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IN MEMORY OF THE COMMANDER OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

For the Texas Christian Advocate.

The midnight wave in fury rolls,
Against the sinking ship at sea;
Alas! alas! how many souls,
Ere morn will reach Eternity.

The ship was sinking on the ocean,
Terror filled all hearts but one;
Amidst that scene of wild commotion,
Stands the dauntless Herndon.

When all were seeking him at sea,
The last on deck, biding 'neath the wave,
With silver trumpet in his hand;
There stood the dauntless and the brave.

He filled his heart with sad despair,
To hear the drowning souls on board,
Fill with shrieks the midnight air,
And he could no relief afford.

For the brave Herndon we weep,
That thou must sink beneath the wave;
We mourn that thou should'st sleep,
And the ocean be thy grave.

The flowers of grief we cannot plant,
Above his grave and loud and long
Will the grand old ocean chant,
O'er him a solemn funeral song.

HOWARD.

HE WENT DOWN WITH HARRISON.—We find in the National Intelligencer, a letter to the secretary of the Navy, written by Lieut. Marry, giving in detail the order of events connected with the loss of the steamer "Central America," Lieut. Marry, who was a brother-in-law of the brave Herndon, in the introduction, says:

"As a tribute to his (Herndon's) memory, as material for history, as an heirloom of the navy, and a legacy to his country, I desire to place on record in the department the simple writing and memorial of him.

The letter gives the history of the disaster as gleaned from the most authentic sources, and is thrillingly beautiful. We make one extract, which we know will draw tears from eyes unused to weeping.

The letter says:

There are many touching incidents of the most heroic personal devotion to duty and to humanity during that dreadful storm. Even after the ship had gone down, and her passengers were left in the water clinging by whatever they could lay hands on, officers of knightly courtesy were passed among them.

As one of the last boats was about to leave the ship her commander gave his watch to a passenger, with a request that it might be delivered to his wife. He wished to charge him with a message for her also, but his utterance was choked. "Tell her—" Unable to proceed, he bent down his head and buried his face in his hands for a moment, as if in prayer, for he was a fervent man and true Christian.

In that moment, brief as it was, he endured the greatest agony. But it was over now. His crowding thoughts, no doubt, had friends and home; his desolation; a beloved wife and lovely daughter, dependent alone for support upon him. God and his country would care for them now. Honor and duty required him to stick to his ship, and he saw she must go down.

Calm and collected, he rose up from that short but mighty struggle with renewed vigor, and went with encouraging looks about the duties of the ship before him. He ordered the hurricane deck to be cut away, and ready to be made. The life-preservers were also brought up and distributed to all who would wear them. Night was setting in, and he directed Frazer, the second officer, to take charge of the arm-chest, and send up a rocket every half hour.

Van Rensselaer, his first officer, was also by him. Herndon had spoken of him to me in terms of esteem and admiration, and Van Rensselaer proved himself worthy to the last of such commendations. Side by side these two stood at their post, and perished together with their larkens on.

After the boat which bore Mr. Payne, to whom Herndon entrusted his watch, had started off, the captain went to his state room and put on his uniform. The girl hand around his cap was concealed by the oil-silk covering, which he usually wore over it. He took the covering off and threw it on the cabin floor; then walking out he took his stand on the wheel-house, holding on to the iron railing with his left hand. A rocket was set off; the ship fetched her last lurch, and as she went down he uncovered.

A cry arose from the sea, not from his lips. The waves had closed over him and the curtain of the night was drawn over one of the most sublime moral spectacles that the sea ever saw.

Just before the steamer went down a row-boat was heard approaching. Herndon hailed her. It was the boatman's boat, rowed by "hard hands and gentle hearts," returning from a boat on a brig to report her disabled condition. If she came alongside she would be enabled by the sinking ship. Herndon ordered her to keep off. She did so, and was saved. This, so far as I have been able to learn, was his last order. Forgetful of self, mindful of others, his life was beautiful to the last; and in his death he has added a new glory to the annals of the sea.

It does not appear certain that his command-er was ever seen or heard, after she went down, by any of those who survived the wreck. Mr. Childs, one of the passengers, thinks he conversed with him in the water after midnight on Saturday, only a little while before he himself was picked up. But Herndon was most of state, of delicate frame and constitution, and by no means in robust health. He was already suffering from the incessant labor and exposure of the last two days and that long Friday night. His fatigue must have been great, and when the waves closed over his ship he was, in all probability, too exhausted to struggle with the rest in that pool of drowning men for floats and life.

Everything that could be done by the best sea captain to save his ship was done to save his own. Brave hearts, and strong arms, and willing minds were on board. There was no lack of skill or courage. Order and discipline were preserved to the last, and she went down under conduct that fills the heart with sentiments of unutterable admiration.

Herndon was in the 44th year of his age. He was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 25th day of October, 1813. He was the son of the late Danby Herndon, of that place, and

was the fifth of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom Mrs. Maury is the elder. He was named after Captain William Lewis of the navy, who was lost at sea on board the United States brig *Erpiper*. Lewis Herndon was left early an orphan, and entered the navy at the age of fifteen. Affectionate in disposition, soft and gentle in his manners, he was beloved of his own family; he also won the love and esteem of his associates wherever he went, and he became a favorite throughout the service.

LETTER FROM MARSHALL.

Mr. Editor:—In my peregrinations, since I reached this State, I have visited many of the towns and cities, so-called of Eastern Texas, none of which have pleased me so much, in appearance, as Marshall. In one respect, she is like ancient Rome, only a "little more so." She extends over more than her own hills. These hills, the mountains which attend the view in cities, in a plain, and afford many beautiful prospects. I will not particularly mention, North of West from the Court-house, the residence of Col. Holcombe; at College Hill, West, on which stands the magnificent building of Marshall University; Point Prospect, South, on which is erected Marshall Grove Academy, a beautiful building; Mount Marshall, also in the South, is the residence of Col. Marshall, a large and slightly eared, not yet finished, but progressing; Pink Hill, South East, the former residence of Col. Wm. Pinkney Hill, but now of Gen. J. Pinkney Henderson, Senator elect to Congress; East Peak, the East residence of Judge Williams; Van Zandt Ridge, North-West, on which are the residences of Mrs. Van Zandt, widow of Hon. Isaac Van Zandt, the lamented Statesman, now occupied, I believe, by Mr. Brown former Railroad contractor on the Southern Pacific Railroad; and of Col. Clough, District Attorney. To these may be added Point Blank, in the South-west, naked and unadorned, except by a pole with, with appearances, and a string of rails surrounding it, which used to enclose it. It seems to be a quiet retreat for the herd and swine, at this time, but might be made a delightful place, with a view inferior to few in town. Last but not least, there is Mars Hill, towering aloft in the midst, on which the public square is laid off, in the centre of which the Court-house stands, in legal dignity, surmounted in magnificence only by the new brick jail, on the East side of the square, which will soon be finished—property of Judge Adkins. If any one wants to see every nook and corner of the city, and what is going on in the country, let him ascend this mammoth house and take a view from its lofty summit.

Other commanding eminences, less prominent, but commanding pleasant views, might be mentioned, but the most important of which is Spring Hill, on which is the residence of Judge Patton and six others.

There are six Church edifices in the city. Due deference to the proverb, "age before beauty," requires that the Baptist Church be named first, and the Episcopal last. The Baptist was the first one built in Marshall, and consequently had choice of location, and the selection was a very appropriate one, of convenient distance from the public square, North of West, in a very eligible portion of town. The building is simple and unassuming, but the interior is in proportion for the appearance. It is very much in need of a new coat of paint. The Methodist, according to its situation, was the next one erected. It is situated near the square on the East. South side of Houston Avenue, back of the carriage shop, rather under the hill. It is by no means an enviable location, but accessible to all. The house is small, but sufficient for ordinary occasions. I hear no talk now of building a new one, though I am told such an idea has been entertained, and may revive during the coming year, if the *parish* subsidies. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on the North, is perhaps the largest, and most tastefully finished, the floor being carpeted and the windows shaded with paint. I like its large windows. It is in some better location than the Baptist. The old Presbyterian Church, also on the North, is not so large, but holds a good congregation. It is well finished inside; carpeted, papered, and curtained. It looks rather like outside; besides the scallion on the cornice and nothing to its beauty. The Campbellite Church, twenty-five or thirty steps West of the Baptist, is of good size, but not yet finished—nothing unusual about it, except its cupola, which looks a little curious. The Episcopal Church is about forty steps South of the two last mentioned, and with forms something like an isosceles triangle. It is on the main western thoroughfare, and built as if it was intended that everybody who passes should ask, "What is that?" And after ascending should enjoy a hearty laugh, which no one will hardly fail to do who never saw the like before. Perhaps when it is finished, it will present a more natural appearance. I cannot speak definitely of the state of grace in these different Churches; but I suppose there must be a good deal of lukewarmness, at least, as I heard it said the other day, that there had not been a conversion in the city, or at least a public profession, among the whites, for the last two years. I have been told that the Methodist Pastor suspended class-meetings about six weeks ago, on account of non-attendance of members, and they have not met in class since. This does not look very Methodist.

Yesterday, (Sunday) at 3 o'clock, P. M., I attended what was called the Quarterly Meeting of the Sunday Schools of this place, held at the Methodist Church. Reports of the conditions of the Schools were made, verbally, by superintendents, or others representing them. For the last three months but little seems to have been done, the number of pupils reported as regular not exceeding fifteen or twenty, at any of the Schools, and at some not more than four or five. One brother attributed this falling off to sickness more than anything else. Another thought a great deal more interest would have been taken, notwithstanding the general physical debility, if the moral condition of society had been better. (Just how I believe, some one whispered "theatre.") Reports were called for and made only from the Methodist, Old Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches; from which it is to be inferred that the Episcopal School is not in fellowship with the others. Dr. Evans was re-elected President of the organization, Judge Patton, Vice-President, and Dr. Johnson, Secretary. Rev. Mr. Dimpal of the Presbyterian Church made an extemporaneous address, adapted to old and young, which

ARE WE SUFFICIENTLY SECTARIAN?

No. II.

We have in a former number intimated that the Methodist pulpits were not sufficiently denunciatory. We desire now to enlarge somewhat on that point. But, perhaps, it is proper here to guard against any misapprehension with regard to it. We do not wish for our preachers to be all the while preaching what is commonly known as controversial sermons, though these are very often required; but, even then, there is no need of making them offensive to good taste, by bitterness or insulting personalities. All this is quite aside from the character and aim of proper Christian controversy. And the man who cannot vindicate God's truth, without invoking the spirit of Satan, had better not attempt a controversial pulpit effort. But it is certainly possible to defend and explain the doctrines of general redemption, in opposition to the narrow Calvinistic dogma, without personal bitterness to those who differ with us. How can a man whose head and heart are full of God's unlimited atoning love, allow the fall of bitterness to stand in his heart. Let us only be diligent in the study of the Holy Scriptures, of Fletcher, of Madley, and we shall learn how to demolish the dogmas of our opponents, without ignominious reflections or unkind insinuations in reference to their persons or their pulpits.

But, perhaps, it is said that there are good preachers in the assembly who will take offense if you oppose their opinions, no matter how thoroughly they are proved to be wrong; but if they are intelligent and liberal-minded men, who claim the right of private judgment, and will, of course, cheerfully concede it to others, they should not be of their pulpits. The minister of God is not authorized to defer to the unwarranted prejudices of unreasonable men. Nor ought he to feel at liberty to keep back what he honestly believes to be the truth of God, because there is some reason for offending this class of unreasonable.

As a Methodist pastor it is your solemn duty to instruct your people in the views of the Gospel truth which you have vowed to teach and defend. But apart from what are technically called doctrinal or controversial sermons, it is your duty to teach the people in the great doctrines of your creed, if you would have your people grow up strong, and consistent, and well established Christians. But how many of our preachers, who profess to be true to the great doctrines of their creed, do in fact, by going in for reforms—they love large gatherings into the church, and to be able to report numerous conversions at camp and protracted meetings, and to have their pulpits filled with these good brethren in danger of forgetting that in its results, it is a good sound doctrinal preaching that will do the most for the souls of men. One reason why so many of our revivals are so evanescent, and the fruits not to be gathered after many days.

As a consequence of these converts have not been well established—hence they fall an early prey to their great enemy. While their feelings are warm in their first love, they go on pretty well; but when the glow of the new converts wears away, and they are no longer walked by sight, they are assailed on all sides; and not having their armor well applied with weapons, they make a feeble and vain resistance. They have professed to be Christians; but when the first excitement is past, they are tempted to doubt of their conversion; and, surrounded, possibly, by the host of unbelievers, they fall away from the faith, and are left in the wilderness of this world, where the great doctrines of your creed, if you would have your people grow up strong, and consistent, and well established Christians. But how many of our preachers, who profess to be true to the great doctrines of their creed, do in fact, by going in for reforms—they love large gatherings into the church, and to be able to report numerous conversions at camp and protracted meetings, and to have their pulpits filled with these good brethren in danger of forgetting that in its results, it is a good sound doctrinal preaching that will do the most for the souls of men. One reason why so many of our revivals are so evanescent, and the fruits not to be gathered after many days.

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TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1858.

THE LECTURE OF MR. JOHN HYDE.

As there is a general anxiety to acquire all the information possible, relative to the Mormons we copy the following Lecture from the Petersburg Express:

A very large audience assembled at the Market Street Baptist Church, last evening, full of curiosity, to hear the lecture upon 'Brigham Young and Salt Lake City,' by the ex-Mormon Elder, Mr. John Hyde, Jr.

Nine years ago, said, in a happy and comfortable home in London, the Mormon faith first reached me. But Mormonism in Europe and in America are two different systems. All its abhorrent peculiarities were vehemently denied. They seemed a singular people, and were represented as being singularly pure and blessed.

I listened to their statements. Their earnest zeal and self-devotion excited my curiosity and enlisted my sympathies. Their novel dogmas and sophistry bewildered my reason, and confounded my objections. I was a boy of fifteen. I judged it with a boy's judgment, embraced it with a boy's ardor. Three months after my judgment, I was ordained a priest, and began preaching the system as I believed it, in various parts of England and France.

After giving a graphic description of the City, the lecturer now described the doctrine of Mormonism, in which he said that their faith tried to define, limit and describe the means and manner of all existence, which it pretends to draw from a garble use of the Scriptures.

India is a country that has never belonged to its natives. Two thousand years ago Alexander and his Greeks led dusky captives in golden fetters from there to Athens. After him, it became the prize of Parthian bows and Scythian spears.

The mysteries of Mormon initiation are a mere childish farce. The Neophyte is summoned into the Endowment House, there the males are separated from the females, and sent to different sets of rooms. He is laid in a bath, washed and blessed all over in detail, and then pronounced clean from the blood of this generation.

The following sums were pledged by India, Will not our lady friends, throughout the State, join those sisters who have set this noble example? We trust they will. Then we shall infuse the proper enthusiasm into the work!

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says the following tribute to the abilities of Col. Orr, the newly elected Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives:

Disinterested.—A clergyman of Greenfield, Mass., in a discourse on the "hard times," on Thanksgiving day, requested his congregation to diminish his salary the coming year \$100, in view of the financial pressure. His present salary is \$400.

PERSONAL.

The editor of this paper reached home a few days since, and is so much fatigued with near two months travel and business, attending to the Conference, and has had so much to attend to outside of the office, that he has not been able, as yet, to devote himself, as is his want and desire, to the duties of his station. He will not need apologies hereafter.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

This amiable and excellent man, and distinguished preacher spent a day or two in Galveston, and preached, and held a watch-night service in the Methodist Church. He left on New Year's day, in the steamerhip Charles Morgan, for New Orleans, where his lady has been awaiting him for some days. The Bishop's health is good, and his spirits as buoyant as youth and spring time.

REV. DR. JESSE BORING.

We were agreeably surprised to meet our old and esteemed friend in this city on last Saturday, he having arrived on Friday. Dr. Boring is stationed this year in Macon, Ga. He is now on a flying visit to Texas, and will visit Houston, San Antonio, and Austin, and intermediate places. He is one of the best preachers in the Southern Church.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR—THE HAPPIEST ONE OF ALL.

We wish all patrons and readers a happy New Year! We utter this wish with more heartiness than ever before, since occupying our present position. The reason is, we are happy ourselves. We have good news to tell; our Power Press, and the purchase of a home for the Advocate office, and a Book Depository, are now fixed facts. We shall have them—God willing. At the recent Session of the Texas Conference the people took hold of the enterprise with a zeal refreshing to witness.

- Joseph P. Sneed, \$100
Robert Alexander, \$1,000
James McLeod, 100
R. W. Kennon, 100
William H. Seal, 50
Preston W. Hobbs, 50
Edward F. Thwing, 100
James W. Wesson, 100
G. W. Cottingham, 100
J. E. Ferguson, 100
J. W. Shipman, 100
Allen M. Box, 500
G. J. John, 200
David W. Fly, 100
James M. Follansbee, 100
F. C. Wilkes, 100
H. J. Lafferty, 50
W. G. Foot, 50
R. T. P. Allen, 100
Rufus E. King, 100
Thomas F. Windsor, 25
John Carpenter, 25
W. B. Pierce, 50
Joshua B. Whittenberg, 50
Benj. F. Perry, 100
John L. Davis, 100
Orestes S. Gatewood, 100
Greeneith A. Fisher, 50
T. B. Ferguson, 50
J. L. Crabb, 100
Buckner Harris, 50
P. R. Thompson, 50
Ashbury Davidson, 100
Mordecai Yell, 25
L. S. Friend, 100
J. H. D. Moore, 100
Daniel Carl, 100
John W. Whipple, 1,000
W. C. Lewis, 50
James G. Johnson, 100
John W. DeVillias, 100
Daniel Morse, 100
Alexander F. Cox, 50
O. M. Addison, 100
B. L. Peol, 100
Ivey H. Cox, 100
Peter Moelling, 100
H. D. Hubert, 50
Frederick Vordenbimen, 50
John R. White, 50
Hiram M. Glass, 100
James C. Wilson, 100
Charles A. Grote, 50
Joel T. Daves, 50
George D. Parker, 100
Thomas Moore, 50
Oliveir Adams, 50
R. W. Thompson, 50
Thomas Whitworth, 50
J. K. Harper, 50

INDIA.

India is a country that has never belonged to its natives. Two thousand years ago Alexander and his Greeks led dusky captives in golden fetters from there to Athens. After him, it became the prize of Parthian bows and Scythian spears. Then came Mohammed and his Persians from Guzzene, to teach by scimitar the true theology. "Allah is Allah, and Mohammed his Prophet." Then the Afghans drove out the Persians. Then the Tartars drove out the Afghans. Then came Timur, the terrible Tartar, and the long and princely line of great Moguls, Balcer and Akbar, Jehangire and Aurengzeeb, The Mogul Empire got, like the British, too big to hold together. Down went the throne at Delhi, and up sprang a crop of vicekings, Nizams, Kings, Shaha, Rajahs, Newrahls, and Nabols all over the province. About this time H. B. M. East India Company came to trade, and stayed to rule. By ejoing one prince, threatening another, invading a third, and "protecting" a fourth, they got the whole concern into the hands of John Bull and the lion and the unicorn. If the Sepoys succeed in securing a native Hindoo dynasty now, it will be the first they ever had.

GYMNASTICS IN SWEDISH SCHOOLS.

There are two respects in which the Swedish school system is far superior to ours. One is the universal teaching of gymnastic exercises. Every school building has its large, high room, with earthen or matted floor, and all sorts of implements for developing the muscles, ladders, poles, wooden-horses, cross-bars up to the roof jumping places, ropes for swinging, knotted ropes for climbing, &c. The scholars are not allowed to exercise on what they wish, but there is a regular, scientifically arranged system. They are trained in squads, and move and march sometimes to music, at a word of command. At a large public school at Stockholm I saw the lads in their noon lesson at gymnastics. The teacher gave the word, and a dozen sprang out toward a tall pole with cross-bars, and clamoring up it, each hung with his legs; then again they recovered themselves and let themselves down. Another party, one after the other climbed up a naked mast; another pulled themselves up hand over hand on a knotted rope; in others, in succession, played leap-frog over a wooden-horse; they then marched to the beat of the drum. The smaller or weaker boys begin with the lowest grade of exercise, and follow up, according to a scientific system arranged for health. They all seem to go into it with the greatest relish, and show well-trained muscular power. I could not but conclude that the superior physique of the Swedish men is not entirely due to climate. When will America learn that health and strength have their unescapeable laws!

The Supreme Court, in the case of 'The State vs. Cain and Persons,' decided that the license law is not repealed by the new Code, but is still in force. The effect of this decision in this town, has been to close all the shops where liquor is retailed, whether permanently, or only temporarily, we cannot say.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says the following tribute to the abilities of Col. Orr, the newly elected Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives:

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—The following are the appointments of the Texas Conference, for the ensuing year: J. W. SHIPMAN, Sec. GALVESTON DISTRICT.—Wm. H. SEAT, P. E. Galveston Station, Lewis B. Whipple, Galveston Colored Mission, to be supplied; Lyceburg Circuit, to be supplied; Cedar Bayou, George D. Parker, Houston Station and African Mission, James E. Ferguson, B. L. Peol, Superintendent; Brazoria Circuit, Benj. D. Dashiell, Oyster Creek and African Mission, Wm. R. Fayle, Richmond Station, James McLeod, San Felipe and African Mission, D. G. Bowers, Galveston German Mission, one to be supplied and Peter Moelling, Editor Evangelical Apologist.

HOUSTON DISTRICT.—Wm. C. LEWIS, P. E. Houston Station, James M. Wesson, F. A. McShan, superintendent; Cold Spring Circuit, Andrew Davis, Montgomery and Danville Station, Byron S. Carden; Madisonville Circuit, John R. White, Anderson Station, Hiram M. Glass, C. L. Spencer, Superintendent; Plantersville Circuit, Joel T. Daves, Montgomery African Mission, to be supplied, Washington Circuit, Urbane C. Spencer, Chappell Hill Station, Franklin C. Wilkes, Brazos African Mission, to be supplied, Andrew Female College.—Thos. B. Hall, President, J. B. Perrie, Professor of Languages, Soule University.—James M. Follansbee, Prof. of Languages, Wm. G. Foot, Prof. of Mathematics.

SPRINGFIELD DIST.—OSCAR M. ANDERSON, P. E. Springfield Circuit, Jackson L. Crabb, Marlin Circuit, Henry W. South, Owensville Circuit, Thomas Whitworth, Centerville Circuit, George W. Burrows, Navistock Circuit, James A. J. Smith, Waxahatchie Circuit, Solomon S. Yarbrough, Corsicana Circuit, H. G. Carden, Boonville Circuit, James Rice, Trinity African Mission, Drury Wammack, Fairfield Circuit, Valentine H. Iley, WACO DIST.—JOSIAH W. WHIPPLE, P. E. Fort Worth Station, Walter S. South, Waco Circuit and African Mission, M. Yell, Waco Female College, Wm. McK. Lamblin, Belton Circuit, R. G. Rawley, Cameron Circuit, George S. Gatewood, Fort Sullivan African Mission, Joseph P. Sneed, Caldwell Circuit, Wm. G. Nelms, James H. Addison, Superintendent; Georgetown Mission, Hiram M. Burrows, Hamilton Mission, to be supplied, West Vega Circuit, Adley A. Killough, Fort Worth Dist.—JAS. G. JOHNSON, P. E. Fort Worth Station, Oswald S. Fisher, Weatherford Mission, James M. Jones and Wm. G. Veah, Fort Graham Mission, Benj. A. Kemp, Meridian Mission, Wm. L. Kidd, Gatesville Circuit, Thos. B. Ferguson, Hillsborough Circuit, Fountain P. Ray, Fort Beknap Circuit, Pleasant Tackett, AUSTIN DIST.—HOMER S. THURALL, P. E. Austin Station, Bukner Harris, Austin Circuit, Wm. A. Smith, Bastrop Circuit, John H. Shapard, Bastrop Female Academy, Jno. Carner, Principal; Bastrop Military Institute, R. T. P. Allen, Superintendent; Bastrop African Mission, A. D. Parkes, Perryville Circuit, Albert G. May, Jr., Cedar Creek Circuit, Thos. F. Cook, Lockhart Circuit, Joshua B. Whittenberg, Perdine Circuit, R. W. Pierce, Upper Colorado Mission, Wesley Smith, Conference African Mission, and Agent for Bastrop Military Institute, G. W. Cottingham, SAN ANTONIO DIST.—ASHBURY DAVIDSON, P. E. San Antonio Station, B. F. Perry, Cibolo Circuit, John L. Harper, Seguin Station, John W. Phillips, and President of Seguin Male and Female College, Gonzales Station, James C. Wilson, Gonzales Circuit, Leonard S. Friend, Helena Mission, Preston W. Hobbs, San Marcos Circuit, Ivey H. Cox, Conference African Mission, David W. Fly, Gonzales African Mission, to be supplied, VICTORIA DIST.—JAMES W. SHIPMAN, P. E. and agent for Paine Female Institute, Victoria Circuit, Daniel Carl, Goliad Circuit, Alexander F. Cox, Port Lavaca and Indianola Station, Wm. F. Hubert, Texana Circuit, Robert M. Drake, Clinton Circuit and Guadalupe African Mission, Thomas F. Windsor, Corpus Christi Station, James W. Cooley, Victoria Mission, Jasper K. Harper, Live Oak, Oliver B. Adams, Brownsville Station, Robert Paine Thompson, NEW BRAUNFELS MISSION DISTRICT.—JOHN W. DEVILLIAS, P. E. New Braunfels German Mission, Frederic Vordenbimen, Victoria German Mission, Gustavus Ely, Yorktown German Mission, August Engel, Industry German Mission, Edward Schneider, LaGrange German Mission, Ulrich Steiner, Bastrop German Mission, John C. Kopp, Medina Circuit, John S. Gillet, Uvalde Circuit, to be supplied by Thos. Myers, New Fountain German Mission, Jno. A. Shapard, Kerrville Circuit, Wm. F. Compton, Fredericksburg German Station, Henry Bauer, Llano German Circuit, C. A. Grote, Robert Alexander, Bible Agent, Henderson S. Lafferty, Tract Agent, I. E. John, Agent for Soule University, E. F. Thwing, transferred to the South Carolina Conference.

The Superannuated preachers are John Haynie, George Titte, John H. Davidson, Jesse Ford, J. H. D. Moore and A. B. F. Kerr. The delegates to the ensuing General Conference are Robert Alexander, John W. Phillips, Josiah W. Whipple, Wm. H. Seat, Robert W. Kennon, Mordecai Yell and Wm. C. Lewis. Daniel Morse, Daniel Carl and Ashbury Davidson, reserve delegates.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Col. Orr is, perhaps, the most popular man in the House, at the same time that he is one of the most able, though no one doubts or denies the very distinguished abilities of Mr. Phillips. The latter gentleman is, however, a little colder-mannered than the genial Carolinian, and is somewhat less ready than his competitor, Col. Orr is an accomplished parliamentarian; a man of fine presence, as you know, and, as I think, a statesman of the very first order. As a debater his position is in the front rank, his graceful oratory adorned the representative chamber and the popular assembly alike. And what, besides is his important commendation, considering the speaker's chair has been filled for the last two years, he is an honest man, whom the corrupt lobbyists, who were supposed to be too near the little "iron man" of Massachusetts, will find it impossible to approach. Col. Orr is a man of altogether another stamp from the late speaker. I know few public men who may be safely trusted to act according to his convictions of right, and less liable to the corrupting influence of the lobby. Emphatically, he is a man of honor and possesses the genuine chivalric feelings of a liberal and accomplished Southern man.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

By the steamship Tennessee, Capt. Forbes, arrived from Vera Cruz, on the morning of the 21st ultimo, we have most important news from the Mexican Republic. The new constitution has been overturned and done away with forever. The Federal Councils have been broken up and dispersed, Comonfort declared sole and absolute Dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress; the Capital is in arms, and other principal cities, including Vera Cruz have pronounced. This important event took place on Thursday morning, the 17th ult., and was as sudden as the movement was bold and daring. Everything seems to have been planned by Comonfort, and Ex-Governor Baz carried his wishes into effect with a coolness and celerity that only has its parallel in the French coup d'etat of the second of December.

The only forwarding, indeed, the Congress or the people had of the contemplated overturn was, with most unexpected hardihood, given by Gov. Baz himself, the day before. That day, personally present in the Chamber of Deputies, he was made the object of very severe criticism; and numerous objections were made against him. So far, however, from deigning to reply to them, he rose in his seat, and, after rebuking the Congress in general terms for their periculous course, from the opening of the session, openly and plainly told them that that was the last day they would ever meet in those chambers, for the next they would be swept away.

None, however, seem to have believed him, but the next morning, at 6 o'clock, the roar of cannon in the heart of the city showed it was no idle threat. Soon after the brigade "Zuloaga," one of the most trusted corps, conveniently stationed at Tabauba, came marching in and took possession of the citadels, Garcia, and other strong-holds, amid salvos of artillery, which proclaimed that a new order of things had begun.

A private note, written on the morning of the 19th, two days after the revolution in the Capital, and the latest possible, says, "everything goes on well," by which is doubtless meant that the city was quiet and the dictatorship fully established.

Our advices from Vera Cruz also, the 21st instant, state that that city was quiet. As to the pronunciamentos there and at Puebla, they do not differ materially from those of the Capital. It seems to have been a well concerted movement, and probably was coextensive with the Republic. At Vera Cruz and Puebla, as doubtless for other points, all that was necessary was for the garrisons to quietly transfer their allegiance from a government now to more or more absolute dictatorship. The new order of things, however, seems to have everywhere been favorably received, especially at Vera Cruz.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

The express which have recently arrived at Fort Leavenworth from the army of the West, bring information that the whole force, with the exception of Col. Cooke's command had concentrated at Black's Fork, and were moving toward Fort Bridger, from which they were distant only a few miles. The progress of the army was exceedingly slow, sometimes making only two or three miles a day, and then encamping in the night. The horses, mules, and other animals were giving out hourly, and it is not worth while to conceal the fact that all the animals will perish this winter. While this is the case, it is satisfactory to know that the troops would soon be in a position where they could bid defiance to the Mormons, and the elements would not harm them. The supply trains had all arrived and were in company with the military, and there would be an abundance of provisions for the whole army. Fort Bridger, it will be recollected, is 113 miles from Great Salt Lake City, but between that Fort and the city all the great obstacles to the march of the army are interposed. The drifting snow fills up the passes, and an impassable barrier is presented to the march of the troops until next spring.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE CHEROKEES.

A correspondent of the Arkansas Intelligencer, writing from Tahlequah, capital of the Cherokee National, gives an interesting account of a "full blooded Indian" Supreme Court. As one walks into the room when the Supreme Court is in session, he is at once impressed with a feeling of respect and awe. The court room is clean, the long lists of robes tacked to a post, the grave and sage appearance of the five judges, and the respectful demeanor of the attorneys, reminds one of the higher courts of justice in the States. A cautious man, on entering the court-room, will at once read the rules, that he may conform to them while he remains. The most important to strangers are those making it penal to spit upon the floor or walk on the floor, to enter without first taking off the hat, to smoke in the presence of the Court, or to come inside the bar; while the rule of most consequence to practicing attorneys seems to be that which directs the language of address to the Court, which must be in the following words: "May it please the Court."

There are five judges, viz: Chief Justice Riley Keys, and Associate Justices David Carter, Jesse Russell, John T. Adair, and—Dan Iley. Judge Carter is the only one who ever practiced law.

KANSAS NEWS—CIVIL WAR.

Gen. Whitfield, of Kansas, writes that the Leocompton constitution will be sent to Washington, St. Louis, Dec. 20.—We have important news from Kansas.—The Leocompton constitution, with slavery, has been approved by the people of the Territory. Mr. Denver, who was recently appointed by the President, Secretary of Kansas, has assumed the Governorship of the Territory, superseding Secretary Stanton, who was acting Governor. It is reported that hundreds of men have gone to Leocompton to seize the Territorial arms. There is nothing authentic from Fort Scott, St. Louis, Dec. 30.—Kansas advising to the 24th say that a civil war was raging in Bourbon county.

Several conflicts between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery men have taken place, and a number of prisoners have been taken on both sides. The United States Marshal, with a force of eighty men, had demanded the surrender of the five State party.

He was answered by a volley of musket balls. The fire was returned, and the fight lasted an hour, after which time the pro-slavery men returned with the loss of one killed and two mortally wounded.

The United States Marshal was dangerously wounded. Lane has entrenched Sugar Mound, and was determined to fight if the dragons attacked him.

A battle was regarded as inevitable. An exciting debate had taken place in the Lawrence Convention. The speeches were radical and revolutionary. Sr. Lott, Dec. 30.—We have dates from Leavenworth to the 25th.

The vote at Leavenworth stood 238 for the slavery clause, and nine against it. There was great excitement. Many missionaries were present, and some took the oath that they were inhabitants of the Territory, and were afterwards arrested.

Judge Leocompton issued writs of habeas corpus for their release. Calloun was burned in log.

It is rumored that Gen. Denver had issued orders for the arrest of Lane. Denver gives up the Territorial arms to the militia.

THE PAWNEE INDIANS.

Major Denison, agent for the Pawnees, passed through St. Joseph, Mo., a few days ago, en route to Washington, "with ten chiefs and six braves." The object of their visit to the capital was to ratify the treaty recently made by which they cede to the Government a large share of their lands in Nebraska. The Pawnees are the next largest tribe of Indians in North America, numbering 4,000. They reserve to themselves 200,000 of excellent land and have, this year, 3,000 acres of fine corn.

PRIVATEERING.

Commodore Jones, in a communication to the National Intelligencer, urges an appropriation to provide armaments and munitions for a volunteer navy, to be ready in the emergency of war. He says: "Without entering into any and very minute calculations as to the ultimate cost of such privateers as I have ventured to suggest, I think the military equipments for one thousand privateers and letters of marque would not exceed \$2,000,000, which might be conveniently divided into ten annual instalments, and thus at a cost of a little more than the Niagara man-of-war, of very doubtful efficiency, we should have a volunteer navy almost which would bid defiance to all the navy's of Europe, and leave to our own gallant little navy the honor of keeping our own coast and harbors clear, and keeping open our seaports free to ingress and egress of commercial neutrals and the prizes of war taken on the ocean by our public and private armed vessels."

IN THE U. S. SENATE, DEC. 17.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the issuing of treasury notes. Mr. Hunter's bill authorizes the President to cause to be issued twenty millions of treasury notes, none of a less denomination than fifty dollars—the notes to be paid and redeemed at the treasury after the expiration of one year from the date of such notes; from which dates until they shall be respectively redeemed they shall bear such rates, of interest as shall be expressed in such notes; which rates of interest upon the first issue (which shall not exceed six millions of dollars) shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, but in no case to exceed six per centum per annum. The residue shall be raised in whole or part after public advertisement of not less than thirty days, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, by exchanging them against par value for specie to bidders who shall agree to make the exchange at the lowest interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

The St. Louis Republican has advices from Kansas to the 12th inst. Nothing had been done in the Territorial Legislature towards carrying out the recommendation of acting Governor Stanton, to enact a law directing an election to be held on the 21st inst., "in which the people shall be authorized to vote for the constitution in either of the forms presented by the convention, and also against that constitution in both forms."

FROM UTAH.

We find the following in the St. Louis Republican of the 19th ultimo: "The Leavenworth Ledger of the 10th, speaking of the express messenger from Utah, says that he passed Col. Johnston's command near Fort Bridger, and that the baggage and provision trains were all safe, and the soldiers in good spirits. Mengro says this statement is, it is all that we have to give to our readers. So well has the secret been kept, that we have not been able to hear of the reception of any letters here, nor of the passage of any messenger through this city. Col. Johnston is, however, ordered to report to the head of the army; and it may well happen that no reports have been received, either at Leavenworth or this city, of an authentic character. The first news we can get must be by the way of New York or Washington."

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THE NEW REPRESENTATIVES' HALL IN THE CAPITOL.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post is down on the new hall. He says: "The new hall is an outrage upon public taste. The ceiling is generally admired, and the Speaker's desk is also in good taste, but the sides of the hall, the doors, &c., are tawdry in the extreme. One's eyes are bewildered and disgusted with the profusion of wretched gildwork and gilt, and all ideas of beauty, simplicity or dignity, are entirely lost. I hope the house will refuse to occupy it until all this is changed. Let the pinhead finery be remorselessly destroyed, and the sides finished with marble, iron, or scagliola, as in other parts of the building, or it would be preferable for the House to hold its sessions in a gin palace or ice-cream saloon. Gautier's is in better taste for a hall of the House of Representatives than this frightful architectural abortion. I speak the opinion of every man of taste who has visited the hall."

U. S. SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.—A dispatch to the Mobile Tribune, from Montgomery, announces the re-election of Hon. C. Clay, U. S. Senator from Alabama. The vote was unanimous, there being no opposition.

LATEST NEWS.

Liverpool, December 12.—Cotton—Orleans fair 6 5/8. Middlesbrough 6 1/2. Mobile fair 6 1/2. Middlesbrough 6 1/8. Middlesbrough 6 1/8. Middlesbrough 6 1/8.

Washington, December 23.—General Scott has telegraphed to the War Department at New York that he has received good news from the Utah expedition.

Col. Johnston and Smith's commands were up with Col. Alexander, and on the 7th of November the whole body was marching upon Fort Bridger, which was only sixteen miles off.

The troops were in high spirits. There was just enough snow to protect the grass from fire. New York, December 15.—Flour 84 25 to 84 30. Wheat dull. Lard 1-8 to 1-9.

Cincinnati, December 16.—Flour 83 55. White key 15. Hogs unchanged and dull. Sugar 53-1/2. Masses 25 1/2 to 26. Coffee 10-1/4 to 10-3/4.

Washington, December 19.—A bill providing for the issue of Treasury notes, to the amount of \$20,000,000 has passed the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 23.—In the House, today, a resolution was introduced to exclude Mr. Bernhisel the delegate from Utah, from his seat, on the ground that the Territory of Utah is in open rebellion against the federal government.

The letter of General Cass to Governor Walker announcing that his resignation is accepted, says that the question of slavery was the all-absorbing question in Kansas, and that he was sent to the Territory to carry out the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Advices from Kansas announce that the Legislature has decided to submit the Calhoun constitution to the people of the Territory on the 24th of January.

low progress, averaging barely two or three miles a day. The men were in bad condition, and it was feared that all would die during the winter.

The main body of the army was encamped at Black Fort, where they were joined by the supply trains, and provisions were abundant.

A flock of forty-three lambs arrived at New York on the 16th of Central America, which is intended to domesticate in Vermont and New Hampshire.

The New York Tribune contains a report showing that for the month ending the 20th of November, no less than forty-four fugitive slaves were sent to Canada from the United States.

The official returns of the State election in Wisconsin are at last all in, except La Pointe County, which is reported to have given 40 Democratic majority.

The question of the choice of Governor is therefore settled. J. B. Cross, Democrat, is elected by 202 over Randall. Nearly 100,000 votes were cast.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Gen. Walker, in custody of U. S. Marshall Rynders, arrived last night from New York, and proceeded to the State Department, where they had an interview with Gen. Cass, the Secretary of State.

Gen. Cass informed U. S. Marshall Rynders that the Government did not recognize Gen. Walker as a prisoner and thereupon the latter was immediately released from custody.

As Gen. Walker entered Brown's Hotel he was met by a large concourse which was in waiting and which received him with cheers and honors.

Stock on hand Sept. 1857. Flour 1,200,000. Wheat 1,200,000. Corn 1,200,000. Cotton 1,200,000. Lard 1,200,000. Sugar 1,200,000.

On hand and on shipment not cleared, 18,312. Flour 1,200,000. Wheat 1,200,000. Corn 1,200,000. Cotton 1,200,000. Lard 1,200,000. Sugar 1,200,000.

Expended for Freight, 11,473. Flour 1,200,000. Wheat 1,200,000. Corn 1,200,000. Cotton 1,200,000. Lard 1,200,000. Sugar 1,200,000.

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PEEL & DUMBLE. JAMES P. DUNN. COTTON FACTORY. The past week has been one of comparative quiet in every department of business.

DAIRY AND BUTTER. LIME LIME!!! 600 Bbls. Thomaston Lime. For sale by JAMES ADAMS.

150 Bbls Northern Hay. For sale by JAMES ADAMS. RECEIVED—For Late Arrivals.

UNION CHAPEL INSTITUTE. The second session of the Union Chapel Institute will commence on Monday the 1st of January, 1858.

GENERAL LUMBER AGENCY. DAVID THOMAS & Co. Importers of Foreign and Domestic Hardware from Great Britain and America.

BROWN & KIRKLAND. Importers of Foreign and Domestic Hardware from Great Britain and America. Wholesale and Retail.

WELL MADE CLOTHING. Goods, Shirts, Hats, Caps, etc. etc. Never before, in Galveston, has such an opportunity been offered to the public.

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. SUCCESS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF MERIT. OVER 100,000 SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES ARE IN USE.

W. HENRY ELIOT & CO. Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Houston, Texas. Warranted Genuine.

ALLEN & FULTON. Successors to Allen, Gray & Co. Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants.

A. MCGOWEN'S IRON FOUNDRY. Opposite the Depot of the Central Railroad, Houston, Texas.

VINCENT & FISHER. Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants. Successors to Vincent, Fisher & Co.

Hogan's Hotel. J. H. HOGAN, Proprietor, Houston, Texas. This Hotel is situated in the heart of the city.

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THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Poetry.
LINES WRITTEN IN AFFLICTION.
My heart is sad, and dark and dreary,
I suffer on, and ever weary,
I'll patiently wait, for I feel
That Heaven can never be here.

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SOUL UNIVERSITY.
OF TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA.
WILLIAM H. HAYES, A. M.,
Professor of English Literature.

Educational.
ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE.
LOCATION AND BUILDINGS.
This institution is located at Houston, Walker county, Georgia.

Travel and Transportation.
Regular Line between New York and Galveston.
This line is composed of the following sound, new and fast sailing vessels:

Professional Cards.
W. P. HILL, Attorney at Law, No. 12 Camp Street.
J. W. HARRIS, Attorney at Law, 110 Broadway.

Youth's Department.
THE SINGING STUDENT BOY.
Many years ago a student boy was seen and heard in the streets of an ancient town.

AFRAID OF THE WAGES.
"I want your boy in my shop," said a shopkeeper to a poor widow; "I have had a great deal of work to do lately, and I want your boy."

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
AT REYNOLDSVILLE.
OPENS next year a new year of study.

PAINE FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Board of Instruction.
MISS M. A. LAMAR, A. M., President.

UNITED STATES MAIL SERVICE.
New Island Route from Galveston, Houston, Galveston, and New Orleans.

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J. W. HARRIS, Attorney at Law, 110 Broadway.

Galveston Agricultural Warehouse.
W. H. WILSON, Manager.
This warehouse is situated on the wharf at Galveston, Texas.

Galveston Female Seminary.
MISS G. S. & M. E. COHR, Principals.
This seminary is located in Galveston, Texas.

Galveston Female College.
This college is located in Galveston, Texas.

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MISS G. S. & M. E. COHR, Principals.
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Galveston Female College.
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