeks. The division of time into weeks is preserved, as also the distinctive character of the Sabbath, that in superceding Catholicism. Positivism may still afford the means of sanctifying active life by a suitable periodic culture of the popular mind, and of social sentiment. The systematic worship of Humanity, which is declared to be the final definite form of religion, is described as being either concrete or abstract; the former celebrates the past and the latter represents the future; this being the higher and the ultimate landing place, but that the best adapted to the present circumstances of society. It is a system of hero worship, in which all the benefactors of mankind are commemorated, in whatever age or clime they may have been born, and whatever creed or worship they may have followed. It is designed to celebrate the series of ancestors intellectual and social, of the grand western family of man. They are divided into three classes, corresponding to gods, heroes and saints; and one of the first class is made to pre- side over a month, another of the second class over a week, and another of the third class over a day. Hence every month, week, and day presents to the devotees of Humanity worship a new divinity during the period of each year.

Such is the Positive Pantheon, the latest wonder of the world. But of what avail will be the imagination of this vain thing? Of what avail will be the counselling together against the Lord, and against his anointed, saying, Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us? Will not he who sitteth in the heavens laugh? Will not the Lord have them in derision? Will he not speak unto them in his wrath, and vex them in his sore displeasure?

LITERARY HONORS.—At the late commencement of La Grange College, Ala., the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. John B. McFerrin, senior Editor of the Nashville and Louisville C. Advocate, and upon Rev. R. H. Rivers, President of Centenary College, Jackson, La.

Methodist Missions.

The Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate, of June 25th, contains a strong article from Rev. B. T. Crouch, of the Kentucky Conference in favor of pewed Churches. It is a reply to objections preferred against previous articles from his pen on the subject. The same number contains a flattering editorial notice of the commencement exercises of La Grange College, North Alabama. It represents the College to be in a sound and prosperous condition.

The Southern Christian Advocate contains a sterling leader on the "Church Positive," or, the Infidel Propaganda. Our article on that subject was in the hands of the compositor before the Advocate was received.—The North British Review furnishes the basis of both editorials.

The series of letters from the pen of Bishop Andrew, on missions, in the course of publication in the Advocate are very interesting and instructive.

The Richmond Christian Advocate contains a letter from Bishop Paine which delicately and affecting alludes to his late family afflictions. The main object of his letter is to allay the border difficulties existing between the North and South Carolina Conferences.

The following extract pertaining to his afflictions will be read with painful interest by his numerous friends: "BROTHER LEE.—The hand of God has, of late, been laid very heavily upon me—and yet, I doubt not, however mysteriously, most wisely and kindly. I have been called to endure a protracted affliction in my family in the form of measles of a most malignant type, resulting in the death of a beloved and promising son—my oldest child, in the 24th year of his age. He was born at Nashville, Tennessee, 25th June, 1827, and died at my residence in this place 18th ultimo. He was converted to God in 1847, under the ministry of Bishop Andrew and Prof. Lane, while a student in Emory College, Ga., and continued an unwavering and consistent Christian until he closed his probation in a peaceful and triumphant death. This spring he completed his medical course, having graduated with much credit, and was just commencing the practice of his profession, with the prospect of usefulness and success. Year of close study, combined with moral and religious training, had prepared him for his task. Beloved by all who knew him for his urbanity, unselfishness, and purity; endeared to his relatives and more intimate acquaintances by his guileless, open heartedness, and to his parents especially by the most uniform and respectful obedience and affection. I know that I but express the sentiment of all who knew him when I say, that a more pure and lovely spirit has rarely passed away. To me my dear Brother, his death seems an irreparable loss. Long and anxiously have I looked forward to the time when I could devote up on him the care and responsibilities of hearing and guiding my family in my frequent absences from home. God heard prayer.—He lived to graduate—as an honor to his family and friends—was all we could reasonably expect or wish, and just when suddenly, laid him down and died. But God called him, or he would not have left us—and God gave him grace to die in peace, and with a hope full of immortal life. To my heavenly father I return the child I loved me—thankful for so long a loan, and firmly persuaded that the separation is but momentary.

Excuse this obtrusion of my private grief upon the attention of yourself and your readers—eight weeks of constant and deep distress during which several members of my family at the same time have been in imminent danger and from which some of them are not yet exempt, will constitute some apology for my apparent neglect of my correspondents. I hope they will be satisfied with it.

Bishop Ives, of North Carolina.

Bishop Ives, of North Carolina has filled no small space in the public eye for several years, in consequence of his decided Puseyite movements. The last issue of the Richmond Christian Advocate speaks of him as follows: "Our good friends in North Carolina will be pleased to learn from the following, which we clip from an exchange paper, that the Bishop of North Carolina" as the chief pastor of a small band of Episcopalians in that State is erroneously styled, has been arrested in his journey to Rome. We hope that the health of the Bishop will continue to improve and that he will no more annoy the members of his own Church, and other branches of the Church of Christ, with the abominations of Popery.

The Bishop appeared before the committee and made, in writing, a thorough and humiliating recantation of all his writings and teachings, including a private letter to Rev. C. P. McRae. He stated that owing to the peculiar state of his mind, which was occasioned either from sickness or constitutional infirmity, he was led away into opinions, which, on re-examination, he considered he ever entertained—that this change of opinion, he thinks is caused by a return of better health of body and mind.

The committee reported no particular action in the case. During the discussion of the report, it seemed generally to have been admitted that the Bishop's mind had been impaired, but his friends now claim his entire sanity. It was stated that the Bishop's father died insane, and that he now has a brother in a state of insanity. Some of the members went so far as to say that they did not think the Bishop had been amenable to the laws of the Church for a considerable length of time prior to the last Convention at Elizabeth City. The report also contained other matter, but not of public interest.

Mr. Badger offered a resolution stating that the Bishop had lost the confidence of the Diocese, and requesting him to resign, which Judge Strange moved to amend by striking out the request to resign, and expressing the opinion that an Assistant Bishop ought to be appointed, which was accepted by Mr. Badger.

At a subsequent stage of the business, the resolution was withdrawn, and some satisfactory arrangement made. The Bishop appeared before the Convention and made an affecting address, and so the matter ended.

The Convention was very large and made

quite a stir in our place, usually so quiet at this season. The members affectionately saluted each other at the adjournment. It will meet here again next May. [North Carolinian.]

Cumberland Presbyterian Pulpit.

Rev. Messrs. A. J. McGowan and R. Waters have issued a prospectus for the publication at the office of the Texas Presbyterian, Huntsville, the Cumberland Presbyterian Pulpit, to be edited by Rev. Messrs. J. Sampson, J. S. Guthrie and M. Priest, of the C. P. Church.

The publishers announce, that in addition to the presentation of the doctrines of the church, it is a matter of special interest and importance, and a prime object of this enterprise, to preserve, for the benefit of coming generations discourses from the early ministers of their church in Texas. Terms to be \$1 per annum. We shall expect to receive it regularly.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—The corner stone of the great Masonic Temple now in progress of erection in Louisville, Ky., was laid with imposing ceremonies on the 16th ult. An oration was delivered on the occasion by Rev. John H. Linn, A. M., of the Louisville Conference—which is spoken of as peculiarly appropriate and eloquent.

METHODISM.—A new work has just been issued from the press in Cincinnati, entitled "Methodism Explained and Defended," by Rev. J. S. Inskip, of the Ohio Conference. It is intended as an exposition and defence of the polity of Methodism. We hope soon to be favored with a copy.

HON. ASHIEL SMITH.—In looking over the presentations to her majesty Queen Victoria, and Prince Albert, in the Diplomatic circle at her late splendid levee, we find the following: "By the United States' Minister, Honorable Ashiel Smith, lately Minister to the Court of St. James, from the Republic of Texas."

GEN. SAM HOUSTON.—Gen. Houston delivered an address at the court house, in this city, to a large audience on the 5th instant. The interest of his address was enhanced by many amusing and appropriate anecdotes, and elicited frequent applause.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the T. W. Banner.

Who Will Come?

Houston, Wash. Co., June 25, 1851.

DEAR BRO. RICHARDSON.—That you have heard from me not long since, I know by having received my last paper at Larissa, and you should hear from me often if I could afford any thing to benefit your Banner, which I love because it is good. Its proprietors are among my esteemed acquaintances. I call them my friends, and the Banner is their adopted child.

Who would not sail under a Banner? The very name gives one an idea of a great rock in a desert land, and cold water to a thirsty soul—of a shady bower in a hot summer day.

I read in your paper so many communications of interest and merit, that I can scarcely expect to add any thing thereto, but then I have wants, and where shall I advertise them more appropriately than in your Banner.

I have read "Watchman," under date of 15th March, on the wants of the Church, and want to do what I can in the premises. If I knew of any good old servant of the Cross, who had worn out in the service, and wanted a home for himself and family, I would give him land for a farm, for his Master's sake if he would come and occupy it. I would like one who would be willing and able to preach to us on the Sabbath. If any think this but a small offer let them go and do more, and better, and my object will in part be accomplished. Our desire and aim is to build up a society here, and we need such aid.

Since the sound of the breakers upon the sea beach has died away upon our ears, and we have been located in these ends of the earth, about seventy souls have settled here—as many as went down to Egypt—and all need the bread of life. We have a young town just coming into the world, at a few miles distance called Brownsboro' laid out by Judge Brown on the Kickapoo, which no doubt will be a thriving little country town, as it commences with a fine Steam Mill in good operation, where any quantity of pine lumber can be had, at \$15 per thousand—and two stores are in operation. We hope, also, soon to have a Post office, when, if the mails fail not, we can get our newspapers weekly, and then I will try to send you some subscribers—for at present no one can be found willing to subscribe for a paper with the knowledge of the uncertainty and difficulty of getting it.

This is a new country, but now settling up with industrious farmers; the lands are cheap and productive, and the climate perhaps as healthy as any part of the country. We seem to be situated about the agricultural equinox (if I might so speak.) That is in a climate where wheat, corn, cotton, rice and sugar can all succeed, and where the apple and fig meet. But, dear brother, we have many disadvantages in a new country, of which, perhaps, you know something. We have a general dearth of preaching and schools, which is as well supplied by the reading of your Banner as any newspaper could supply it. I hope your Banner may be more independently sustained, and surely every Methodist family ought to be a sub-

scriber, and thereby greatly benefit themselves; and how nobly it could be sustained; they should certainly sustain their own paper, and so good a one, and say of it as Genl. Jackson once said of the Constitution, and as President Fillmore has now nobly said of the laws of the land, and greatly to his praise if he shall do it.—"That the laws shall be executed." So every good Methodist should say of the Banner, that it shall be kept floating, and the work would be done. It at all events claims my good wishes and best support. And now, dear brother, what shall I say more but to acknowledge that the Lord has blessed us, and protected us here in the wilderness, and we desire to praise him.

May the Lord abundantly bless you in all your labors, and prosper your Banner.

Your friend and brother, SAMUEL SLATER.

P. S. I know what kind of communications you want—short, sensible and interesting. If you find this destitute of these and unworthy a place in the Banner, then consign it to the tomb of the capulets, where many have gone before it.

For the T. W. Banner.

Report from Palestine Circuit, up to the close of the Third Quarter.

Received by letter about 30  
Received on probation, 20  
Received in full connection, 15  
Expelled 8  
Discontinued 6  
Suspended 2

We have ordered 8 Sabbath School Libraries; and as soon as they shall have arrived, we will have the schools in active operation.

We have taken up in collection and subscription on "the cent week plan," about \$100 for the support of Missions.

Lately, we had a good revival at Wilson's Academy. There were about 10 conversions. 20 joined the church by letter and on trial. This revival was the result of a protracted prayer meeting—commenced and carried on (even yet) by the laity. We had a two day's meeting in the mean time, and visited and preached for them occasionally at night. But to the credit of the members there, and for the encouragement of the Church elsewhere, let me record this precious revival in answer to prayer—untiring, persevering, unceasing effort upon the part of the Church, and I am fully satisfied that such means would produce such results in every part of our Zion. May God speed the day when the Church shall awake from her slumbers, and put on the armour of light.

Why should the Church wait for the Ministry to blow out their lungs in awakening them from lethargy? When this is done then if sinners are awakened, the ministry, having exhausted their strength, must close the meeting with a bench of unconverted mourners. Better would it be that the Church were always ready for the battle—then would prayer invariably be written upon Israel's banners.

Our third Quarterly meeting closed on Sabbath, 22d inst., on San Pedro. A comfortable season among Christians—but no conversions or accessions.

Up to this period we have been praying the church. We have been praying for rain—hope soon to have a shower, then the vineyard will flourish. Lord send "rain upon the dry ground, and water upon the thirsty lands." Even so, Amen.

J. W. FIELDS.

Palestine, June 24th, 1851.

Star P. O., Walker Co.,

July 2d, 1851.

DEAR BRO. RICHARDSON.—I have paid to Bro. Alexander, for the Banner Press, the following amounts: John M. Brown, \$25; I. G. John, 20; James Gray, 10; William Dever, 10. Bro. Alexander requests me to state that he has received, from Wm. Robinson, \$20; B. W. Robinson, 5; B. R. Thomas, 5; Samuel Johnson, 5; T. Bell, 5; Cyrus Campbell, 5; R. Alexander, 25; Eliza P. Alexander, 10; Wm. Keese, 25; L. D. Bragg, 25; Hanna, 10; Wm. Chappell, 25; Mrs. Mary Hubert, 13; Campbell Longley, 3.

We have been and will be the first number. All are delighted with its appearance, and welcome it gladly.

Yours affectionately,

ISAAC G. JOHN.

THE CHRYSTAL PALACE BEATER.—Dr

Duff in his speech at the anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in London, lately, thus described one of the heathen temples of India:—"In Seringham you have the highest heathen temple that can probably be found from the north to the south pole. It is square, each side being a mile in length, so that it is four miles round. Talk of your crystal palace! Why, as a man would put a penny into his pocket, you might put your crystal palace into the pocket of this huge pagoda. The walls are twenty-five feet high and four or five feet thick, and in the centre of each wall rises a lofty tower. Entering the first square you come to another, with a wall as high, and with four more towers, within that square there is another, and within that again another—and you find seven squares, one within another, crowded by thousands of Brahmans. The great hall for the pilgrims is supported by a thousand pillars, each cut out of a single block of stone."

A correspondent of the Victoria Advocate writing from Washington City, under date of May 28, says the pay rolls for the Texas Rangers have been made out at the War Department, and have been forwarded to the proper officers for paying these meritorious troops. This will be gratifying news to our Rangers, who have been so long deprived of the just reward for their arduous services.—State Gazette.

JULY... RAIN... on the 5th... The g... was quit... range up... the Mat... wharf ha... of house... luria... done... T... tained gr... was driv... The stea... together... The M... Bay, SI... when the... Sabine P... the bar, I... ter. Aft... gale sho... was soon... the seve... had rec... except of... one hun... had survi... We le... the rains... tonic val... may be p... bushes... will be g... A cor... writes fr... I have... prospects... where I... crop is m... in quality... quantity... the best... is older... of the soil... those of... the Unit... A cor... to the N... It give... the pros... country... present... count... range fr... lured (I... nars to... an enlig... of the... several pe... ties mort... in regard... The gra... Arrival... Antici... Dates fr... Granada... Peru will... The Pres... a force of... From I... munda stat... jected... New Y... grades be... corn 60... Canad... stated in... French p... tion of... will lead... provincial... Great I... in the M... The frau... An atte... Michigan... powder, y... steamer... where it... were los... Count... are has... have been... capita of... Market... lower; m... Money... Adva... New Y... left Liver... this morn... Cotton l... dling 5-8... There was... of sailing... 54,000 bal... by specul... export; im... bales. St... 000 Amer... were Ame... Nothing... No new... Manche... Money... land adva... Breadst... at 23s. 6d... sailing of... to 6s. 6d... Provia... Tobacco... No imp... Grain a... The Pre... more arriv... (the 25th)... Death o... of the firm... suddenly... The We... The ther...

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

RAIN.—Copious showers fell in this city on the 5th and 6th instants.

The Recent Gale.

The gale that commenced on the 24th ult. was quite extensive and destructive in its range upon the coast of Texas, especially on the Matagorda Bay. At Indianola every wharf has been carried away, and a number of houses have been blown down. At Salaria and Port Cavallo much damage was done. The shipping upon the Bay has sustained great injury. The steamship Mexico was driven ashore near Powder Horn Bayou...

THE MARIA BURT was wrecked in the Sabine Bay. She was on her way to New Orleans when the gale commenced, and tacked for the Sabine Pass, which she made, and struck on the bar, but succeeded in reaching deep water. After the partial abatement of the gale she again started for New Orleans, but was soon forced to return in consequence of the severity of the gale and the injury she had received. Her furniture and boilers except one, have been taken on shore. The one hundred and twenty head of calves that had survived were sold.

Crops in the San Antonio Valley. We learn from the Western Texan that the rains have been abundant in the San Antonio valley, and that the product of corn may be put down at forty to fifty and sixty bushels to the acre. Though the supply will be great, the demand will far exceed it.

Crops in Dallas County. A correspondent of the Galveston News writes from Dallas thus: "I have never seen in any county finer prospects for crops of corn, oats and cotton than we have here at this time. The wheat crop is made and generally saved; it is equal in quality to any I have ever seen, and in quantity per acre, is but very little short of the best Virginia crops. When the country is older and the wild nature is gotten out of the soil, I believe the crops will fully equal those of the best wheat-growing countries in the United States."

Crops in Bask County. A correspondent writing from Henderson to the News, says: "It gives me pleasure to inform you that the prospect of the crop in this region of country, was never more promising than at present. It is thought that the price of corn at the opening of the fall market, will range between thirty and forty cents per bushel (1 1/4 bushels). This will be good news to those abroad who are contemplating an emigration to this State. The prospect of the cotton crop is also good. I have seen several persons from the wheat-growing counties north of this, who report most favorably in regard to the wheat crop."

Telegraphed to the N. Orleans Picayune. Later from Europe. Arrival of the Steamer Africa.—Rise in Cotton.

NEW YORK Monday, June 30. Anticipated War in South America.—Dates from Bogota to May 20th bring intelligence that war is anticipated between New Granada and Ecuador. It is expected that Peru will render assistance to the latter. The President of New Granada has ordered a force of 10,000 men to the frontier. From Bermuda.—Late advices from Bermuda state that the Supply bill has been rejected.

New York markets.—Cotton is dull—all grades below middling are lower. Mixed corn 60 1/4. Freights 1-8. Pork heavy. Canadian Affairs.—Mr. Lafontaine has stated in the French Parliament that the French party intend to oppose the secularization of the reserves. The announcement will lead to agitation for a dissolution of the provincial union. Great Fraud Discovered.—A great fraud in the Mexican claims had been discovered. The fraud covers half a million dollars.

Tuesday, July 1. An attempt has been made to blow up the Michigan Central Railroad depot. A box of powder, with matches, was received, per steamer Mayflower, and put in the depot where it exploded. Fortunately no lives were lost. Connecticut.—The Connecticut Legislature has adjourned. A dozen bank charters have been passed, which increases the bank capital of the State three millions. Markets.—Flour declined to 84 1/2. Corn lower; mixed 58. Money.—Sterling 101 1/2. Advance in cotton and Breadstuffs. New York, July 2.—The Africa, which left Liverpool on the 21st of June, arrived this morning. Cotton has advanced one farthing. Middling 5 3/8 a 5 1/2. Fair, 6 1/2 a 6 5/8. There was a moderate demand on the day of sailing. The sales for the week were 54,000 bales of which 8000 bales were taken by speculators, and 8500 bales taken for export; imports for the week were 78,000 bales. Stock, 719,000 bales of which 530,000 American, against a stock of 570,000 were American, at the same time last year. Nothing new in the political world. No new failures. Manchester market active and advancing. Money easy. Bullion in the bank of England advanced to £20,000,000. Breadstuffs advanced. Ohio Flour held at 25s. 6d. More disposition to sell at the sailing of the steamship. American Wheat, 6s. to 6s. 6d. Corn, 33s. to 33s. 6d. Provisions dull and easier. Tobacco holders disposed to give way. No improvement in Sugar and Coffee. Grain and potatoes most promising.

Baltimore, Monday, June 30. The President at Washington.—Mr. Fillmore arrived at Washington on Saturday (the 25th). Death of a Banker.—Thomas B. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Lee, bankers, died suddenly to-day of gout in the stomach. The weather and the Tobacco Crop.—The thermometer now marks 90° at the shade. The long continued drought has seriously injured the tobacco crop. The plants are already nearly all killed. Coffee Market.—Rio coffee brings 1-3 a 9 1/2.

Wednesday, July 2. A Rise in Cotton.—The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on the 21st ult. She brings news of an advance in cotton amounting to 1-8 to 1-4. The sales of the week preceding the departure of the Africa amounted to 53,000 bales. The market closed dull. American flour had advanced. Corn was unchanged. Consols 96 1/3.

To Preserve Hams Through Summer.—Make a number of common cotton bags a little larger than your hams; after the hams are well smoked, place them in the bags; then get the very best sweet made hay, cut it with a cutting box or knife, with your hands press it well around the hams in the bags, tie your bags with good strings, put on a card of the year to show their age, and hang them up in your garret, or some dry place, and my word for it if you let them hang for five years, they will be better than on the day you put them up. I have kept them for seven years. This method costs but little as the bag will last for years. The only loss is the hay, and that the cattle will eat if given to them in the winter. The sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and it will impart a very fine flavor to the meat. —Gazette Farmer.

The Sea Giving up its Treasure.—The Plymouth Memorial, says: "We learn, that during the gale of last week, a quantity of flounders came ashore in the breakers, at Monument ponds. The fish were in forty gallon casks, 14 of which were rolled upon the shore in safety, but several casks were burst by being dashed against the rocks. The casks that were saved contained about 30 gallons of oil each, which proved to be in good condition. The condition of the casks were such as to render it certain that they had been in the water a great while, perhaps many years. The outer surface of the casks was considerably decayed and there were four ridges of iron rust on each, which were the only remnants of what were once iron hoops. The casks were covered with barnacles." The Boston Advertiser says the above probably came from the brig Hollander, of Boston, from Rotterdam, which was capsized and sank in Massachusetts Bay about ten years since. The breaking up of the vessel which was hastened by the gale probably disengaged the casks from the hold, and being lighter than water, they rose to the surface.

Letters Received. Rev. R. Alexander, Rev. G. Rottenstein, H. S. Thrall, Daniel Carl, J. W. Fields, I. G. John.

Banner Office Receipts. Rev. GEORGE ROTTENSTEIN.—Mr. Elijah Stevens, Knoxville, Ga., \$2; Mrs. Rachel Palmer, \$1; Mr. George Rodding, \$2; Mr. James M. Logan, \$2. Rev. C. RICHARDSON.—Mrs. E. D. Giles, New Orleans, La., by Mr. John Ball, \$2.

GAVESTON DISTRICT. QUARTERLY MEETING—THIRD QUARTER. Houston Station, July 5th and 6th. San Jacinto Miss. at Tarkington's Prairie, 20th and 21st ult. Richmond Circuit at Union Chapel, August 9th and 10th. Macgregor Station, August 16th and 17th. Brazoria Circuit, Velasco, Aug. 24th and 25th. Galveston Station and Galveston German Mission, August 30th and 31st. J. M. WESSON, P. E. Brazoria, July 2d, 1851.

AUSTIN DISTRICT. QUARTERLY MEETING—THIRD QUARTER. San Antonio, July 25th and 27th. Georgetown, at Williamson's Creek, August 23rd and 24th. Bastrop, at Williams' Creek, August 9th and 10th. Sweeny, San Marcos and German Mission, at Sweeny, August 16th and 17th. Fredericksburg, German Mission, August 23rd and 24th. Austin, September 6th and 7th. J. W. WHIPPLE, Pastor, July 1st, 1851.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORTS. HOUSTON, July 12, 1851. COTTON.—Small lots continue to arrive, but very little is offered for sale—scarcely enough to afford an idea of value in this market. The recent unfavorable accounts from Europe have imperiled more confidence to holders and prices may be said to range, for ordinary 6 1/2-27; Middling to good Middling, 6 1/2-27; Sugar—Good qualities, 61-267; by the hhd. in barrels, 71-241. MOLASSES.—32c. FLOUR.—Ohio, \$5 25; St. Louis, 5 75; 6 25. SALT.—Common, \$1 75; 2; Fine, \$2 12 1/2. COFFEE.—11 1-2-21c. BAGGING.—17 1-2-21c. RICE.—1-2-21c. EXCHANGES.—Sight on New York, 1-1/2 per cent. premium. Sight on New Orleans, 2-1/2-21c. per cent. premium; Mexican, 2 per cent. premium.

From the Galveston Journal. New Orleans Market. COTTON.—On the 21st inst. the market was active, but the telegraphic accounts of an advance were not made public until 4 p. m. The Price quote: Inferior - 4 1/2-25 | Good Mid., 9 1/4-29 1/2 | Ordinary, 5 1/2-27 1/4 | M.E. Fair, 9 5/8-29 1/4 | Middling 7 3/4-28 1/4 | Fair, - 10 a 10 1/4 | Superior - 11 1/2-30. SUGAR.—The demand was good at steady prices. FLOUR.—Ohio, \$5 25; St. Louis \$4 12 1/2-25 1/2. CORN.—Yellow and White 4s 5/2. WHISKEY.—Rectified 18 1-2c. SUGAR.—Shoulders, 6 1-2; Clear sides, 8 1-2c. Bacon cured Hams, 10 1/2c. LARD.—No. 1, 9 1-2c. COFFEE.—Rio, 2c. EXCHANGE.—New York, 60 days, 1 3/4-2 1/4 per cent. discount. Sight, 1-1/2-2 1/4 per cent. discount.

Part of Galveston. Loading. Brig Vega for Boston. Brig Magna for Bremen. Discharging. Bark Montank, from New York. Brig Empiro, do. Sailed. Brig F. B. Beck, for New York. Brig Mary, do. Ready for Sea. Brig Herchel, for Bremen. Brig Reform, for Trinidad & Cuba.

E. A. PALMER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, HOUSTON—Texas. Office three doors from the Post Office, opposite Schimpff's Brick Building.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

WE are authorized to announce Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State; and to say, that he shortly will give his views upon such topics of public interest as he may consider most important to the people. WE are authorized to announce P. H. BELL, as a candidate for re-election for Governor. WE are authorized to announce Hon. E. M. PEASE, of Brazoria, as a candidate for Governor.

WE are authorized to announce Hon. O. G. KEENAN, late Speaker of the Legislature, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, at the next August election. WE are authorized to announce Judge W. MENEFEE, of Fayette county, as a candidate to represent the second Congressional District of Texas in the Congress of the United States.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. JAMES WEBB a candidate for Associate Justice for the Supreme Court of Texas, at the ensuing August Election. WE are authorized to announce JOHN GREEN, Jr. a candidate to represent Harris county in our next Legislature. WE are authorized to announce I. W. BRASH, as a candidate for the Senate, from Harris county, the 12th District. WE are authorized to announce P. W. GRAY, as a candidate for the Senate from Harris county in our next Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce W. J. RUSSELL, late Speaker of the Legislature, as a candidate for the office of Senator to represent the Senatorial District composed of Fayette, Bastrop and Caldwell counties, in the next Legislature. NOTICE. LOST or mis'd the Donation Land Warrant, issued to R. Eden Hand, for being in the battle of San Jacinto, No. 521—dated 23rd Aug. 1838, for Six Hundred and Forty acres of land, and signed by Geo. W. Hockley, Sec. of War. If the same is not heard from or obtained at the expiration of sixty days, I will apply for a duplicate from the proper department.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE HATS of every description are made to order at short notice, and at low prices, and warranted to wear well. On hand, the Silk and Beaver fashionable hats; soft Otter and Beaver; soft Russia Beaver; California Broad Brim Gilt; Beaver, Brush, Buck 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 assured at all times of obtaining a Hat of the latest fashion, made to order. Country Merchants are invited to call. Oct. 5th 1850. C. A. TURLEY.

CHOLERA SYRUP. STUART'S Celebrated Cholera Medicine, tried in over Four Thousand Cases! and never known to fail! Thousands are willing to certify to the superior 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 vendors for this city. Price one dollar per bottle—half bottle 50 cts. nov23.

THE CAPITOL, HOUSTON—Texas.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased the CAPITOL, for a term of years. Although he is not prepared to certify to the company that may call, he has commenced extensive improvements, which, when completed, will furnish a spacious Social Hall, and ten additional large parlors on the South wing of the building. The elegant and healthy location, and airy rooms of this house, with a table unexcelled by any other in the city, in variety, quality and quantity, will make it at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveler, or a pleasant home for the boarder. More comfort than display is promised. The spacious stable has been repaired and is well furnished with corn fodder and hay, and an extensive stable. A large extent is nearly completed for the convenience of watering horses. The patronage of the community is solicited. July 6th, 1851. T. B. J. HADLEY.

HOUSTON HOUSE, Corner of Main and Franklin Streets, HOUSTON. THE subscriber, having leased the above establishment and had it thoroughly refitted and painted throughout, is now prepared to entertain families, transient or permanent boarders and visitors upon as reasonable terms as any respectable Hotel in the State. The table will always be supplied with the best the market will afford; and from the long experience of the proprietor as a Hotel keeper, he feels assured that he can furnish a comfortable home to those who may give him their patronage. Large and airy Bed Rooms, with private sitting rooms for families. N. B. The several Stage Offices are kept in the House, and opposite, where all information as to stage routes can be obtained. Attached to the House is a large and well-ventilated stable, with cow-stalls. ISAAC THOMPSON, Proprietor.

