## TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH .--- J. E. CARNES, EDITOR.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1861.

shall show, through her representatives, that

gulf of infamy which is yawning at her feet.

the Southern waters.

the Southern people in their government.

letter to Gov. Ellis, giving an account of the

Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully

"A SUGGESTION."

ED. ADVOCATE :- For the last three or four

months there has been not a little written in

all our Southern Advocates upon the subject of

the "Extension of the Pastorate." This is a

grave question, and I do not propose writing an

article upon the complicated subject; but simply

suggest what I have been purposing in my mind

It is for the Presiding Elders to bring the

subject before their 4th quarterly conferences,

as it is likely that at those quarterly conferences

there will be a larger attendance of the officiary

than at any other. I would suggest that the

question be settled without any attempt to bias

the minds of the brethren, either for or

or against it-noting in a blank book the result

of each quarterly conference, and when we

If it is thought best, the preachers in charge

could bring the subject before each society, if

practicable. I do not think this question should

be decided on till the voice of the laity is heard.

If the time is extended to the preachers on

either stations, circuits or missions, may not

the time of the Presiding Elders on Districts

TO THE PRESIDING ELDERS

Of East Texas, Texas, and Rio Grande Con-

DEAR BRETHREN :- As our valued Advocate

s financially involved, our ports blockaded, our

Southern Confederacy on a war footing, our

also reach six or eight years?

Yours truly,

June 20th, 1861.

to do for the last two months.

later than the 1st of November.

ville yesterday."

battle, with these words:

OUR HALF SHEET.

For appearing in a "half-sheet" we have no apology to offer. We have done the best we could. We have no money to purchase paper, and if we had we could not get it. In sorrow and mortification we write, but not in surprise. We are only glad that we have not been driven to this necessity before this. Some of the Advocates have been reduced to a "half sheet" weeks since, and others have suspended altogether, whilst dozens of other papers have succumbed and are now no more. This too in the States where their facilities for getting paper are much greater than ours. We had hoped to and remarkably felicitous in scriptural illustraevery effort in our power, but it has come, and tion. we have no choice. We can but submit. We hope by going to a half sheet now to avoid a preached by Rev. U. C. Spencer, A. M., of the patrons with at least a half sheet, until we can get another supply of paper. If any are dis- or the Southern Confederacy triumphant," is the posed to complain let them remember that even title. The sermon is an exposition of the 38th now we furnish more reading matter than and 39th chapters of Ezekiel. Taking these many other papers, the price of which is more | chapters in connection with others in the same than that of the Advocate. Let them also re- prophet, one can see much to help the conclumember that it costs us as much if not more to sion that the prophecies concerning nations give them a half sheet now than it did to give them a whole sheet a few months since. We tial elements of history, and that therefore, wish in this connection to say to all who feel an those prophecies will be progressively fulfilled interest in the success of the paper that unless | The world may make great advancement in a collections are made and the list of subscribers thousand years, and yet a series of events at increased, the publication of the Advocate will the beginning of that period may resemble in be suspended altogether after the close of this many important features a series of events at year. There are thousands upon thousands of its close. While, then, we should be exceeddollars due the office, which if we had would | ingly careful in the interpretation of prophecy relieve it of all embarrassment at once. Why to avoid the temptation to hypothesis, and it is not paid we cannot tell. We know-no through that, the temptation to presumption, it one knows it better than we do-that times are is also proper to keep clear of other errorshard. Yet there are so many indebted, and it is in such small sums that we believe that all who will can pay between this and the confer-who will can pay between the and the confer-which trembles for the honor or safety of ences, and prevent the suspenssion of the paper.

Shall a paper that has done so much for the forty thousand Methodists in Texas, and so much for the interests of religion, morality and virtue generally in this rich and fertile State.

which trembles for the honor or safety of prophecy whenever it is applied to the events of modern times. Whether any of the prophecies refer to our Southern cause, primarily, secondarily, or at all, cannot, however, now be virtue generally in this rich and fertile State, literally starve to death for want of its dues? We do not believe it will, and hence we speak plainly. Hundreds have promised us help, and professed the warmest friendship and liveliest interest in the paper. This is the time to test these professions. It is said "darkness shows us worlds of light we never saw by day." We are beginning to see some of them. AGENT.

BLOCKADED.—The transport steamship South Carolina, with the colors of the U. S., apparently well armed and manned, arrived on Tuesday about noon, and anchored off the island about two and a half or three miles from shore. She lies high out of the water, and would be a beautiful mark for a columbiad or rifle cannon.

The Confederate States mail steam packet

Herald of the 20th ult., says: "Under the auspices of bankers in Lombard street, a combination of bankers and capitalists has been formed in New York, for the express purpose of aiding and abetting the Southern insurrection by withholding from the administration the means of carrying on the war. We distinctly charge, that moneyed gentlemen, whose names are in our possession, which we shall disclose whenever the interests of the public demand it, have arrived at an understanding with each other to subscribe to no more loans, and endeavor to injure the public credit, for their own selfish purposes, to the extent of their power, They are principally in the cotton and foreign exchange interest, and are of English, French and German origin. They affect a horror at the enormous expenditure which will be involved in the suppression of rebellion, and declare that the banks of this city, over most of which they exercise paramount control, shall not yield another dollar, if further loans are put into the market. They are principally sustained and urged on in the course they have resolved on, by the London and Manchester houses, who desire that the independence of the Confederate States should be acknowledged as speedily as possible, in order that the English market may be supplied with cotton, without the risks that would attend the violation of the blockade, and a consequent war with this country. We believe that the alliance thus formed is so powerful that Mr. Chase (Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury) would find it impossible to combat with it, and that he will find he is leaning on a broken reed if he places any future dence on Wall Street.

Signs,-A convention without regard to party. but to be composed of the citizens of Delaware " who are opposed to civil war, and in favor of a peaceful adjustment," was to meet at Dover on

The people of Newark, N. J., who are in favor of peace, are holding meetings to express their views. There are indications of a wide spreading peace movement at the North. A correspondent in New York writes-June 18th. that the most rabid abolition journal-what one he does not say-in that city has become an advocate of peace. He quotes from it this language: "If the traitors are too strong to be subjugated, we are for peace on their own terms, rather than a useless continuance of the war.

THE CAMP AT PENSACOLA. - Rev. Josephu Anderson, of the Florida Conference, has been to the camp before Fort Pickens lately, preaching to "very large congregations at different times." He "never saw better behavior." The crops along the route to Pensacola were very promising. Gen. Bragg is ready for an engage nent, but the probabilities are against a battle there, at least for some time to come. Mr. Anderson does not "believe that the sacrifice of life would be very great in taking Pickens, bu the loss of property would be immense."

We presume the Advocate refers to abdomi nal proportions alone, inasmuch as the world has never been able to discover that the Bishop could be appropriately called "mighty" in any

A fine-looking comet made its appearance in the northwest on Sunday night about meetingtime. By the time meeting was out the visitor's tail was elongated to the zenith, presenting the appearance of a cone.

The Belton Independent has a lengthy synopsis of a sermon preached by Rev. Robert Alexander, of the Texas Conference, at Belton, on the 25th, from Psalm xcvii. 1, 2. After laying down the principles of the Divine government over the nations, the preacher applied those principles to the cause of the Confederate States in the present war, demonstrating its correctness, and its right to rejoice in the reign of God and to trust in him who, though "clouds and drakness are about him," makes righteousness and judgment the habitation of his throne."-

We have received in pamphlet form a sermo ion. We hope to be able to furnish our Texas Conference, in the Methodist Church at Waco, May 26. "Gog in the land of Magog, secondarily, or at all, cannot, however, now be proven to the general satisfaction. Some few may believe, many others will deny. A complete application of any prophecy cannot be made by those who are passing through its fulfillment. History is the only sure interpreter of propincy, and history is not of the future, or the present, but the past. It is far better for any people to be certain that they conform to the precepts of the Bible than to be even tolerably sure that they see themselves in a favorable light in i.

prophecies. The one is always safe; the other may be dangerous. If the Northern people, to say nothing of the Jews, had not supposed themselves to be the favorites of Providence, they had not grown so supercilious and so cor-Ranger, from New Orleans, ran the blockade rupt. Let us, fearful of imitating such examrather than decide positively, or even at all, as to our place in the mysterious and sublime world-panorama of prophecy.

> To promote the humility which we advise we shall notice a few objections to Mr. Spencer's overbold application of Ezekiel on Gog and Magoz to the present war.

1. Mr. Spencer assumes the names Gog and Magog to be mystical, although Dr. Clarke, to whom he refers, says he is "satisfied" that "the king and people intended" "were well known by these names in the time that the prophet wrote," and quotes Pliny to show that the name "Magog" was applied to the Syrians. By the way, Mr. Spencer does not allow sufficient weight to the very literal fulfillment of the prophecy, four hundred years after its delivery, in the invasion of Judea by Antiochus Epiphanes, and the defeat of his troops under Lysias and Georgias, by Judas Maccabeus, upon the mountains of Israel.

2. "Magog," which Mr. Spencer, following several interpreters, makes to mean "roof that dissolves," may apply to tents, or to the snowhouses, or earth-houses, of the far northern nations of the old world-some of which have been, with much reason, supposed to be "Magog,"-more appropriately than to the dissolu-

3. If it were true, as it is not, that the name Gog and Magog cannot be connected with any king or nation of old; and if, on this ground, the application of them might, with some propriety, be sought in the meaning of the names them selves, Mr. Spencer should have been startled when he found that the necessary extension of this method led him to apply the grand old historical name of Persia, to the mechanics of the Northern States. Persia is one of the oldest and most prominent countries known to history; moreover, it was tributary to Antiochus at the time of his invasion of Judea, before mentioned; and in first Maccabees, 3, 31, it is said that Antiochus with a view to this invasion, "determined to go into Persia, there to take the tributes of the countries, and to gather much money." Surely this seems a more natural way to reach the meaning of the prophecy than the forced method which takes Persia with its vast divisions and population, its Cyrus, Cambyses and Xerxes, and its leading place in history, and contracts it to the significance of a few Yankee tinkers and blacksmiths. The same may be said of Mr. Spencer's treatment of several other historical names in the text, such, for instance, as Lybia, which, from its meaning -"heart of the sea"-Mr. S. imagines must refer to Boston and New York and the Northern shipping interest: geography, however, tells us that it was an extensive district of Africa lying along the shores of the Mediterranean, and that its capital, Cyrene, was once a rival of Carthage. As to the Southern part of Africa, which used to give kings to Egypt, and which, in its present contracted condition, numbers its square miles and population by millions, to say nothing of elephants, lions and monkeys -Mr. Spencer thinks it is not degrading to that great country, to the prophet Ezekiel, nor to imself, to imagine that the prophecy means by Ethiopia nothing more than a few hundreds of miserable fugitive slaves in the Northern States! When Lybia becomes New York, and Persia signifies Yankee builders of horse-powers, and Gog is proven to be Lincoln, and Magog, (the inseparable Siamese twin of Gog), means the Southern Confederacy, it is highly probable that the Merawes, the Axomitae, the Troglodytes, the Ichthyophagi, etc., may only be other names for a free negro regiment under the com-

4. Tubal, ("earth, confusion") is applied to

mand of Fred. Douglass or Vice Presiden

emigrants found it; Meshech, ("drawn by force, shut up, surrounded") "implies," says Mr. S., "self-government, protection;" that is, the condition of things after the adoption of the constitution. But Gog (Lincoln) is the "chief prince of Meshech and Tubal," that is, then, of the whole country, North and South, which was ever occupied by Indians, and which declared independence in 1776, and adopted the Constitution in 1787. This we deny; Lincoln has never been the chief prince of any part of the South, and Mr. Spencer will heartily agree with us in the resolve that he never shall be.

5. Gog is the chief prince; Magog is the South. "But," says Mr. Spencer, "the prophet says that this chief prince is in the land of Magog." He adds: "how perfectly this coincides with the situation of Washington city, the Northern Capital, which is in the limits of slave territory," etc. But, we reply, the prophet does not say any such thing. His words are, "Son of man set thy face against Gog, the land of Mogog." In the text, and throughout the discourse, Mr. Spencer quotes him as saying "in the land of Magog." The word "in" is an interpolation. Mr. Spencer means by it that Gog is where he has no right to be; the prophet by omitting it identifies, or, at least, unifies Gog and Magog-as is the case wherever they are mentioned in Scripture-so that a "son of man" cannot "set his face" against the one without setting it against the whole of the other. This, if the words mean, respectively, Lincoln and the South, it would be impossible for any singlefaced son of man to do. He that sets his face for the South must set it against Lincoln. Our authorized version, which omits the preposition in," agrees literally with the Hebrew. There

is, therefore, no warrant in the text for supposing that the prophet was to set his face against Gog for being in the land of Magog, since that is evidently, as a whole, his home, or nation, where he has a natural right to be, and which must stand or fall with him. In the book of Revelation, Gog and Magog are described as coming together against the saints, just as they do in Ezekiel; and yet, by some sleight of hand, Mr. Spencer slips Magog from his natural and necessary ally, and makes him and not Israel, the saint, the sufferer, and the victor. We may be at ease on this point, Gog will never separate from Magog, nor will they do each other injury, unless like the Germans and Zonaves of the Northern army at Great

ev make a slight mistake in what Gen. er would call "the dark of the morning." Many such mistakes we wish them; for it is as evident that they are both great scoundrels, as ern ports can only be of short duration, not it is that Mr. Spencer could take this view of the case and make out as good and as triumphcountrywomen angry by giving her a name she could not understand. He won the wager; for when be called the old lady a "hypothenuse," she flew into a raving passion to think, as she said, "that an honest woman, the mother of eighteen children, should be so outrageously abused." If Mr. Spencer had called the South

a name which she could understand, she might have silently forgiven him; but when he calls her Magog, which for all she can tell, or he can prove, may mean the "invstery of iniquity." or the "abomination of desolation," we think she has just cause to adopt the boy's retaliation, and say to him-"you're another;" or at least to repudiate the suspicious title in favor of "Cottondom" or "Dixie."

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.

Does it not strike you, gentle reader, that those Northern folks who are shooting through other people's houses down there near Fortress Monroe; and making prisoners of the citizens: and killing people on their own soil; and landng from their ships "darkly at dead of night" to rob the hen roosts of those good old piemaking ladies of Virginia-are, upon the whole, engaged in a rather disgraceful business for the professed representatives of civilization and Christianity! It looks that way to us, whichever way we turn it over. And, then, think of those big armies under McClellan, Patterson, Mansfield, and others, all crowding like so many wolves to get the first snap at the throat of the old mother of Statesmen and of States. By the decent white frill of old Mary Washington's cap, we "affirm" that the sight is one which must carry infernal glee through all those hor rible caverns we read of in the first part of Paradise lost. Dr. Tyng, however-that fine old clergyman of New York-tells us it is all right because the object is to free Southern slaves; and when some plain gentleman asked the Doctor whether slavery was not recognized

in the Bible, the fine old New York clergyman, filled with fury, replied: "Yes, sir, in the same sense in which hell is!" whereat the audience relieved itself of sundry tremendous and tumultuous "cheers." According to the said Dr. Tyng, the Bible should read thus: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's man-hell, nor his maid-hell, etc., or, at least, thus: Let as many servants as are in hell count the devils, their masters, worthy of all honor, that the name o God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing devils for masters, let

ny mountains! And so, people that had never

read any history, nor thought of the principles

them not despise them because they are brethcountry still suffering from last year's drought, ren; but rather do them service because they and our people from the eastern shores of the Atlantic to the banks of the Rio Grande are in in a feverish state of excitement, growing out are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit. Such is Dr. Tyng's version of 1 Timothy, vi, 1, 2. Isn't it nice? of a bloody war with which we are threatened by the Northern hordes, it is not improbable It is very hard to refrain from the opini that in many instances our preachers may negthat this war is a sign of incurable corruption glect the interests of our Texas Advocate. among the Northern people. The more chari-This neglect by the preachers will lead to a neglect of many of the patrops. Neglecting Union was talked about, and glorified, until the financial interests of our paper may so crippeople began to believe that if it were not for the Union, there would be no soil on the Brazos ple its weekly issue as to cause a suspension of of its publication: such a disaster should be debottom, and no rocky backbone in the Allegheplored by every member of the church. It is in the range of possibilities; but let us hope for

of government, could all shout "Union," and proposition to submit to the Presiding Elders, when they had done that, they would look which may keep the paper going.

Brethren, I hardly need say, that it requires around like owls in daylight, as though they saw an admiring world on every side, when the cash to buy the paper, cash to pay the workmen engaged in bringing out the paper.

The proposition I have to make is this—that truth is, they saw absolutely nothing at all. "Great is the Union," thought the pauper in

better things. To realize our hopes, I have a

the stirring of an "amen" in their stomachs | the same subject, soliciting new subscribers also, when their eloquent pastor, the Rev. Aminidab Dear brethren, we must do something in this Sleek, prayed for the "perpetuation, the promatter. If we can pour into the agent's hand longation, the preservation, and the pre-emithese little streams to the number of one thounent and prescriptive prosperity of the Union." sand or more subscribers, it will be like so This is the idolatry which has culminated in throat-cutting and house-burning and chickenstealing for the sake of the Union, while all the wheels in motion. world wonders, and turns up its nose in disgust. It will act as oil upon the gudgeons The Union, in the opinion of too many of the joints, thereby lessening the friction that might Northern people, was a new Diana of the seriously damage the whole affair or injure it Ephesians, and they its official shrine-makers; beyond a speedy repair. and when secession set their craft at nought, by The above proposition I have been induced

teaching that there was no such god as the to offer from a remark of a subscriber, that be Union, they were full of wrath, and cried havoc, and let slip the distance of such dogs of war. For every Southern man tory by such dogs, a load of debt and disgrace and despotism will be heaped upon had rather pay two dollars more than to see the paper stop. Again, brother J. W. Fields urged me to submit such a proposition to the Presiding Elders of the three Texas conferences, the North, until she shall become a hissing and Yours very truly, S. A. WILLIAMS. a by-word among the nations of the earth. June 20th, 1861. There is but one escape from this fate; if, in the Congress which has just assembled, the North

IS THE O.-S. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOYAL?

the war, so far as it has gone, is the measure of THE General assembly of the Presbyterian a party and not of the people, and shall at once Church, O.-S., is now in session at Philadelphia; Rev. J. C. Backus, D. D., of Baltimore, moderator. On Saturday last, a resolution was introduced by Rev. Dr. Spring of this city, that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of an expression by the Assembly of their date wingstein. and indignantly demand a withdrawal of the invading army, upon the ground of honor and common sense, she may yet be saved from the IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Memphis Appeal of the 25th ult says:
Gen. Pillow has received from an official source, and in such a manner as makes it perfectly rediscreet and troublesome resolution on the table, just as if it had been an abolition petition of the olden time, and the Assembly at the word fol-lowed its leader over the wall, by a vote of 118 liable, information that a bearer of dispatches from the Confederate commissioners in Europe, to 102. So the thing was disposed of, the cour has arrived with advices that England and France have determined to protect their com-

merce on the Western Continent, and that to ensure its safety, each of the Governments has ordered twenty additional ships, from their respective navies, to reinforce their squadrons in the Southern research of the grand on the table. Judge Allen of New York then moved to take nearly of the Church saved once more.

But it wouldn't stay. Some one demanded the yeas and nays for record, but the moderator blandly replied that it was too late, the vote had been declared, the resolution was laid on the table. Judge Allen of New York then moved to take nearly or the Church saved once more. moved to take up the resolution from the table, where it was laid, and make it the order of the day for Tuesday. A long and desultory debate Another important point of information is, that negotiations for a loan had so far progresfollowed, in which some took the ground that the motion was out of order, because a thing once laid on the table was understood to be ed as to have secured propositions from various parties and powers, to the amount of two hunfinally disposed of. The final issue of the affair had not been reached at our latest advices from dred millions of dollars, upon the security of the prospective cotton crop, or that portion of

Philadelphia.

Time has been, in the days of Witherspoon, and Rodgers, and Duffield, when it would have been an indignity even to suggest a doubt whether the Presbyterian Church was faithful to the Government of the United States, under the Constitution formed by Westerland it which will come into the hands of the Confederate authorities, through the confidence of The same dispatch also conveyed the gratithe Constitution formed by Washington, and Madison, and Hamilton, and King, and Adams. Sectarian predilections, yielding to the dictation of the slave-power, have caused this deplorable fying intelligence that the Confederacy will be recognized in a short time by the great European powers; that the blockade of the South-

falling off in courage and patriotism.

It is a momentous issue for the Old-School organization. In the present state of the counthe case and make out as good and as triumphant a cause for the South as he has done in this sermon. Daniel O'Connell is said to have laid sermon. Daniel O'Connell is said to have laid manding General at Memphis by express mesting that the Government should be weakened. senger from the bearer of European dispatches

who passed to Richmond on Saturday. The The above is from the N. Y. Independent, a Avelanche of the same date says "the bearer of intense abolition paper. We quote it as a sign the dispatches is well known in this city as a of the times. It has been predicted that the gentleman entirely reliable. He landed in Canabolitionists would turn their "wiping out" ada, and making his way through that province propensities not only against the South, but to Chicago, succeeded in eluding the vigilance against everything at home which did not hapof the Black Republicans and reached Nashpen to suit their notions of propriety. The tone of the Independent towards the Presby te-Col. Hill, commanding the 1st regiment of rians is significant of the encroaching Northern North Carolina volunteers at Bethel, closes his despotism.

GOD WITH US.

The following from the Charleston Mercury interposed to shield our heads in the day of battle; unto His great name be all the praise

"It was the blasphemons saving of some great warrior-we forget now who-that God always | Book, took sides with strong regiments. We are sat-isfied, from all our readings of history, that God's justice prevails over all-and, whether it is t weak or the strong, that in the end, He wil port the truth, the right, the pure, the ju We are not to determine what His judgmen shall be from the casualties of a single hour. We believe that God is with us. We solemnly believe that almost Providential care has guid and strengthened us thus far against the blind rages of our enemy; that, even in those respects in which we fancied we had lost an advantage —as in Anderson's abandoning Moultrie and taking possession of Sumter—we were mista-ken; and that the very strategies of our enemies became the secret of their overthrow. And so of all the falsehoods of the Northern press, and so of all the mean, cunning trickery of the Gov-ernment at Washington; and so of almost every event since the beginning of our struggle for the minds of the brethren, either for or against the question. After such vote let the Presiding Elders take the number for extension the power of South Carolina, under a siege of months, is overthrown in thirty-three hours. The fortress, so impregnable and so eagerly meet at the annual conferences compare notes. which insists upon saluting its flag at its over throw, with one hundred guns, is rebuked by an explosion which cost the garrison more live than were lost during the bombardment. Veri ly, if we needed signs and auguries, we have had them, and of the most grateful character. Yes! we solemnly believe that a Providen-

> long upon our substance. We have made them great and prosperous! They "crammed and blasphemed their feeders." By tariffs, navigation laws, internal improvements, and infernal appropriations, they swallowed up all our revenues. In their vanity and pride of heart, they mocked at God—forgot him—mocked at usand now seek to destroy us! Shall God suffer the guilty, the presumptuous, the vain-glorious, the usurpative, the aggressive, to thrive, and triumph over those who have only been too submissive? No! Their insolence nears its end? They have reached the end of their long upon our substance. We have made then end? They have reached the end of their tether! Henceforth, the South alone shall rear the large benefits and blessings of Southern culture and industry. May the great Father of

cormorant tribes that have been fattening so

A Newark (N. J.) writer says that their total manufactures have been \$23,264,213 annually, of which \$16,000,000 was for Southern trade. This is now wholly destroyed-[N. Y. Day

Book.

Not quite all. There are perhaps \$200,000 worth of articles being manufactured on the war account, including pistols to shoot our former customers with, and cartridge boxes for lead bullets made by the silver derived from lead bullets made by the silver derived from our Southern trade. There are also two thoubly be engaged in this new branch of Southern traffic—which will demand man for man, broth-

A WORD FROM BISHOP PAINE.

ABERDEEN, Miss., June 3, 1861.

Bro. McFerrin:—On yesterday the "special collection for the missionary debt fund" was congregation was smaller than usual, and we labored under the disadvantage of having been recently drained of a large amount of money to arm, equip, and sustain the volunteer com-panies which have entered the ranks to defend our country; yet, with but little effort, we raised over four hundred dollars. If all the other treasury will be relieved of debt, and our be-loved missionaries will be amply sustained. Our people here are acting upon the sentiment that "the Church must be sustained," and to do this we must sustain the great missionary cause. We cannot afford to lose the favor of God, nor dare we even now to cease our efforts to save souls. Much as we deprecate war, especially the horrid and brutal war which we are threatened with, the disorganization of the

ministry and the Church would be ultimately a still greater calamity.

Mississippi will be true to her civil and religious institutions; and piety and patriotism will prompt and sustain each other. Our best

invasion, and maintain the true version of the Constitution adopted by our fathers, and will triumph or be exterminated. We are a unit.

There is a strong sense of religion in all our military companies, and a deep conviction that they are in the right, and may humbly yet con-fidently look to God for direction and assistance

Many prayers daily ascend to heaven from our people to prevent the horrors of civil war, and, if it must come, to restrain it within the limits of civilized warfare, and grant victory to the right. Surely, these are "days of evil."

A NOBLE WOMAN. - The Richmond Christian Advocate has a letter from a soldier who was in the battle at Great Bethel. He says:

All honor is due to a noble-hearted Virginia ountry woman who undoubtedly saved our pecially the battalion, sent out at 3 o'clock in the morning-who were under the command of take a post called New Market, occupied by some 600 Federal troops. To give you some idea of said information, I will simply state each, and a guard of 5 or 600 infantry left Camp Bethel at 3 o'clock in the morning of the battle to proceed to New Market and drive the enemy from that post. After our being on the road some two hours, this noble woman came running towards us and gave our commander the information that the enemy formation that the enem just been to her house—one mile distant—taken her husband prisoners, and had taken the Back rear. Believing this 4,000 to be an advance guard our commander wheeled the column and we returned to camp to await the appearance

WHY GENERAL SCOTT WILL NOT RESIGN .-We have heard from good authority the reason Davis, Wise's letter about "stripping the pea-cock feathers" from the old fellow sticks into his craw, and makes him swear vengeance hates Jefferson Davis also, it is said, with a

We look upon it as one of the most fortunate circumstances for the South that General Scott could claim it, and the result might be undue still sticks to the cause of the North. If he had resigned, courtesy would have placed him in command of the Southern army which rather t on to success, than a man who has a reputation for former deeds of glory, though now sunk

THE NORTH THREATENS ENGLAND,—The New York Herald of the 19th fulminates as follows: The course of the British Government in this onflict is wholly unjustifiable. Were the pres ept war between the American Government Mexico, or any other independent Government, the case would be different. But it is a war to put down rebellion in the United States, and no external power has a right to interfere. Any interference is an act of hostility—a cause of war. Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, and Lord John Russell, have both interfered. The English Minister at Washington has furnished the erroneous information on which the English Minister at home acted, and the act of Lord John Russell recognizing the Southern Confederacy as a beliigerant was incipient covert hostility, a quasi act of war, which is now fol-lowed up by an insulting declaration that our cruisers with prizes will be excluded from British ports. If a satisfactory explanation is not given, or if any further overt acts of hostility are ventured on, the President would have a right to dismiss Lord Lyons and to issue a proclamation declaring that war existed; and, further, the Chief Magistrate might retaliate and commence war by seizing gall the British shipping in our harbors.

A THREAT TO ARREST THE SUPREME COURT -The New York Tribune says: Last winter, when the rebellion began to as-sume formidable dimensions, some persons in and near Washington kept a strict watch upon certain suspected officials and prominent politicians. Among those thus carefully observed were some of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Facts are in possession of gentlemen of the highest character which would authorize the prompt arrest of two or three of those Judges on the charge of treason. The time not having arrived for proceeding in this matter, and, in, fact, the rebellion having arrived for proceeding in this matter, and in, fact, the rebellion having arrived for proceeding in this matter, and in, fact, the rebellion having arrived for proceeding in this matter, and in, fact, the rebellion having arrived for proceeding in this matter, and in, fact, the rebellion having arrived for the same factors are the same fac ing gone on with such rapid strides as to get almost beyond the necessity of doing it, this serious matter remaiss statu quo.

We tell the over-zealous champions of the

Judges of the Supreme Court, that they had better be quiet, ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT WASHINGTON .-

very spirited meeting of the friends of the Southern Confederacy was held at Washington, Ga, on the 12th, which was addressed by Vice-President Stephens. The remarks of the talented speaker were often rapturously applauded, and the most unbounded patriotic enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting. At the close, an almost universal shout of "hand round the paper," rose from all parts of the house, and subscriptions poured in faster than the Secretary of cotton were subscribed on the spot. A committee of four in each militia district was then appointed to bring the matter to the notice of ch planters as were not present. They said

Stave -In the State of New York there are fifty papers opposed to Lincoln's army invading the South. In Ohio there are now fourteen papers which, in despite of mob law and threats of violence, have come out in opposition to Linhis garret; shoulder-hitters tipped their glasses in eight-by-ten rum holes to the health of the Union; Peter Funk pocketed his piously-gotten gains and felt thankful to see the symbols of the Union upon the gold; and on Sunday, in their oushioned pews, lolling worshippers felt

TEXAS ITEMS.

WHOLE NO. 620.

FOR FORT SMITH .- The State Gazette 'of the 29th says Capt. Bradfute, late of Col. Van Dorn's command, passed through Austin on the 26th, with a light battery, a train of forty-one wagons, and a large number of horses, to join Gen. Ben. M'Culloch at Fort Smith.

THE ELECTION. - Members of Congress will be elected on the first Wednesday in November, and not in August. The Governor ordered an election in August, subject, however, to the appointment of a different day by the Congress of the Confederate States. An act of Congress, approved May 21, 1861, appoints the day above

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.—These are being rapidly organized. There are now about twelve housand men on drill in the camps. TEXAS APPLES .- The Marshall Republican

BIG APPLES. - Our friend, Col. E. B. Blalock. presented us on Tuesday with a lot of beautiful, luscious, ripe apples. We appreciate the com-pliment. It appears to us this is quite early for

NEWS ITEMS.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS. - A gentleman who left Cairo at midnight on Saturday night brings to Memphis important intelligence o'clock P. M. on Saturday 2000 troops were dispatched from the Federal camp, on the war steamers City of Alton, W. H. B., and a coal tug boat, which preceded the others and con-veyed the provisions, amunition, equipments, &c., of the force. The expedition intended to land at Cape Girardeau, Mo., sixty miles above Cairo, near which place there was a Missouri regiment of Secessionists in camp on Saturday. It was expected the latter would be attacked before daylight on Sunday morning. The Fedeealists also took two thousand stand of arms, which they intended to place in the hands of abolition aids in Missouri, if necessary to ac-complish the defeat c. the Southern forces.

Capt, Moore, C. S. A., has, we understand, G. Ball, T. H. McMahan, and Col. J. S. Sydnor to raise the amount. In a short time they reported as follows: Messrs. J. A. Sauters, McMahan & Gilbert, Ball, Hutchings & Co., R. & D. G. Mills, and Wm. Hendly & Co., each \$1000; E. T. Austin and J. Brown, each \$800; H. Rosenberg, J. P. Davie, Lippman & Kopperl, Briggs & Yard, Kauffman & Klaener, each \$500; Dr. Randall, \$300; Howard & Burkhardt and T. B. Howard, each \$250; Hon. Guy M. Bryan, \$100.—Galleston News, 29th. M. Bryan, \$100 .- Galveston News, 29th.

MISSOURI'S CALL.-The editor of the La

Grange True Issue, of the 20th, says: While in Houston last week a letter was shown that Gov. Jackson had called on him (Gov. Harris) and Gov. Clark for assistance. He wants all the help he can get, and wants it

holy hatred, though we are unable to say what for particularly. The old chap is so far gone in his raving dotage, that the mere mention of secession, or Henry A. Wise, or Jefferson Davis, sets him stark mad; and persons visiting him on buisness are warned at the door of his office manders, for the guidance of British merchant-

blockade which it was intended to establish were not clearly stated. It was not easy to understand exactly to what extent of coast the expression "the ports within" the States mentioned was applicable. Mr. Seward said that it was intended to blockade the whole coast from Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of Rio Grande I observed to him that the extent of the coast between these two points was, I supposed, about 3000 miles. Surely the United States had not a naval force sufficient to establish an effective blockade such a length of coast. Mr. Seward, however, maintained that the whole would be blockaded, and blockaded effectively.

MR. BRIGHT, M. P., ON THE BLOCKADE.-The

ing extract from a private letter to us, from an eminent merchant in one of our Southern cities,

eminent merchant in one of our Southern cities, dated June 15:

"I saw a letter from Manchester, dated 17th of May. The writer stated that Mr. Bright, M. P., had assured him there would be no obstacles to their getting cotton from the United States as usual. Hence cotton fell id. per pound, and they are satisfied their Government will get the cutton and if so they will forment will get the cutton and if so they will forment. will get the cotton, and, if so, they will furnish our goods too—the one as readily as the other. No blockade after cotton is ready for exporta-

WORTHY OF RECORD.—Hon. Edm. Burke, of Concord, N. H., at a meeting recently called in that city, for the purpose of raising funds for a volunteer company, said: "This war is a war against our own broth-

ers. There is no glory to be won in such a war.
There were both glory and honor to be won in
a war against a foreign enemy; but not in the
miserable business of butchering our own broth-

We learned yesterday evening, from various telegraphic despatches, that the bridges recently but by the Secessionists, and more recently repaired by our folks, were washed away yesterday by the high waters.

THERE seems to be no doubt that many vessels THERE seems to be no doubt that many vessels for privateering purposes, in aid of the Confederate States, were fitting out in Liverpool. A significant fact in the matter is that the underwriters of that city had allowed the substance of the rules of President Davis in respect to privateering to be posted in their rooms. We have also the news that an American ship had hoisted our Confederate flag in the Prince's Dock, Liverpool.

Of the forty-five cadets sent from West Point to instruct troops at New York, five, Chambliss, Hoxton, Rice, Patterson and Campbell, have resigned, giving as a reason that they would not fight against Virginia. SETTING THEM FREE .- A Gentleman who arriv-

ed in this city on Tuesday, from the scene of battle at Bethel Church, reports that one of the prisoners who had been captured informed our forces that a vessel had left Newport's News a forces that a vessel had left Newport's News a few days before with over one hunered Vir-ginia slaves on board, bound he believed for Cubs, where they were to be sold and the money appropriated to the support of the United States Government. Whether any reli-ance can be placed upon the statement or not, we cannot say, but this we believe, that the Yankees, with all their apparent hatred of sla-very, are not too bonorable or conscientions.

Brother DAVIS GURLEY, Sr., died at his resilence in this city, on Sonday, the 2nd day of June, 1861, in the 69th year of his age. He was born in North Carolina in 1792, moved to He was born in North Carolina in 1792, moved to Tennessee when a boy, joined the M. E. Church at the age of 16, removed to Alabama when the country was a wilderness, was a soldier in the Creek war, removed to Texas in 1853, and has lived a Christian all the time up to his death. When he was old and diseased, and death was in view, he, like Daniel. "prayed as aforetime" This candid, true and holy man's house was the preacher's home; as a steward he attended to the interests of both the preacher and the church. But he has gone to the church above, leaving an aged mother in Zion, whose house is still the preacher's home, and a noble family of pious sons and daughters, as well as an entire community to mourn their loss. The Lord bless his kind family and bring them into everlasting life.

U. C. Spencer.

Waco, McLennan Co., June 18th, 1861.

W. A. RHYMES died May 18th, 1861, in More use parish, Louisiana, at the house of bro, S. Knox, son-in-law, was born February 3d, 1797, in Troup county Georgia. In 1839 he moved to Jasper county. Texas, where his widow and family now reside.

He was asked a few days before he died if he was ready to depart and be with Christ, he answered in the affirmative, at once, then paused, and spoke of his financial matters, not being arranged as he would prefer to have them before leaving this world. But prefer to have them before leaving this world. But if he could be with the loved at home for just one hour, this would be sufficient When he was assured by death's rapid appreach that this could not be he faced the monster, death, with the Christian's

e professed religion in very early life, and joine the M. E. Church. From this time to the hour of his death his entire life was consistent with that of a Bible Christian. His entire deportment was of that type that spoke out in unanswerable arguments for morality and religion. In the various sections where he lived he sustaineded an enviable character, as a good cuizen, an humble Christian, and a worthy Mason. He was builed with Masonic honors.

W. F. McFarland. New Orleans Advocate please copy.

THEY WERE SLIGHTLY DISAPPOINTED. - An ac

ount of the battle of Bethel in the Richmond inquirer concludes as follows: The prisoners taken state that the Yankees expected to take our entire force prisoners if they did not cut them to pieces, saying that they could whip the North Carolinians off the field with corn stalks. Before the battle they were heard to laugh deristvely as if they expected to meet nothing but boys' play. How much were they mistaken, the bloody field they left behind them is the best evidence.

NEW YORK ORACLES.-Harper's Weekly. (very weakly) of January 15, 1861, says, speaking of Major Anderson in Fort Samter;
"In forty-five minutes he can destroy Fort Moultrie : in forty-five weeks the South Carolinians cannot take Fort Sumter."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN. Halifax, June 26—The steamer Europa has arrived here, bound for Boston, with Liverpool dates via Queenstown to Sunday evening, June 16—two days later than those by the Anglo-Saxon.

The sales of Cotton in Liverpool axon.
sales of Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday, June 15, ed to 12,000 bales, of which 4000 were taken by

Provisions dull. Breadstuffs very dull.

The Europa brings intelligence that sixteen British gunasse's have been ordered to join the squadron which is imediately going to America.

Italy's recognition by France is considered imminent,
he debats says that if Austria crosses the Minicio France
ill inevitably fight.

ashore, which was surprised, nine being wounded—one mortally.

The Monticello opened with shot and shell, when the Southerners reseated.

The Quaker City brushed a number of dragoons near Cape Henry. A seaman was killed. The Quaker City threw shell, which dispersed the Southerners.

The ship Ametia, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, has been captured by the blockading fleet.

Fithy refugees, under cov. of a flag of truce, have arrived here, a sting that the forces at Sewell's Point regard Sawyer's guns with contempt.

Yorktown is being made a stronghold.

Cincinnati, Jana 26.—There is no truth whatever in the statement that Gen. McClellan has name a compact with Gen. Buckner not to enter or occupy Kentucky. Gen Buckner has repeatedly renewed the profession of his cetermination to preven the entrance of Secssion troops into Kentucky, or the r passage through it; but Gen. Mc ledian has entered into no agreement with Gen. Buckner cestraining the Government or himself.

A letter from the Col-rado, now at sea, says that after the break is the machinery of that vessel examination showed that a piece had been sawed out and replaced by soft iron, carefully painted. Other parts of the machinery had also been tampered with.

St. Louis, June 26 — Two regiments are moving to Cape Girardeau, threatening Gen Watkins

The 'Republican's' Monday statement of the fight at Camp Cole is corroborated by a gentleman named Jones.

ment. Washington, June 26.—Financial affairs here are becoming positively alarming. There is no doubt now but that direct tax uton must be resorted to.

Among the many suggestions by the newspapers an income tax and a stamp tax are mentioned.

Vicksburg, June — The steamer lberville passed down at 6, and the Louisville at 8 o'clock this morning. Marriages.

On the 19th of June, by Rev. P. Philips, Mr. ROBERT MEEKS and Miss JULIA A. SESSOM—all of Hays county.

Agent's Hotices.

JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Book Agent To Whom all Business Matters must be Addressed Special Inducements to Cash Dealers. REMITTANCES may be made by mail at the risk of the igent, provided, 1st, the letter containing the remittance be ddressed to the Agent. 2d, The remittance must be encloped and the letter deposited in the post office in the presence of a competent witness, a description of the remittance sing retained.

Letters and Funds Received for Advocate. From June 26th to July 2d, inclusive.

3-W. H. Butler, \$2; H. Beacham, 1 n s; Wm. D. Barbour, \$2, 2 n s; R. C. Brigman, 1 n s; H. M. Burrows, \$2.

-J. F. Cox, 2 n s; H. G. Carden, 1 n s; L. C. Cunningham, & Co., \$5.

-W. W. Downs, \$15, 1 n s; J. M. Douglas, 1 n s.

D—W. W. Downs, \$15, 1 n s; J. M. Douglas, 1 n s.

E—E. C. Estes.

F—J W. Fields, \$10.

G—P. W. Gray, \$5: T. W. Glass, \$4, 2 n s; M. M. Grant,
John S. Gilett; H. M. Glass, \$18 70.

H—N. J. Holder; L. M. Harris, \$5: J. P. Hagerlund, \$2, 1 n s;
J. V. Harris, (neither the \$2 of Rev. T. A. Lancaster, nor
the \$2 of Rev. D. W. Fly came to hand.

J—J. T. P. Irvine, \$2.

L—James L. Leslie, \$4, 1 n s.

M—A B. Manion, 1 n s.

N—J. Nabours, \$7.80, 2 n s.

P—P. M. at Fairfield, \$2.50.

R—W. Rees, 1 n s; G. Rumsey, \$2.

S—B. F. Shieley, E. R. Smith, \$; James A. Scruggs, 1 n s;
S. D. Sansom. (the money was not seccived.)

T—C. W. Thomas, \$10.

W—John R. White, \$7, 3 n s; R. H. Watkins.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR GOVERNOR.

We are authorized to announce Mr. F. R. LUBBOCK as candidate for Governor, at the ensuing August election.

FOR JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce the Hop. CHARLES L.

CLEVELAND. of Liberty as a candidate for Judge of the
15th Judicial District, at the next election. FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce Hon. PETER W. GRAY candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional Dis-HON, A. M. BRANCH is a candidate from this (the 3d ongressional District, at the August election.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce L. A. ABERCROMBIE.
Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of
the Seventh Judicial District, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce HOWARD FINLEY, of
Grimes county, a candidate for District Attorney of the
Seventh Judicial District.

FOR LAND COMMISSIONER. We are authorized to announce II J. JONES, of Grimes county, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the next election Jan. 31.

ATTENTION MILITARY!! MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION, Designed especially for the VOLUNTRERS & MILITIA OF TEXAS

BY COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, OF BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE.

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The School of the Company. The character and high standing of the author, as a Teacher of Military Tactics, precludes any recommendation from

Scott. Gilbam and others without slavishly following any of them—following the recognized formulas of the standard works, modified by the results of his own experience of nearly thirty years, in Military Academies, Army and Campus of the Military School; and has simed at as great onciseness of expression as consistent with clearness. The work is being printed in clear, open type, on a very fine article of book paper, and will be sold at the following

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STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Alleyton, May 1, 1861.

Certificate of Col. Clark L. Owen, Dr. Chive REV. G. W. COTTINGHAM.—Dear Sir:-We have witness the demonstrations made by you with your Ant Traps, are satisfied that the Cutting Ant, as well as those kno as Hillock or Grain Ants, can be destroyed by it.

Yours, respectfully,

CLARK L. OWEN
J. M. CHIVERS,
april 25

E. ARRINGTON.

Certificates of Mesers. Coleman and others.

Texana April 1, 1861.
This is to certify that we were present on the 30th ultim

we believe with proper industry and attention that thousands can be destroyed by the use of said machines.

In witness whereof we sign our names.

D. R. COLEMAN,
MAURICE K. SIMONS,
JOHN R SANFORD,
U. A. CLARY. U. A. CLARY.

This is to certify that we have seen John S. Menefee operate with the "Ant Trap" patented to G. W. Cottingham and John S. Menefee. The trap catches the ants very rapidly, and we believe that a bed of the cutting ants may be destroyed in a few hours with a sufficient number of Traps, according to the extent of the bed.

The operation we witnessed was on a large bed of the cutting ant; part of the time with four Traps, and the balance with five. In about ten hours more than a bushel of ants were destroyed, and we believe nearly all or a greater portion that belonged to the bed. Twelve Traps would have worked to advantage on the bed, and consequently would have performed the same work in much less time.

One hand can attend to a dozen Traps or more.

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Duties to commence 1st of Sept. next. None but gentlemen of capacity and experience need apply. The College is now in a flourishing condition, and is a pleasant and profitable josition.

W. T. ROBINSON, Sec.

President of the Board [June 6]

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small profits for Cash, Cotton, Wool and Hides. He respectfully solicits all his friends and the public generally to
call and examine his stock. He will also sell or ship Cotton
or Wool for his friends.
Houston, Oct 1-ly

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The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof.

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Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-4f

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Students must furnish their own towels and furniture for
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broom, which are furnished with the room. Firewood eu
at the yard. Four students occupy one room—make thei
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When payment is made by note 10 per cent. interest fron
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month, from date of entrance till the close of the session
and no deduction made, under any circumstances, except fo
protracted seckness, and that before the first of March, life

Chappell Hill Female College.

COMMENCED its 10th Session Oct. 1st, 1860, under superintendence of Mrs. MARY C. PALSEY, assis y competent teachers. Musical Department under the

TERMS OF TUITION for Collegiate Year.

The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mind Mrs. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation or eminently qualified to take charge of young Ladies. The frincipal will board in the family. The price of board in the collegiste year, including washing, lodging, fuel an including washing, lodging, fuel an including washing.

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THIS establishment is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. It is situated at the head of the Brick Wharf, in the large and commodious brick building lately occupied by E. B. Nichols & Co., and has been elegantly and comfortably furpished and arranged. The rooms are large and airy, the servants polite and attentive. an he "sbt is always provided with the substantials and luxuries of the accson.

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Cotton Factors, Gen'l. Commission & Forwarding Merchants and Collecting Agents, Will. give personal and prompt attention to business in-trusted to them To-Liberal advances made on con-signments for sale or shipment.

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Co-Partnership Notice. W. STROTHER, Galveston Louisberg, N. C.
STROTHER & STONE, Cotton Pactors and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-part under the above name, for the purpose of doing a General Factorage and Commission business in the city of Galveston. Galvestos, Mar. 17, 1860-22 G. W. STROTHER, DEWITT C. STONE.

J. S. & J. B. SYDNOR, Auction and Commission Merchants, Strand, Galveston. legular Sales every Tuesday and Friday,-feb BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO.

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Washington, Texas. aug2 Washington, Texas.

Chas. A. Harris Chas. T. Kavanaugh Harris & Kavannaugh. ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, BELLVILLE, Austin County, Texas. WILL practice in Austin, Washington, and adjoining counties Prompt attention paid to the collection ap 12

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From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's, via Railroad.—Leave New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 P. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.

New Orleans to Galveston, via From Berwick's, via Rollroad, Mondays, at 12 m.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at 12 m.; arrive at 12 m.; arrive at 12 m.; arrive at

New Orleans to Brazos Santingo, Vin Endianola.

FROM LEVEE, via RIVER,—FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M., alernately; arrive at Indianola SUNDAY; leave Indianola ernately, arrive at Indianola SUNDAY, leave Indianols SUNDAY or MONDAY, arrive at Brazes MONDAY or TUESDAY; leave Brazos THURSDAY, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Indianola FRIDAY; leave Indianola, FRIDAY; arrive at New Orleans MONDAY. New Orleans to Havana, via

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Steamships of this line will leave New Orleans for Havana, na Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accom-todations, apply to E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Galveston. or JAS. H. LOCKHART. Galveston. HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianols.

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post, &c., are not necessary.

used in building a log-house, are sufficient. The joists can
be supported by two posts extending from the ground, withsut interfering with the machinery. The running gear can
be placed on the outside of the gin-house, but if preferred on
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pass under. The diameter of the circle of the running gear,
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Figure 180

References:—Editor Texas Christian Advocate, Rev. J. W.,
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