



The Dallas Herald.

LATIMER & SWINDELLS, Publishers.
J. W. LATIMER, Editor.
Dallas, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

Religious Notices.

Rev. H. H. Myers, of the Presbyterian church, will preach in Dallas, at the Masonic hall, on the 2d Sabbath in this month, at 10 o'clock. April 13th, 1858.
Rev. A. M. Dean will preach at the Masonic Hall, in Dallas, on the 2d Lord's Day in each month, during the present year. Rev. Alexander Hinkle preaches at the Masonic Hall, in Dallas, on the first Sunday in each month.
Rev. James A. South preaches at the Masonic Hall, in Dallas, on the third Sabbath in each month.
Rev. William H. Hughes preaches at the Masonic Hall, in Dallas, on the fourth Sabbath in each month.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
FRANK W. BOWDEN W. R. SCURRY
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
A. HOOD, A. J. HAMILTON.
SUB-ELECTOR FOR 16th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
JOHN J. OOD, of Dallas,
FOR COMPTROLLER.
JAMES B. SHAW, of Travis.
FOR TREASURER.
JAMES H. RAYMOND, of Travis.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
JAMES WILLIE, of Washington.

CANDIDATES.

For Surveyor of Denton Land District.
We are authorized to announce A. G. WALKER, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Denton Land District—Election first Monday in August next.
For Sheriff of Dallas County.
We are authorized to announce SILAS LYONARD, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Dallas County at the election in August next.
For County Clerk of Dallas County.
We are authorized to announce A. C. HAUGHT, as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Dallas County, at the ensuing election in August.
For Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1.
We are authorized to announce JOHN J. BARKINS, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, to fill the vacancy now held by T. C. HAVP, Esq. Election in August.
For Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 2.
We are authorized to announce ALLEN B. BARD as a candidate for reelection, for "Square" of Precinct No. 2, at the election in August next.
For Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 3.
We are authorized to announce JAMES M. BROWDER as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 3, at the election in August next.
For Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 4.
We are authorized to announce G. W. GUESS as a candidate for Justice of the Peace precinct No. 4, at the election in August next.

For Treasurer of Dallas County.
We are authorized to announce R. J. WEST as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Treasurer of Dallas County, at the election in August next.
GODBY'S LADY'S BOOK for March is received. The ladies say it is a "darling" number.
G. W. Guess, Esq., is a candidate for Justice of the Peace in precinct No. 1; and R. J. West for county Treasurer. See announcements.

McKENZIE INSTITUTE.—We call attention to the advertisement of this justly celebrated institution of learning, situated near Clarksville, Texas. No institution in the State has attained as wide a celebrity for usefulness as the McKenzie Institute. We have been acquainted with its progress since its commencement as a high school, some fifteen years ago. It has constantly been onward and upward. The labors of the indefatigable and talented principal, Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, in rearing the superstructure of his institute, have been unremitting and arduous. The edifice has now attained to proportions of symmetry and elegance, and he can contemplate the work of his hands with pride and satisfaction. We are glad to hear of the continued prosperity of the institution. It is an evidence of appreciation of merit on the part of the public. No Texas need send his son or daughter to the north to receive an education whilst such institutions as McKenzie's are among us.

The election for town officers comes off to-day. There are a number of candidates in the field, and considerable interest is manifested in the result.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the *Southern Watchman*, a new democratic paper, published at Lockhart, and edited by Fulton & Logan. The Watchman is edited with decided ability, and appears in a handsome and tasteful dress.

We have received the *Texas Enquirer*, published at Rusk, Cherokee county, Texas, and edited by W. T. Yeomans. The Enquirer is got up in very superior style, and in typographical appearance is equal to any of our exchanges. It is "intensely American" in politics.

The *Frontier Patriot*, Paris, Texas, has also been received. Junius Forster, editor and proprietor. The proprietor claims to be neutral in politics, but we suspect it of a decided leaning towards "Sam."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—We omitted to state last week that an error had been discovered in the vote of this county for District Attorney. In comparing the polls of the different precincts and adding up the amount, a mistake of 100 votes was made in the vote of Col. McCoy—giving him 373 when he received but 273. We understand that the Chief Justice, when the error was discovered, forwarded a corrected return to the Secretary of State, which would reach Austin before return day. This change leaves the contrast between Col. McCoy and Easton very close result doubtful.

Lieut. (Alvarado) Hunter, late of the U. S. Navy, died at the hospital in New York, recently.

The Loan Bill.

In our last issue we copied from the *Houston Telegraph* a very sensible and cogent article in favor of the loan policy, and intend to do so to have expressed our concurrence in the views so aptly urged by the editor of the *Telegraph*. Long ago we expressed our opinions as to the policy of the State aiding the construction of Railroads in her limits by liberal loans of money.—We have never doubted the wisdom of the policy. Every day but adds strength to our conviction of its utility and expediency. Had this policy, wisely and safely guarded, been adopted by the State when it was first proposed, some four years ago, we believe railroad enterprises would now be vigorously penetrating every prominent section of the State. Instead of internal improvements languishing in apathy, they would have at once received an impetus that would have commanded confidence and insured success. A loan of \$5,000 per mile, enough to buy the iron, would, as the *Telegraph* justly remarks, secure the construction of at least 100 miles of road per annum. Four years that might have been profitably spent in action, resulting in the construction of three or four hundred miles of railroad, have been squandered away in indecision and idle discussion. The representatives of the people have been behind the people themselves in this matter. Post-house politicians have defeated this great measure by prostituting it to the advancement of local interests—men who are willing to loan the money, provided the road to be constructed shall go through "Buncombe."—It has been made the foot ball, as our contemporaries remarks, to trade and traffic with, and carry through the Legislature measures of less merit. The people are in favor of the policy, as a measure calculated more than any other to develop the resources of the State, and give her a start in the career of prosperity and advancement that awaits her in spite of tardy legislation.

We hope to see the representatives of the people go to work in earnest in July next, and at once consummate this and other measures so loudly demanded by the best interests of the State. There is intelligence and patriotism in that body. Some may have entertained doubts as to the popular sentiment on the loan policy.—All such, we think, will return to Austin with their doubts removed. There can be no question of the popular will. It is decided, emphatic and will brook no further delay.

Whatever is done for railroads in this State must be done by the Legislature. It is evident to the most hopeful that nothing is to be expected from the Executive. If ever there was an emphatic, clear and overwhelming expression of public sentiment on any question, it was by the people of Texas against the "State Plan." Gov. Pease bowed to the storm that assailed that mischievous policy, and withdrew his advocacy of it, and promised to cooperate in carrying out such other measures as might be deemed wise and salutary for promoting the construction of railroads. But when the Legislature assembled, the Executive brings forward his pet scheme so indignantly spurned by the people, and urges it (in utter disregard of his pledges to the contrary) on the Legislature, with all the pertinacity for which he is so distinguished. He has manifested an intemperate haste to declare all other plans for internal improvements as failures, to make room for his darling measure. As the popular verdict against him failed to work any change in his course, so the emphatic repudiation of his plan pronounced by the last Legislature seems only to have confirmed him in a self-willed adherence to it, and a factious and mischievous opposition to all other plans. We dislike to speak harshly of the Executive of the State, but we must speak plainly. His best friends have been astonished at his persistent adherence to the exploded schemes of Mr. Sherman, and his stubborn opposition to everything else that has been brought forward for the advancement of the railroad interest. The Governor's policy seems to be to break down all other plans, so as to build up his State System on their ruins. I carrying out this policy we should not be astonished should he be found in opposition to the loan bill, and ready to arrest it with the Executive veto. We say, therefore, let the representatives of the people meet in July prepared to go to work with or without executive co-operation; let them go resolutely to work on the loan bill, and at once adopt it as the policy of the State, and the cause of internal improvement will have passed the crisis in Texas, and railroads with all their attending blessings will have become a fixed fact.

The next annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons takes place at Palestine on the 3d Monday in January next.
We are under obligations to Hon. George W. Smyth for the "Explorations for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific." It forms a large, bound volume, containing all the reports and surveys of the different projected routes to the Pacific, made under the direction of the Secretary of War in 1853-4, according to acts of Congress passed in 1853-4. The book contains a vast deal of interesting information, in relation to the immense regions extending from our western border to the Pacific ocean, not heretofore accessible to the public.
Capt. Ross left Taos on the 24th ult., with two flat-boats loaded with cotton, bound for the mouth of the Trinity. Major Lee will start down with another flat-boat about the first of May.
The merchants and business men of Baltimore have passed strong resolutions, denying any authority on the part of Francis P. Blair to represent them in the late black-republican convention at Pittsburg, and indignantly repudiating his action in the convention.

The Frontier Patriot thinks our statement of the Huffy case as far from being correct as that of the *Crockett Printer*, and proceeds to give his own version of the affair. His first statement is that "the Irish had polled a large number of spurious votes," which so excited and maddened the American party to desperation that "they seized the boxes in two wards and destroyed them." Where did the Patriot get this precious information? What were the know-nothing commissioners and managers of the election about in these wards, to permit a "large number of spurious Irish votes" to be received? The city was under the glorious "rule of Americans" at that time, and if we mistake not, they refused to appoint a single democrat to conduct the election, but placed the whole thing in their own hands.

The editor of the Patriot talks dippantly of the "high-handed usurpation of the Governor and Legislature of Louisiana—a gross and horrid usurpation of power, and low corruption unaided to the age." He attempts to talk learnedly of the constitutional power of the Legislature and Governor of Louisiana in the premises, but manifests entire ignorance of the subject. He says: "The constitution has extended the powers of the Legislature to judge of the qualification of its own members and subordinate officers. The most popular branch can constitute itself into a high court of impeachment for the trial of judicial officers, but the Legislature has no disposition whatever, of municipal or parish officers. They are reached through a grand jury, to a court constituted under a special law for the disposal of these cases."

Now, the only answer we have to this sweeping dictum of the Patriot is the 97th article of the constitution of Louisiana, which declares that "all civil officers except the Governor and Judges of the supreme and inferior courts, shall be removed by an address of a majority of the members of both Houses except those the removal of whom has been otherwise provided by this constitution."

A provision of this kind is not confined to the constitution of Louisiana, but is incorporated into the constitution of several other States; and yet the Patriot roundly asserts that "in all the State constitutions from Maine to the Rio Grande, there cannot be found any such powers vested in any State Legislature as that claimed in the Huffy case." The Patriot wants to know "how the Governor claims, under the constitution, the right to suspend or remove such officer for other than misdemeanor or malfeasance." If the editor will take the trouble to inform himself, he will discover that the Governor has neither claimed nor assumed the right to suspend or remove an officer for misdemeanor, malfeasance, or anything else. Mr. Huffy was removed by a majority of both Houses of the Legislature.

We regard it as unfortunate for the editor of the Patriot that, whilst professing neutrality in politics, he should have been led into a defense of the most odious, demoralizing, and disgraceful phase of know-nothingism. The boxes of the two wards, containing 1,300 votes, were destroyed by a mob of desperate, lawless wretches; and the will of the majority of the citizens of New Orleans was thereby defeated, and the candidates of the minority elevated to office. The Patriot palliates, if he does not justify the outrages of the mob, and reserves all his indignation for the Legislature that vindicates the freedom of the elective franchise, by ejecting this man from an office thus iniquitously obtained over a clear majority of the voters. If the Patriot, under cover of its neutrality, wants to do service to its party, for the sake of decency let it select some feature of Americanism more defensible than this. We would advise him to throw off the mask at once, and then he can go the whole figure.

The *Marshall Republican* manifests a laudable penitence for its ill-timed and ill-humored strictures on some of the nominees of the democratic State convention. The editor "gets down stairs," and lowers himself from his stilts, handsomely. "A more intimate acquaintance with the circumstances that controlled the action of the convention, derived from those who were present," has wrought a very healthy change in the editor's mind, and enables him to regard, with "post prandial" (to use a celebrated phrase) composure, the acceptance of the S. S. stock by Mr. Raymond. We congratulate our contemporary on his convalescence.

We learn from the *Clarksville Messenger*, that the steamer Julia recently ascended the Sulphur Fork as high as Epperson's ferry, opposite the town of Boston. The river had been cleared of obstructions to that point. This is the first boat that has ever ascended the Sulphur.

There is a call in the *Frontier Patriot*, published at Paris, on Hon. Wm. M. Williams to become a candidate for Judge of the 8th Judicial District.

Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, a black-republican leader in Congress, made a speech in Washington, at the Fillmore and Donelson ratification meeting.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.—A decree has been promulgated by the government of Nicaragua, claiming and annexing the whole Mosquito Territory, as an integral portion of the State of Nicaragua. Col. Kinney, who claims a large district of country in the Mosquito, subsequently visited and had an interview with Walker, which terminated unfavorably to him. He was subsequently arrested by order of Walker, banished from the country, and escorted to San Juan by an officer of Walker. Kinney is said to have taken passage for New Orleans.

The *Tyler Reporter*, Hon. Jack Davis, editor, denounces Gov. Pease in unmeasured terms for his opposition to the railroad enterprises in this State.

The know-nothing prints of this State are busily engaged in trying to shift the responsibility of Banks' election from the shoulders of the "national" Americans of the House. To show that they are not liable for the result, they say that their party voted against the plurality resolution, and that Humphry Marshall warned the House that its adoption would secure the election of Banks. The democratic party is not responsible for the adoption of the plurality resolution, only about a half-dozen of them voting for it. It was voted down on the day before the election of Speaker, when Mr. Marshall gave his warning. Subsequently, on the same day, a resolution was offered declaring Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina, the Speaker. The national know-nothings from the north, including Mr. Fuller, seven in all, voted for the resolution, and Mr. Aiken received 103 votes—a plurality. The next day the plurality resolution was again offered, and voted for by several democrats—knowing that it must result in the election of Mr. Aiken, if the northern Americans were not acting treacherously. It was adopted, and every one of those "nationals" from the north, who had voted for Mr. Aiken the day before, and thereby induced the adoption of the plurality resolution, refused to vote for him when their votes would have availed and secured his election. They virtually, and to all intents and purposes, voted for Banks. Several of the southern Americans threw away their votes on the final ballot, on Fuller, and had them changed to Aiken when they saw it would not change the result.

The course of Mr. Fuller and his northern friends in voting for Aiken when their votes could not elect him, and then in throwing their votes away when they would have elected him and defeated Banks, speaks for itself. It was an ingenious and deceitful device, having for its object the election of Banks. It succeeded, and the country will hold them responsible for it.

The democratic State convention of Pa. has declared, by an overwhelming majority, in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

B. F. Wale, abolitionist, has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Ohio.

The *Nacogoches Chronicle* has thrown aside the mask, and espoused the warring fortunes of "Sam." "Farewell brother Crawford!"

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—It will be seen from dispatches in to-day's paper that the reaction has commenced in New Hampshire, and that the lion-hearted democracy of the granite State are recovering from the bas treachery of Edmund Burke and others, and have redeemed and disenthralled the home of Franklin Pierce from the yoke of fusion and sectionalism.

From Washington.
On the night of the 11th inst., a meeting of the Anti-Nebraska members of Congress was held in Washington, for conference, preparatory to a union of the elements of opposition to the Administration in the approaching canvass. The correspondent of the *Picayune* says the basis of agreement was that all other issues should be merged into the single one, of extension or non-extension of slavery into the territories now free. There seems, says this writer, to be scarce a doubt that the Northern Americans, Abolitionists proper and Free Soilers of all parties, will constitute a perfect coalition against the Democratic candidate, who ever he may be.

Mr. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland (American) made an able speech on the Kansas question, in which he assumed the position that Congress having the power to decide whether the Legislature of Kansas was a legal government or not, delegated the power to the Governor of the Territory by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that he having once exercised it the power was exhausted, and the record closed beyond appeal either by the people of Kansas, Gov. Reeder himself, or Congress. Mr. Crompton has transmitted to London his account of the recruiting business, and it is said he undertakes to rebut Mr. Marcy's account; but the statement on which he relies confirms the charge of his complicity both before and after the British Government had issued instructions for the discontinuance of recruiting in this country.

It was lately reported, that the treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua provided, that the latter should not assume any jurisdiction over San Juan del Norte; but no such treaty is known of in Washington.

A treaty was concluded in 1849, but it is believed it amounted to nothing more than a mere military convention. Great Britain may interfere with Walker on the slightest pretext, and the United States would be stopped from complaint, in consequence of the precedent afforded by the bombardment of Gre town.

According to documents sent into the U. S. Senate, the instructions given to Com. McCauly, in April last, after the Spanish frigate *Terolinda* had fired into the United States steamer *El Dorado*, were to the effect that when a similar outrage shall be committed on any vessel rightfully bearing our flag, he must promptly interpose and resist the exercise of the assumed right of visitation, and repel the interference by force; the Executive taking the ground that the conduct of the authorities of Cuba in halting and searching our vessels cannot rest on any territorial jurisdiction on the high seas and in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba. This Government denying the exercise of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights. The matter was promptly brought to the attention of the Spanish authorities by the State Department.—*Gal. News 25th ult.*

The gavel used by Washington in laying the corner stone of the capitol at Washington, is at a jewelry store in New York. It was presented by him to a Masonic Lodge, and now belongs to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. It was originally a plain marble gavel, but a gold cap has been lately fitted to it.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Congressional.
WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the Senate today a sharp personal debate took place between Trumbull and Douglas. Messrs. Crittenden and Sumner also participated.—In the House Kansas affairs were debated.
Groely, in one of his letters from Washington, says that it is pretty well settled among the democracy of Congress that Buchanan is to be their candidate for the Presidency, while the Vice Presidency, lies between Cobb, Tombs, Risk and Fitzpatrick.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senate—Douglas introduced a bill to-day authorizing the people of Kansas Territory to organize a State Government when they may attain the requisite population.

March 19.—The House adopted a resolution in lieu of the majority and minority reports that the Speaker appoint a committee of three to take testimony in relation to the Kansas contested election, appropriating \$10,000 for that purpose, and the President required to furnish military protection, if necessary. Resolution passed by a vote of 101 to 92.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—Washington, March 18.—Advice from Kansas state that the Free State officers are about to be arrested by the Federal authorities.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The Kansas Legislature has chosen Reeder and Lane United States Senators.

MEETING OF AMERICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—March 14.—A meeting was held to-night, by the American members of Congress, to deliberate as to what measures are best calculated to advance their interests in the present Presidential campaign.

MINISTER TO SWEDEN.—Ex-Gov. Bigler, of California, has been appointed United States Minister to Sweden, and will soon take his departure for Stockholm.

THE OHIO KNOW-NOTHINGS.—Cincinnati, March 21.—The American State Council, which has just been in session at Columbus, after a stormy session, repudiated Fillmore and Donelson and the Philadelphia Platform.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.—The republican State Convention of Rhode Islands have nominated the same ticket as the Americans for State officers, except that they substituted Sylvester Robinson for Lieut. Governor, and Benj. Muford for General Treasurer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—N. Y. March 19.—In seventy towns heard from. Wells, Democratic candidate for Governor, gains four thousand votes. The Legislature is uncertain; thus far, the Democrats have elected fifty members more than the Americans.

Indian News.

The *Huron* of March 21st contains accounts of recent Indian depredations. A few days before that the Indians stole five horses from off the Hondo, within ten miles of Castrovilla.

Trails were discovered in bandaera Pass leading towards the settlements. A considerable gang of Indians attacked the mail carrier between Fort Clark and Fort Davis on the El Paso road. He was travelling in a carriage with an escort of four infantry soldiers. He succeeded in escaping, with two of the soldiers wounded.

The *Laredo* correspondent of the same paper says the Lipins came within half a league of that place and robbed Don Hilario Mendizola of some twenty mares. Lieut. Elliot of the Artillery, with a party of soldiers, pursued the Lipins—overtook them and recovered all the stolen property, and took some from the Indians. This happened near the last of February. On the 27th February the Indians wounded Victor Botello at the Ranch of Pico de Pico, six or seven miles above Laredo.—*Aust. Times 29th ult.*

PACIFIC ROAD IN CONGRESS.—On the 26th February, in the U. S. House of Representatives, the Speaker nominated the following gentlemen as a special committee on the subject of a railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific.—Messrs. Dwyer, of California; Woodworth, of Illinois; Houston, of Alabama; Morr, of Ohio; Wells, of Wisconsin; Kidwell, of Virginia; McCarty, of New York; Evans, of Texas; Rende, of North Carolina; Wood, of Me.; Lindley, of Missouri; and Kunkle, of Pennsylvania.

There has lately been shown in Paris, a huge concave mirror, an instrument of a startling species of optical magic. On standing close to it, it presents nothing but a monstrous dissection of your physiognomy. On retreating a couple of feet, it gives your own face and figure in true proportion, but reversed, the head downward. But retire still further, standing at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold, you see yourself not a reflection, it does not strike you as a reflection, but your veritable self, standing in the middle part between you and the mirror! The effect is almost appalling, from the idea it suggests of so nothing supernatural; so striking, indeed, is the exhibition, that men possessed of the strongest nerve will shrink involuntarily at the first view.

WASHINGTON CANONIZED.—Did you know that Washington had been placed in the calendar of saints? There is a church at Rivas, over the principal portal of which is a very well executed bust of the leader of the American revolution, and on inquiry of a native of the town, I was informed that it was a bust of the "good saint George Washington." I confess that as I passed this church I felt like talking off my hat, and I did it—not because of cas o'm, but because I couldn't help it.—[*Nicaragua Cor. N. Y. Herald.*]

Cotton, speaking of Madame de Staël, who was by no means handsome, but a splendid conversationalist, said that she "had the power of talking herself into a beauty." Ladies should think of this Beauty lies in other things than the face and cosmetics.

Mrs. Caroline Lee Houts, the authoress, died at Marianna, Florida, on the 11th instant. Another of her delightful romances, "Ernest Linwood" was published a few weeks ago.