

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, EDITOR. S. A. WILLIAMS, JOHN C. WOLLAM, W. C. LEWIS. Publishing Committee of Texas Conference.

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THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER is devoted to Religion, Morals, Literature, Science, Popular Education and General Intelligence.

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The Itinerant and Local Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are authorized Agents of THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER, to whom payments may be made.

Communications, whether on business, or matter for publication, unless remitting money or subscriptions must be post paid. All communications for publication must be addressed to Rev. Chauncey Richardson, Houston, Texas.

Communications must be accompanied by the Writer's name. All letters on business or containing remittances must be addressed to Mr. Charles Shearn, Houston, Texas.

No obituary notice will be inserted unless it be within four months after the death of the person.

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

BANNER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE. THE department is supplied with every article necessary for Book and Job work in all its branches, and we feel safe in saying that we can execute work as well and as CHEAP as any other establishment in Texas.

PAMPHLETS will be printed at remarkably low rates, as we have plenty of new type expressly for that purpose.

CARDS.—Our Card type will bear comparison with those of the best offices in the State and we will not be outdone in this as well as all other kinds of printing, by any other establishment.

Persons living at a distance can have their jobs printed, by sending us the copy, [with particular care should be taken that it be written in a legible hand,] and sent to them by any desired conveyance.

They may rest assured that the work will be done as well as though they were present themselves. Care should be taken to state the number of copies required.

Address Mr. Charles Shearn, Houston, Texas. Office 3d door below the Post-Office, and over the Store and Tin-Ware store of Messrs. MARTIN & BUTT.

Attending Public Worship. BY ELIZABETH HELEN. Concluded.

In insisting on the performance of this, as well as every other duty, we must be careful not to fall into the error of believing that we buy the favor of God by the performance of any good work, however acceptable to Him; but if we neglect any means of grace, we shall be wanting in those fruits which the children of our Heavenly Father are distinguished by the world.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance.—Gal. v. 22, 23. If we bear not these fruits how can who glorify ourselves to belong to those who glorify God? Our blessed Saviour said, "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit."

Some there are, who have so little taste for the spiritual food received at the house of God, that they will remain at home even on the Sabbath, rather than to pray, or class meeting. O what a dangerous symptom of spiritual decay! The heart that loves not the service of the earthly sanctuary, is surely not prepared to join that Heavenly throng whose employment is to praise Him who sitteth on the throne of universal dominion.

The frivolous excess which some make for the neglect of duty, plainly indicates this diseased state of the soul. Some will say my companion will not go, and I dislike to leave him (or her.) This excuse is more feasible with the wife than husband. But if the

means of conveyance are provided, or if it be near enough to walk, she should certainly go, for Christ has said that they who love the nearest relative better than Him are not worthy of Him. Go, my sister, sit under the droppings of the sanctuary—go praying and looking for blessings—then shall you abound in the fruits of the spirit; thus you will be enabled to live before your husband that he will be convinced of the excellence of religion; your faith will be stronger, and your prayers for him more likely to be answered.

Another excuse which is sometimes made, seems almost enough to make even the angels weep. My heart, even now, throbs with fear, that some will read this who have so little love for our blessed Lord as to say, "It is so unbecoming to walk a mile or two, that I cannot bear the reproach, and as I have no horse or carriage, I will not go." Alas! it is this way in which you prove your love to Him who came to save you, and went about on foot doing good.

We never read of His riding but once, and even then an unsightly animal, used only by the lower class, carried Him amid the joyful acclamation of thousands.

While insisting on the duty of attending public worship, I will not deny but we may go to extremes by neglecting plain duties, and spend an unreasonable time in the delightful services of the sanctuary. We should cheerfully give up these duties when circumstances require it.

Constant church goes should be careful not to censure those professors of religion who but seldom attend. Some of them are kept away by causes beyond their control, and painfully feel the deprivation.

Some young convert may read this who from want of instruction may place too little value on the private means of grace. To such I would say, when duty or necessity debars you from uniting in public worship, as diligent as possible in prayer and searching the scriptures.

I will now conclude with noticing an excuse sometimes made by the unconverted for not attending public worship. They say, "The more instruction we have, the greater will be our condemnation, therefore we will not hear preaching." Reader, if you pursue this course I greatly fear for you.

Determine not to dishonor your Maker any longer by neglecting the house of prayer. Listen to the voice of instruction—you may soon be in circumstances when appalling dangers will cause you to call to that slighted terrible One for help.

As the cause of education is an object of very great solicitude to the citizens of this State, and of enquiry to those who wish to immigrate, I wish to communicate to your valuable journal what I had the pleasure of witnessing on Friday last in the Chappell Hill Institute.

The teachers of this institution have just finished the second session with an examination which lasted three days and part of two nights, so that the progress of the hundred and ten students under their care will be well ascertained. I could only be present during the last day and night of the examination—but, judging from the proficiency of the larger students, we may well suppose that the smaller classes have made commensurate advancement in their appropriate studies.

I heard the class in Greek reading and analyzing parts of the New Testament with great readiness and ease. The Latin class read Virgil and translated it with, I doubt not, as much familiarity as could be done in any college.

These departments are taught by Prof. Dunn. Prof. Wilson then examined the classes in Algebra and Arithmetic, and some very difficult problems in Davids Borden were solved with precision and readiness.

The young ladies then being examined in Philosophy, explained the natural phenomena arising from the motions of the planetary system, both by diagrams drawn by themselves before the audience, and verbal explanations.

At night I listened to as well finished orations and compositions by the young gentlemen and ladies, as I ever heard or read, of any class of young persons.

At night I heard a very interesting sermon, by J. Foster, Esq., which clearly demonstrated that the latitude of Texas is not less favorable to the growth of the mental faculties than it is to its natural productions.

The audience present was not behind any audience in our State, in point of respectability and intellect. Having these evidences before me of what can be done, and has been done, in the cause of education in the State, I would hereby express my conviction that we are destined to become as famous for intellectual exertions in this State as ever New England was.

Methodism. In the providence and grace of God Methodism arose, more than a century ago, to take part in arousing a slumbering church and nation. Its founders were incited by personal ambition; their one object was to spread scriptural holiness through the land.

They proclaimed the ancient, primitive dogma; drawing from the formularies of the national Church, and from the still more venerable oracles of God, the proof that their message contained no heretical novelties.

They could not be charged with the guilt of schism, as they never inclined to any causeless separation from the existing church. But, from the shores of the south, to the mountains of the north, Societies were collected, and these, unavoidably separated from the elder communion, became, in circumstances implying the solemnity of providential suggestion, a distinct connexion of churches.

Such of their discipline was unpremeditated; but, far from impairing the force of any argument for its preservation such a conviction throws us back on the first and most sacred principle, for regarding the whole with tender reverence. This simple, beautiful system we believe to be in harmony with the teachings of inflexible truth.

The doctrine of the resurrection of the dead, which they had received, it is not to gain a name among the churches, but from the love to Jesus Christ and to their brethren. They had given themselves to the Lord, and supposed that the consecration included their property and toil.

What an excellent church was this! O, that all our churches were equally consecrated and beautiful! If any of our readers have any curiosity to learn more concerning these noble disciples, I am happy to say that a very interesting statement of their devotedness has been published. They may find it in a work called "The Second Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians," and in the 5th and 6th chapters.

and its course is never backward, with energy irresistible, it moves forward, impelling the whole human family onward to mingle with the pale nations of the dead; yea, with its resistless and rapid wings, it is said that twenty millions of human beings are forced into the presence of God every year, there to hear their final destiny proclaimed.

The following picture, taken from a letter of Twochild to Dr. Samuel Parr, is a graphic and faithful picture of more than one of our correspondents.

"His letters put me in mind of tumult and anarchy: there is sedition in every sentence; syllable has no confidence in syllable; but dissolves its connection, as preferring an alliance with the succeeding word.

"I don't care if I do," said Frank. "And he straightened himself up, and walked with an erect air, as if he were a man, into the bar-room."

"Well, sir! What will you take?" said the landlord. "A brandy punch, mint julep sherry cobbler, or a hot whisky, punch?" "I'll take a glass of Adams' ale, if you please, landlord."

"O! Adams' ale," returned the landlord, "Yes—very good drink that, only a little too weak." And he poured Frank out a glass of pure, sparkling water, which he drank off with the air of one who enjoyed it.

"Indeed! so you're a young teetotaler." "I'm a cold water boy," said Frank, as he stepped back from the bar. "And in return for your compliment this morning, invite you to join our army. We'll make you captain."

"A day or two afterwards, while Frank was passing Bartley's tavern again, the landlord happened to be at the door; and, although sensible that he had obtained rather the worst in his encounter with the cold water boy, felt very much inclined to have another passage of wit with him.

"Good morning! Good morning! How are you, my little cold water friend?" "Right well, I thank you," replied Frank. "Won't you walk in," said the landlord. "No, I thank you," returned Frank.

"We've got some first-rate Adams' ale—Won't you have a glass?" "No, I believe not? I'd rather take it at the pump."

"From the old iron ladle?" "Yes, that doesn't taste or smell of brandy." "As my glass did?" "Your glass smell rather strong, landlord and the taste of the water completely spoiled the water."

"Water would answer a better purpose, and they might drink a gallon of it without getting drunk. And then you know it is so much cheaper."

"O, yes. But if everybody drank water only we landlords would starve."

"Just say you'll come, won't you? Say it for my sake. I know that if you really saw that you were doing evil in the world, you wouldn't sell another drop of brandy. Won't you come?"

"O yes, I'll come, if it's just to please you. It can do no harm."

"And Bartley was as good as his word. It so happened that a lecturer was exhibiting the appalling consequences of intemperance; and he read from a pamphlet in his hand statement after statement, from men in all positions, bearing up against evils of drunkenness.

"I have sold liquor for twenty years, and if all that I have heard to-night be true, I have been the means of doing more evil than the repentance of a thousand times can atone for. But my eyes are now open, and seeing the dreadful consequences that follow this traffic, I do hereby solemnly pledge myself to pour all the liquid poison in my bar-room and cellar into the street at sunrise to-morrow morning."

"The Main Liquor Law.—The operation of this law is decidedly against some of the old usages. The city of Portland is now suffering in consequence, being driven to the necessity of hiring workmen to perform the duties which have heretofore been done by the inmates of the almshouse, without pay if the law continues, it is questionable whether almshouse establishments will be worth sustaining. It is said that their patronage has dwindled one-half already! This onslaught on pauperism, disease and crime, is a serious thing to think of. The interests of doctors are seriously affected, officers of criminal courts are in danger of losing their business, and the prisons in most counties will soon be let. Will the people uphold this state of things? All men of spirit will of course cry out against it; but they will and must submit to the mandate of the people.—Portsmouth Journal.

"A NEW CLASS OF HIGH CHURCHMEN.—The Episcopal Recorder of the 20th thus describes the levities of Tractarianism now working in portions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country: "Within the last few years a new class has arisen in the church as diverse from the sober high-churchmanship of Hobart, as it is incongruous with the simple, earnest, low-churchmanship of Griswold; and it need not be disguised that this new class has recommended itself to the sympathy of many by its bustling activity and zeal, by its apparent anxiety to reverence sacred places, and by its ostentatious outward marks of a macerating, self-denying piety. The decoration of churches, employment of absolute terms to describe familiar things, the change of time-honored usages in the conducting of public worship, the discarding of a reading desk here, and a gown there, the substitution of stone altars for communion tables, with a variety of genuflections and crossings, and other mystical and mystifying exhibitions, are among the distinguishing marks of the men of whom we write. We say nothing at present of the tridentine doctrine of justification, which generally lies at the base of all their novelties, but simply glance at a few of the outward marks which serve to identify them as a class. No portion of this church has partaken so largely of this leaven as the diocese of Maryland. It has found its way not only into the chancels and pulpits, but also into the periodicals, Episcopal documents, and to a large extent into the very garb of its clergy. Query: Will the apostolical succession principle decide which of the parties is right?"

PORY AND MANUFACTORY. Having settled permanently in Houston, will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Open and Branch, Rockaway, Bag, Carriage, Peeling Wagons, prepared to make to order in the above line, at short notice, at the above business Manufacturers, they latter work cannot be surpassed in quality, in the North or in the South, and they are warranted that leaves the call at our Repository on the Capitol. A. A. & A. F. TUCKER, 1851.

ON HOUSE, and Franklin Street, HOUSTON.

Having leased the above establishment, I am prepared to re-recommend to my former and to my new patrons, reasonable terms as any reasonable State. The table will afford the best market in the long experience of the proprietors, and he is well assured that he will do more to those who may patronize him, than any other place.

Stages Offices are kept in the above establishment, and are well-ventilated, with ISAAC THAYER, Proprietor.

THE BIG HAT, HOUSTON—TEXAS.

Of every description at short notice, and at low prices. On hand, fashionable Hats; soft Ostrich; Beaver; California; Beaver; Brush; Black; and of a superior quality, as just received (and will never be the fashion changes) and customers may obtain a Hat of the latest fashion at a low price.

IRON FOUNDRY. Directly owned by Dr. Leitch informs the public of every description of machinery, saws and grist mills, has engaged an excellent mechanic. He has adapted to turning iron, and will do any work.

ERICH & CO., Iron Merchants & Co. (Successors to Erich & Co.) STEEL, TEXAS. (Within the State of Texas, as well as under their open policy, and at low prices.)

FRANCE. Advice, by the Protection of our Country.

W. J. BURTON, Proprietor.

RA SYRUP. Containing purest and most valuable ingredients, tried and found to be the best remedy for all kinds of coughs, colds, and other ailments of the chest.

ROBERTS & CO. Sole Proprietors.

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CONGRATULATION.—We congratulate our readers upon the receipt at our office of a good supply of superior paper, and upon the beautiful appearance of the present issue of the Banner.

Entrepreneurial Trip.—We expect to leave our sanctum on Monday morning next, to attend the session of the E. Texas Conference at Henderson, commencing on the 27th instant.

Mr. Editor.—A report having been circulated that the Episcopal school at Anderson would not go into operation as designed, you will do a favor by announcing that the first term of this institution will commence on Monday the 5th of January next.

Mr. Editor.—We have received at the Banner office a large supply of excellent materials for Job Work of every description.

ATTENDING PUBLIC WORSHIP.—The article on attending public worship, by Mrs. HELM, commenced in our last issue, and completed in this, is worthy of an attentive perusal.

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and to no other periodical in the land, and its revenue would increase ten-fold. We hope the hint of Dr. Lee will secure this improvement in the Companion, which will supersede the necessity of a similar periodical in Richmond.

Methodism vs. Universalism.—We recently saw a statement in a Universalist paper that Methodism was wanting to its fall in New England, and especially in Massachusetts—that it could not flourish in an intelligent state of society.

We suspected the article to be an imposition, and on looking over the Herald and Journal, the official organ of Methodism in New England, we saw an interesting account of the dedication of a Methodist church, at Barre, Mass., which was formerly owned and occupied by the Universalists.

During our absence, our foreman, who is not a whit behind the chief of his craft in the State, pledges himself to attend faithfully to the proofs—and with such assistance as some literary gentlemen will render him, we expect that he will issue a well-filled sheet every week.

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The Texas Legislature, FOURTH SESSION.

The Legislature met at Austin on Monday, the 10th instant. The Senate was called to order by Hon. J. A. Cree, Lt. Governor.

From District No. 1, Joseph H. Hucks; District No. 2, Wm. M. Williams; District No. 3, Samuel Bogart; District No. 4, Harlan Hart; District No. 5, M. D. K. Taylor; District No. 7, George W. Hill; District No. 8, Stephen Reeves; District No. 9, W. T. Scott; District No. 10, Z. W. Eddy; District No. 11, Adolphus Sterne; District No. 12, James Tritt; District No. 13, Jas. Davis; District No. 14, James Armstrong; District No. 15, Jesse Grimes; District No. 16, W. S. Day; District No. 17, P. W. Gray; District No. 20, John W. Daney; District No. 21, Edward Barlow; District No. 22, Thomas H. Duggan; District No. 24, Isaac B. Beggel; District No. 26, Rufus Dause.

RELIGIOUS.

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.—The Northern Christian Advocate gives the following information relative to this Conference.—The statistics show, for this year, white members, 7,570; colored, 10, Indians, 157; probationers, 2,285; local preachers, 207; travelling preachers, 100; total, 10,259; increase this year, 13,923. The total number of churches of effective preachers were 818,514 47, on which there is a deficit of \$5,891.28. The Sunday Schools number 205 schools, 1,638 officers and teachers; 8,490 scholars, 20,450 volumes in library, and 270 conversions. There are 975 Sunday School Societies taken. The Conference reported favorably to establishing a book depository in Chicago, with \$50,000 worth of stock to be supplied from, and connected with, the New York Book Concern. It was also recommended to establish a weekly paper in Chicago, to be called "The Northwestern Christian Advocate." Both these projects are subject to the decision of the General Conference.

Illinois Conference closed a nine days session on the 26th of September. The first item of its Minutes, we should think, almost without a parallel. To the question "Who are admitted on trial?" no less than forty-four names are appended. As there were but three deaths and four locations, this shows a large increase of ministerial force, and consequent extension of the field of labor. The Conference, which numbers nearly two hundred preachers, have resolved to ask the next General Conference to divide them into two bodies. The numbers in society comprise 28,467 members, and 4,034 probationers, making a total of 32,501, or about 1600 more than last year. The German work embraced in this Conference consists of five districts, in which are sixty travelling preachers, and 3,383 members and probationers, who are included in the number given above.—C. Advocate.

Committees of the Legislature. SENATE COMMITTEES.—Judiciary.—Gray, Merriam, Bigelow, Reeves, Armstrong and Wilson. Finance.—Grimes, Wilson, Scott, Gray and Davis. Militia.—Burleson, Hill, Davis, Kinney and Bogart. Public Lands.—Armstrong, Burks, Doane, Day and Hart. State Affairs.—Davis, Merriam, Mousbach, Wilson and Daney. Indian Affairs.—Bigelow, Bogart, Williams and Duggan. Education.—Wilson, Eddy, Mousbach, Reeves and Sterne. Penitentiary.—Sterne, Burks, Parker, Tritt and Taylor. Internal Improvements.—Williams, Kinney, Eddy, Reeves and Gray. Privileges and Elections.—Scott, Burleson, Doane, Hart and Grimes. Counties and County Boundaries.—Bogart, Day, Bigelow and Armstrong. Private Land Claims.—Taylor, Burks, Day, Sterne and Hill. Roads, Bridges and Ferries.—Tritt, Burks, Duggan, Hart and Parker. Claims and Accounts.—Parker, Daney, Doane, Kinney and Hill. Printing and Contingent Expenses.—Eddy, Day, Grimes, Tritt and Taylor. Enrolled Bills.—Duggan, Williams and Sterne. Public Debt.—Hill, Davis, Merriam, Grimes and Taylor. House COMMITTEES.—Judiciary.—Tarter, Hartly, Hamilton, Harrison, Browner, Taylor of Grayson, Grinstead, Tankersley, Hatch, Hood, Neal, Randolph, McFarlane and Andrews. Finance.—Bryan of Brazoria, Wilson, Andrews, Broom, Kerppe, Harrison. State Affairs.—Stines, Flanagan, Crockett, Evans of Brazoria Sims. Federal Relations.—Jowers, Throckmorton, White, Bee, Evans of Austin. Education.—Hatch, Howard, Edwards, Coles, Taylor of Harrison, Cannon. Appointment.—Rumels, Cannon, McDade, Camp McFarland, Parker, Bryan of Cameron, Stewart. Public Debt.—Scott, Charlton, Hardeman of Newbodies, Lawson, Evans of Brazoria, Turner, Parker. Land Office.—Stapp, Patrick, Lane, Daggett, Hardeman of Caldwell. Public Lands.—Bee, Evans of Polk, Mabry, Thompson, Sims. Public Buildings.—Lawson, Wren, Rainey, Hamilton, Rossy. Penitentiary.—Evans of Brazoria, Hardeman of Brazoria, Jowers, Kerppe, Ray, Lohg, White. Printing and Contingent Expenses.—Evans of Polk, Harrison, Jowers, Hardeman of Caldwell, Taylor of Grayson. County Boundaries.—Crockett, McDade, Phoeby, Taylor, Neal. Claims and Accounts.—Wren, Mabry, Charlton, Fields, Rose. Internal Improvements.—Taylor of Harrison, Bryan of Cameron, Peoples, Mavrick, Howard, Coles. Enrolled Bills.—Hood, Rowe, Flanagan, Andrews, Dause. Enrolled Bills.—Tankersley, Bryan of Brazoria, Bee, Taylor of Harrison. Indian Affairs.—Neighbors, Browner, Throckmorton, Neal, Tritt. Public Printing.—Charlton, Hatch, Wren, Neal, Rossy. Post Routes.—Bans, Wilson, Rumels, Grinstead, Evans of Brazoria, Cannon.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Letter from New Orleans. The steamship Mexico arrived at Galveston on the 11th inst., with New Orleans dates to the 9th instant. She brought over 200 passengers.

The Austin Herald. Washington, Nov. 1. Rumored that Hildebrand, the Austrian Charge, communicated this morning to Mr. Webster his intention to withdraw from Kossuth affairs.

A Great Telegraph Case.—Opinion of the U. S. Circuit Court.—Judges Greer and Kane have decided the telegraph case. The opinion sustained Morse's claim in every particular, and decides that he was the inventor of the art of telegraphing by rendering at a distance by means of electricity and magnets, and as such is entitled to protection, and that the Bain line infringed upon his claim. The Court directed a decree and injunction to be prepared by the complainant's counsel, in accordance with the prayer of the bill, Counsel for the Morse line, George Gifford, of N. York, and G. S. Campbell and George Harding, Philadelphia. Counsel for Bain line, R. H. Gifford, of New York, and Messrs. Meredith & Peters, of Philadelphia.

Heavy Gale off Delaware Breakwater.—A heavy Northeast gale is prevailing off breakwater and telegraphic communication between that point and this city is suspended.

Important from Haiti.—Action of England and France.—Advices from Paris—Prince to October 1st, note that the French and British Consuls had left for Gonaves, attended by two British war steamers and one French brig, to force Salomon to accept their ultimatum with regard to making peace with the Dominicans.

Particulars by the Franklin. Prince Albert and World's Fair Commissioners.—Recent Excellent Address.—Continental News. New York, Nov. 3. England.—The Cunard steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, the Collins steamer Baltic on the 21st, and the steam propeller S. S. Lewis, from Boston, also on the 21st. Lord was dull, sugar quiet and coffee closed firm at previous rates. Money was easy and consols at the close were quoted at 97 1/4 a 97 3/8. Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull, and prices declining. Late accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are still more discouraging. The British troops met with a severe repulse in a battle with the natives, on the 1st of September. Prince Albert has written an autograph letter to each of the Commissioners of the various nations at the World's Fair. The enthusiasm regarding Kossuth is abating in England, as the delay of his arrival is prolonged. Bloomerism has taken a vigorous start in England, and is a subject of exciting discussion. France.—Nothing definite has yet transpired with relation to Louis Napoleon's ministry. Paris and the country were quiet.

