

OWN HOTEL, situated in
part of the city has un-
par. Ten new bed-rooms
all have been added. The
respects equal to any in the
city in winter and summer.
The House—has a well-
equipped. I have employed
by any. A well-furnished
with plenty of first-class
premises. An Omnibus
to convey customers to and
from.

the patronage of the pub-
lishers fare equal to any in
fall of my promise. I will
T. B. J. CASH, Proprietor.

ON HOUSE,
and Franklin Streets,
USTON.

ing leased the above establishment, refitted and re-
now prepared to accommo-
modate permanent boarders
reasonable terms as any re-
State. The table will af-
the best the market will
per. he has assured that he
home to those who may
Rooms, with private sitting

Stage Offices are kept in
the city, where all information
is available. Attached to the
well-ventilated stable, with
ISAAC THAYER, Proprietor.

HOUSE,
ND, TEXAS.

travelling Public.
has fitted up his house on
pure, in the town of Rich-
mond to accommodate those who
call. His table will be
set, the country can afford,
the best of the market.
all times to be in attendance at
J. N. MASSEY,
1851. n20 ly

HOME INDUSTRY,
MANUFACTORY,
THE BIG HAT,
HOUSTON—TEXAS.

of every description are
at short notice, and at low
ed to wear well. On hand,
Fashionable Hats; soft Ot-
Russia Beaver; California
Beaver; Brush; Black and
of a superior quality. An
has just received (and will
henceforth receive) a large
of hats, and customers may
of obtaining a Hat of the la-

ts are invited to call.
C. A. TURLEY.

IRON FOUNDRY,
having purchased the Iron
city, lately owned by Dr.
city, machinery, and
furnish castings of every
gins, saws and grist mills,
has engaged an excellent
attends for any articles re-

and a machinist. He has like-
adapted to turning iron,
a blacksmith to do any work
promptly and he is
will be entirely satisfactory.
A. MCGOWEN.

BERICH & CO.,
blain, Frederick & Co.,
STON, TEXAS.

within the State of Texas, ar-
ranges, under their open pil-
\$50 per bale,
65 " bid,
0 per cent advance.

LEA SYRUP,
rated Cholera Medicine, tried
thousand Cures! and never

Bling to certify to the su-
periority of this medicine in
all complaints. It can be con-
fided in repeatedly tried in
complete success.

ORING AND CEILING,
ET landing, of the best qual-
of yellow pine dress-
ing, tongued and grooved,
and ready for the nail and

will be kept constantly on
a kind of DRESSED LUM-
ber, cash, or on time for satis-
B. S. PARSONS,
Galveston.

stering Laths. [n110f

all kinds, Vegetable, Mineral
in be furnished on order.
ROBERTS & CO.

is Pills for the cure of fever;
and remedy—purely Vegeta-
sold by
ROBERTS & CO.

0 sets for sale
C. ENNIS & CO.

Young Hyson, Imperial and
the best quality, for sale by
ROBERTS & CO.

sorted Domestic, for sale by
C. ENNIS & CO.

le best Newark Cider, for
A. A. F. TUCKER,
Main street, Houston.

GINS—These Gins are gener-
ally the best now in use
not. C. ENNIS & CO.

DS.—Papier Machie Candles
Lind. do.
J. E. LILLIE.

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.

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HOUSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

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THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER
Is devoted to Religion, Morals, Literature,
Science, Popular Education and
General Intelligence.
It is issued weekly, at *Three Dollars* per an-
num, payable strictly in advance, or on ac-
count of six months, \$2.50. If payment be delayed beyond
six months, \$3.00.

The Linen and Local Ministers of the Meth-
odist Episcopal Church, South are authorized
Agents of THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER, to
whom payments may be made.
Communications, whether on business, or mat-
ter for publication, unless remitting money or
subscriptions must be post paid.
All communications for publication must be
addressed to Rev. Chauncey Richardson, Hou-
ston, Texas.
Communications must be accompanied by the
Writer's name.
Advertisements on business or containing remit-
tances must be addressed to Mr. Charles Shearn,
Houston, Texas.
No obituary notice will be inserted unless it be
sent within four months after the death of the
person.
Advertisements in keeping with the character
of the Banner will be inserted on the usual terms.

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THIS department is supplied with every arti-
cle necessary for Book and Job work in all its
branches, and we feel safe in saying that we can
execute work as well as any other establishment in
Texas.
PAMPHLETS will be printed at remarkably
low rates, as we have plenty of new type ex-
pressly for that purpose.
CARDS.—Our Card type will bear compari-
son with those of the best offices in the State.
We will not be outdone in this, as well as all
other kinds of printing, by any other establish-
ment.
Persons living at a distance can have their
jobs printed, by sending us the copy, [particu-
lar care should be taken that it be written in a leg-
ible hand,] and sent to them by any direct con-
veyance. 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: Charles Shearn, Houston, Texas.
Office 3d door below the Post-Office, and
over the Store and Tin-Ware shop of Messrs.
MARTIN & BRET.

GOV. BELL'S MESSAGE.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Nov. 10, 1851.
To the Honorable the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives:

In the discharge of my official duties, the task
devolves upon me of communicating with
you, as the immediate representatives of our com-
mon constituency, and of recommending such
measures for your consideration, as I deem
will best conduce to their interest and welfare.
I experience much satisfaction in the perform-
ance of this duty from the reflection, that com-
ing, as you have done, directly from the midst of
the people, you are enabled to express their
views and opinions in reference to
many of the important subjects which will claim
your attention during the present session of the
Legislature; and with that knowledge you will
be able, by your united efforts, to carry out those
views, in a manner probably, as satisfactory to
them, and at the same time maintain the honor
and integrity of the State, and greatly advance
its present and future prosperity.

In these efforts, I need not say to you, gentle-
men, that you will receive my hearty encour-
agement and support—trusting, that by the harmoni-
ous exercise of a sincere determination, on our
part, to do what is right, we shall attain that
goal; and that the result of our labors will be
such, not only to meet the expectations of our
own citizens, but to command the approval of all
just men, who may be interested in, or affected
by it.
Amongst the many questions of importance
which will be presented for your deliberation,
there will be none, probably, so satisfactory to
them, and which have excited so large a share
of interest in the public mind, as those which
grew out of the passage by the general Con-
gress, of what is termed the Texas Boundary
Bill, and the acceptance of the same by the
people and Legislature of this State.
It is unnecessary at this time, to recur to the
causes which gave rise to the bill, or to advert
to the variety of opinions entertained by our citi-
zens in regard to its merits, and its expediency
to us by it, or the mode by which it justly
was to be administered. The bill doubtless had
its origin in a desire to settle, in a manner which
would best reconcile conflicting views and inter-
ests, a question which had excited much angry
feeling, and which at one time threatened to dis-
turb the harmonious relations which should exist,
and which I sincerely trust will ever exist, be-
tween the States and people of this Union; and
although many of us, admiring as we did, the
principle of Union with perfect equality, may have
believed that neither the measure of redress, nor
the mode of its adjustment, was such as we had
a right to expect; yet the people, falling back
upon their devotion to our common country and
its institutions, chose rather to make a voluntary
sacrifice of their own cherished views and prefer-
ences upon the altar of Peace, than to jeopardize
the National Union, which hitherto had been the
dispenser of so many blessings, in the guaran-
tees of peace it had afforded, in the security of
religion which it had encouraged and protected,
and in the maintenance of that law and order,
of which it constituted the basis. It was in this
view that the propositions offered by the bill,
were accepted with an unanimity rarely found
in political adjustment or in the healing of party
dissensions.

A decision which would lead to such conse-
quences, cannot be in accordance with the spirit
and intention of the compact between the
Federal Government and Texas, although it may
be within the strict letter of the law; and it has
occurred to me, that some further action by
Congress is necessary to place this subject in
its proper light, and that it will be proper for
the State Legislature to indicate its views,
or otherwise, as it may deem best, what that
action should be.

If the decision of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury remains unchanged, (and we have no rea-
son to expect a change in it without an altera-
tion of the law) the State may be kept for an
indefinite, and probably an interminable period,
of nearly one half of the pecuniary considera-
tions for which she relinquished a large por-
tion of her territory, and this result may be
produced by some obsolete and perverse cred-
itor, who, holding an amount not sufficient in
importance to embarrass his own operations,
may by this means seek to embarrass the in-
terest of all others, by withholding a relinquish-
ment of his claim on the United States.

The bill, shall be issued, until the creditors of the
State holding bonds and other certificates of
stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were
specially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury
Department of the United States, releases of all
claim against the money, or on an ac-
count of said bonds or certificates, in such form
as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the
Treasury and approved by the President of the
United States.
The Republic of Texas having executed her
bonds and other evidences of debt, in an exceed-
ingly dark and gloomy period of her history, it
became necessary to issue them for nominal
amounts, bearing no sort of proportion to the
amounts actually received, and to pledge her re-
sources, arising mainly at that time, from her
revenues, for their redemption. These securities,
generally speaking, were concentrated at very
low rates in the hands of monied speculators
who had contributed nothing to the achievement
of her independence, or to the relief of her actual
necessities in the administration of the Govern-
ment at the time they were issued. This
consideration, well understood and appreciated,
induced an inquiry in respect to the mode of re-
deeming these securities; as no one could entertain
the opinion for a moment that the Government
was under any obligation either in justice
or morality, to redeem them by paying the
amounts expressed on their face; and that inquiry
resulted in the passage of the act of the State
Legislature of March 29th, 1848, to provide for
ascertaining the debt of the late Republic of Tex-
as, which act required the Auditor and Com-
ptroller of the State to roll up all claims present-
ed for liquidation, to the actual date of the
amounts received by the Republic at the time of
its issue. The evident meaning and contemplation
of that act was, that the holders of the claims
should be paid in accordance with the amounts
thus ascertained by the Auditor and Com-
ptroller of the State; and the amount of the
outstanding liabilities, unless the Secretary of
the Treasury should give such a construction
to the law on the subject as would enable the
State of Texas to define who were her creditors
therein referred to, and also to ascertain the
amount of the liabilities of the State which she
reserved five millions of dollars was intended to
recover. By the phraseology of the act, the de-
cision of the question as to who were the credi-
tors of the State holding claims for which du-
ties were specially pledged, and the amount of
those claims was referred directly to the Sec-
retary of the Treasury of the United States, and
as he could have no means of ascertaining these
facts, except such as were derived from the State
through her proper officers, I deemed it my duty
to devise a mode by which the Secretary of the
Treasury, charged with instructions to ascertain what
course he intended to pursue in reference to this
matter, and also to make the necessary arrange-
ments relative to the receipt of the five millions
of stock, which, by the terms of the bill, were to
be mandatorily issued to the State. The officer
selected for this mission, was James B. Shaw,
Esq., the present efficient Comptroller of the
State who, understanding the subject, probably
felt that in the discharge of his duty, he was
entrusted with a peculiar fitness and capacity
for the discharge of his duties. The instruc-
tions given to Mr. Shaw, and his subsequent
correspondence with the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, and final report of the result of his mis-
sion, are herewith submitted, and I deem it
necessary to refer to them, in order to call the
Honorable Legislature most respectfully called,
to the attention of the Honorable Legislature to
the fact, that the Honorable Legislature had made no provision
for sending an agent to perform this duty, there was
no appropriation of money, and the mission
could be discharged; but, relying on the sub-
ject as of too much importance to be neglected,
the Executive and Comptroller, each advanced an
equal amount from their private funds sufficient
to cover those expenses, and it is now respect-
fully asked, that an appropriation be made to
indemnify them in the sums thus advanced, and
also to pay Mr. Shaw a reasonable compensation
for the additional labors imposed upon him. A
statement of the amount advanced and expended
in the performance of this duty is herewith sub-
mitted, marked document B, No. 1.

By advertising to the letter of the Secretary of the
Treasury, under date of Feb. 12th, 1851,
contained in document A, it will be perceived
that he has decided not to issue the State
(under any circumstances) stock for any portion
of the retained five millions of dollars, until all
the creditors holding obligations for the payment
of which, duties on imports were specially
pledged, shall have relinquished to the United
States, their claims, not only to the amount
ascertained prior to such relinquishment, but to
a very considerable part of that five millions
will be required to cover those claims; and that
he has reserved to himself the right of deciding,
from data to be furnished by the State, the
amount of the claims outstanding, for which du-
ties on imports were specially pledged; and also
the individuals entitled to receive these amounts.
From the opinion of the Acting Attorney
General of the State, under date of September
8th, 1850, and herewith submitted, marked Docu-
ment C, No. 1, it will be seen that the payment
of a very small portion of the public debt, now
outstanding, was secured by "a special pledge"
of import duties; probably not exceeding six
hundred thousand dollars; and according to
the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury,
the whole five millions must be retained in the
Treasury of the United States, until every in-
dividual creditor, owning any part of that six
hundred thousand dollars, however small, shall
have filed his relinquishment to the United States
in the Treasury Department at Washington city.
A decision which would lead to such conse-
quences, cannot be in accordance with the spirit
and intention of the compact between the
Federal Government and Texas, although it may
be within the strict letter of the law; and it has
occurred to me, that some further action by
Congress is necessary to place this subject in
its proper light, and that it will be proper for
the State Legislature to indicate its views,
or otherwise, as it may deem best, what that
action should be.

This difficulty may, perhaps, be obviated in
the following manner. If Congress will so
modify the act of September 9th, 1850, as to
authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to in-
stock to the State of Texas for the whole amount
of the retained five millions upon the State,
through her proper officers, filing at the Treas-
ury Department, a release and full execution
of the Federal Government, from all liability
for any portion of the public debt of Texas,
crossed by the transfer by the act of Annexa-
tion of the resources arising from "duties on im-
ports," all difficulty would at once be re-
moved, and the public debt could without further
delay be placed in a train of proper and speedy
adjustment, and the money of our credi-
tors, by whom it must be ultimately settled.
To such a modification of the law, the Execu-
tive cannot perceive that any well-founded
objection could be urged. The obligation to
pay the money is cast entirely upon the State,
and although the creditors, at the time they
were incurred, may have had a view to the sup-
posed and probable resources of the Republic,
their payment; still they did not anticipate
that the resources were to be applied by any
other than their creditors, and with whom the
contracts were made, and with whom necessarily
remained the right to modify, or change them,
as it might deem best. Had the Government
after these contracts were made, deemed that
the resources of the Republic were insufficient,
country required her to reduce her duties on
imports to a mere nominal amount, or to have
taken off altogether and thrown her ports open
to the free commerce of the world, no one would
have questioned her right to do so, and she
do so, and her creditors would have no just
cause to complain of such an act, because they
made their contract with the full knowledge
that such a right existed, and would, to some
extent at least, be exercised. Indeed, it was
exercised to the extent of the various modifi-
cations of the tariff laws of the late Republic; and
in 1842 upon the adoption of what was known
as the Eschschewer system, they underwent an
almost radical change—a change which re-
duced the duties laid upon imports, from a very
large to a comparatively small amount, and
yet no one then asserted that this change in the
amount of duties to be collected, was a viola-
tion of the previous contracts entered into with
these creditors.

The transfer by Texas of a portion of her sov-
ereignty to the United States, and by which
her right to collect duties on imports was given
up, in its consequences, was nothing more than
would have resulted from a repeal of her own
duties on imports, and her creditors, and the
Government, by receiving that transfer, incur-
red no other obligation in respect to the debts
of Texas, than an equitable one to give the
State such an equivalent for the loss of her re-
venues arising from import duties, as would en-
able her to carry out her contracts with her
creditors, as effectually as she might have done,
had her revenues from import not been surren-
dered; but that Government incurred no other
obligation whatever, to the creditors individ-
ually, and the assumption of such an obligation
was a gratuitous act by which the State of Tex-
as might not in any sense be bound. The
debt is one which Texas owes, and which Texas
has to pay, and no power can rightfully inter-
pose to carry out her contracts, and dictate
the manner of its settlement.

I therefore recommend to the Hon. Legislature,
that our Senators in Congress be instructed,
and our Representatives requested, to use all
proper exertions to procure such a modifica-
tion of the act of September 9th, 1850, as will
authorize and require the Secretary of the Treas-
ury of the United States to issue to the State
all the stock contemplated by the 4th
article of the said act, upon her filing such a
release, and full execution of the Federal Gov-
ernment, necessary to exonerate the Federal Govern-
ment from any liability for any portion or all of
the debt of Texas.

I recommend this course, because it is the best
which may suggest to relieve this subject
from all difficulty, and it is possible that
Congress may not "concur in the propriety of
making this modification, we should anticipate
of such a contingency, prepare ourselves
in the best manner we can to meet it. I trust
I should not be understood as recommending
that a bill be passed at the present session,
to alter the mode of settling the debt, but
that it should be so framed as to be amend-
able to a different footing from that on which
it now stands, if we expect to close it within
any reasonable period, or in any manner which
would be satisfactory to the State. In-
stead of the mode now proposed, I recom-
mend that a bill be passed at the present session,
limiting the time within which the creditors
of the State, holding the class of claims referred
to, shall file their releases to the United States;
declaring, that in default of their doing so with-
in the specified time, the claims shall be for-
ever barred.

It has been further urged to me, as the Presi-
dent has decided that the revenues from im-
ports were specially pledged, (in contempla-
tion of the boundary act,) for an amount not
less than five millions of dollars, and that the
debt is a debt of honor, and that the State
is bound to pay it, and that it is not ad-
visable to appropriate the stock, so withheld,
to the payment of that portion of the debt for
which those imports were pledged, and which
would consequently come under the decision
of the President; said stock to be issued to the
creditors holding these pledges as soon as the
United States will amend the act of the general
Congress, as to give Texas control of the same.
I also recommend that a sufficient amount of the
five million stock under the present condition,
of the State, be appropriated to the payment
of that class of debt not covered by a pledge
of import duties, under the decision of the Presi-
dent. This character of indebtedness amounts
to \$283,422, and has been designated the sec-
ond class. It is due, mainly, to our own citi-
zens, for personal services rendered and supplies
furnished in the defence of the country.

From the report of the Comptroller, it is
evident that the whole ten millions of dollars
will be required to discharge the outstand-
ing liabilities of the State according to the scale
which has been adopted for ascertaining the
actual amount of those liabilities, and from
which I can see no just reason to depart; and
it will therefore become a subject of interesting
inquiry to you as to the best mode of investing
or disposing of the surplus. Upon this subject
there seems to exist much diversity of senti-
ment in the public mind. Some entertain the
opinion that the whole amount of the surplus
should be devoted to the internal improvement
of the State; others believe that a large portion
should be applied to the purposes of education,
in the establishment of free schools, other in-
stitutions of learning; while another class be-
lieves that it should be invested in some secure
and profitable stock, the interest arising from
which would be sufficient to meet the ordinary
expenses of the State Government, and thereby
entirely release the people from taxation. That

these diverse views, entertained and freely dis-
cussed by the citizens at large, should be
brought by their immediate Representatives into
the legislative halls of the country, bearing
the stamp and be originally derived from
such patriotic motives, and not the casual and
wondered at, and it will therefore require a
calm and deliberate investigation of these sub-
jects on the part of each and all of you, and
perhaps, some patriotic sacrifices of personal
opinion, to enable you to harmonize the views
of a system that will be mutually
beneficial to all, and the Executive entertains
the confident hope that such investigation will
be given, and such sacrifices, made as will
lead to this most desirable result.
That all these views, which are so weighty, and are
entitled to respectful consideration, I admitted,
but to carry all of them into practical
operation will be impossible. It is true that after
payment of the claims of the creditors, and the
surplus legitimately charged to the State, there
will be a large amount left for your
disposition, and it is in reference to that dis-
position that your attention is now respectfully
invited.
That a general system of internal improve-
ments by the State, properly regulated, would
eminently conduce to its prosperity, there can
be no doubt; but such a system would require
an appropriation of means, which, (without an
increase of the revenue,) would be impossible
at this time; and the adoption of a system, par-
tial in its operations, would in its details, be
likely to present difficulties, growing out of dif-
ference of opinion as to the subjects upon which
it should operate, and which would be equally
not be easily reconciled; but the anticipation of
such difficulties should not prevent the effort
from being made, and I therefore suggest, and
especially recommend, that an adequate appro-
priation be made to aid such enterprises as are
directly engaged in clearing out our principal
rivers, or any other well calculated and practi-
cal system of internal improvement, in order
that the facilities of transportation and com-
merce may be extended as far into the interior
of the country as its natural capabilities will
permit.
The practical utility which would result from
the fostering aid and encouragement of the
Government in works of this kind would be im-
mediately felt in every part of the land, and
although the extent of their benefits might not
be commensurate with the wishes or the neces-
sities of all, yet, as this would be going as far
as the present resources of the State will justify,
when we regard the claims of other important
interests, it is believed that it would give gen-
eral satisfaction to the people at large, and add
nothing to the prosperity of the country.
A few years has passed abroad more accurate
knowledge of the number and character of our
population, and the value of our immense ter-
ritory, and a more better known and more appre-
ciated. A consequent tide of immigration, uniform
and steady in its movements, is continually
flowing in upon us, and in a short period
shall have the satisfaction of seeing immense
numbers of these happy, enterprising emigrants,
developing the resources of the State, in its
rich productions; labor every where will be
seeking employment, and capital a profitable
investment. Our State Government, in the
interests of the people, and in order to give
aid and encouragement to these happy and
enterprising emigrants, and to the progress of
the State, it is believed that it would give gen-
eral satisfaction to the people at large, and add
nothing to the prosperity of the country.

As to the question of the State's liability for
the debt of Texas, it is believed that the State
is bound to pay it, and that it is not ad-
visable to appropriate the stock, so withheld,
to the payment of that portion of the debt for
which those imports were pledged, and which
would consequently come under the decision
of the President; said stock to be issued to the
creditors holding these pledges as soon as the
United States will amend the act of the general
Congress, as to give Texas control of the same.
I also recommend that a sufficient amount of the
five million stock under the present condition,
of the State, be appropriated to the payment
of that class of debt not covered by a pledge
of import duties, under the decision of the Presi-
dent. This character of indebtedness amounts
to \$283,422, and has been designated the sec-
ond class. It is due, mainly, to our own citi-
zens, for personal services rendered and supplies
furnished in the defence of the country.

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I also recommend that a sufficient amount of the
five million stock under the present condition,
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of that class of debt not covered by a pledge
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POETRY.

Sabbath Evening. BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE. 'Tis the holy time, The evening shade Steals with a soft control...

The mist, like incense from the earth Rises to a God beloved. And o'er the waters falling as dews...

The gentle sisterhood of flowers, Bend low their lovely eyes. Or gaze through trembling tears of joy...

There is a spell of blessedness In air and earth and heaven. And nature wears the blessed look...

Education. BY MRS. SIGOURNEY. If thou hast plucked a flower Of richest, rarest ray...

O'er whose brows are bright, Whose bosom feels no thorn, Seek knowledge by the rosy light...

The pen, the pen, the gliding pen, The knowing pen for me. So swift it moves o'er the snow-white page...

I ask not the warrior's reeking sword, Or the sceptre of princely kind; With its motion wild and free...

Then hail, mighty means of almighty results, Mighty agent of good or ill; Ere long shalt thou rule o'er the wide spreading earth...

Thou'rt the servant of progress, improvement and triumph, The champion of justice and right. The foe of oppression, of fear and of doubt...

Thou'rt the symbol of knowledge, enlightenment, peace. Sent thither to dwell amid men, Oh! hasten the hour when the sword and the spear...

BIOGRAPHICAL.

For the Texas Wesleyan Banner. Mr. Nicholas M. McArthur. It is but rare that it falls to the lot of any community to mourn so sadly...

Bro. M. was a great lover of class-meetings. He told the writer on returning from class, one evening, that he had experienced no trouble since his conversion...

W. A. SMITH. Austin, Texas, Nov. 11th, 1851. The L. and N. C. Advocate will please copy. W. A. S.

Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. THAT our readers may judge for themselves of this bill as well as have it for future reference, we place it in our columns...

Whereas divers of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects have assumed to themselves the titles of archbishops of a pretended province, and of pretended sees and dioceses...

THE ARAB AND HIS SERPENTS. A Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says: I stopped to see some of the numerous shows which are in full operation during the holidays...

MARTIN & BUTT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES AND TIN WARE. Main Street, Houston—Texas.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Cooking and Ornamental Stoves, of the most used and improved patterns; Cistern and Well Pumps.

TYPE FOUNDRY. WM. HAGER, TYPE FOUNDER, 31 GOLD-ST. (Between Fulton and John streets), NEW YORK.

Mr. Norton is a regular graduate of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., in addition to which he understands the theory and practice of the science of teaching...

CELEBRATED MEDICINE. Dr. Fitch's Celebrated Remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Pleurisy, and all the affections of the Lungs, Heart, and Throat.

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THE CAPITOL, HOUSTON—Texas. THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL, situated in the most healthy part of the city, has undergone a thorough repair...

HOUSTON HOUSE, Corner of Main and Franklin Streets, HOUSTON. THE subscriber, having secured the above establishment at a thoroughly re-estimated and painted throughout...

UNION HOUSE, RICHMOND, TEXAS. To the Travelling Public. THE undersigned has fitted up his House on Court House square, in the town of Richmond...

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. HAT MANUFACTORY, SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, MAIN STREET, HOUSTON—TEXAS. WHERE HATS of every description are made to order at short notice...

AUSTIN COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS. IT is perhaps not known at a distance that the Trustees of Austin College at their last meeting gave encouragement to preparatory school...

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY. THE subscriber having purchased the Iron Foundry in this city, lately owned by Dr. K. Keilman, respectfully informs the public...

CHAMPION'S PILLS. THE GREAT MEDICINE FOR TEXAS!! Don't give up an old and infirm remedy for a new and untried one!

DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING. 40,000 FEET flooring, of the best quality Yellow Pine dressed Flooring and Ceiling, tongued and grooved...

BENNETT'S FERRY. On the Goodland, a new Ferry, from whence are roads leading to the principal towns and settlements of the West...

DE WITT COUNTY, JAN. 1851. MEDICINES of all kinds, Vegetable, Mineral and Patent, can be found pure and genuine...

PILLS.—"Roberts' Pills" for the cure of fever; a safe and efficient remedy—purely Vegetable, Prepared and sold by...

SMITH TOOLS.—10 sets for sale by voal. C. ENNIS & CO.

GROCERIES.—Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas, of the best quality, for sale by voal. ROBERTS & CO.

BALES of assorted Domestic, for sale by voal. C. ENNIS & CO.

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