The Dallas Herald.

Dallas, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HARDIN R. RUNNELS.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. LUBBOCK.
FOR COM. GEN'L. LAND OFFICE,
FRANCIS M. WHITE.
FOR CONGRESS—EASTERN DISTRICT,
JOHN H. REAGAN.
WESTERN DISTRICT,
T. N. WAUL.

☞ We are requested by Judge Burford, to state that he will certainly hold court at Belknap, commencing on Monday next, unless prevented by sickness. He deems this statement necessary, in order to correct rumors that may have gained currency, that there would be no court, in consequence of the disturbances on the frontier.

☞ Through a friend, we learn that our esteemed young townsman, Acting Midshipman E. J. Molpymitt, an appointee of Judge Reagan, at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, is about to leave the United States, on the practice ship, for England, France, Portugal, and other foreign places. We are gratified to hear that our young friend stands 4th in his class, and enjoys a high character at the Academy. He will be absent during the entire summer.

☞ We have received from some unknown friend a very handsome little book entitled, "The Falls of Niagara; being a complete guide to all the points of interest around and in the immediate neighborhood of the Cataract, with views taken from sketches by Washington Friend, Esq., and from Photographs." It is one of the neatest gotten up little volumes we have ever seen: the description of the various places of interest at and around the Falls are well written and interesting; and the colored drawings of the Falls, &c., are really exquisite. We commend this little work to our readers, but hardly know where it can be found, being issued from three different places—London, New York and Boston.

☞ We have before us the first number of the 'North Texian,' a new paper started at Sherman, "*Independent* in all things—neutral in nothing.—It advocates the claims of Judge Reagan for re-election to Congress; the paper, however, "is designed as a family newspaper in the best sense of the term."

☞ Says the 'Southern Intelligencer,' "we are authorized to say that A. J. Hamilton is a candidate to represent the Second District of Texas, in Congress." The talent and abilities of Gen. Hamilton, are well known in this portion of Texas, and although, our county votes with the Eastern District, we are nevertheless so situated that we feel an active interest in the affairs of the West. There is no abler man on the stump than Jack Hamilton, whose eloquence has touched the hearts of many thousands, and stirred their souls within them.

☞ We have received one number of the 'Texas Legal Directory,' published at the office of the Tyler 'Reporter, issued monthly, and 10,000 copies to be printed and distributed in Texas, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. As an advertising medium we have thought that it is the very thing for lawyers, especially young lawyers, who have not extended their reputation beyond the limits of their judicial districts. Terms: Reporter for one year and publishing card in the Directory for one year $6 00.

MAJOR LEA, TRANSPORTED.—From our exchanges we learn that this accomplished vagabond has turned up once more. Many of our citizens, perhaps, remember the dark man who came here a few years ago, in company with a young woman from Arkansas. We think she was induced to retrace her steps towards her old home, from this place, and the gallant Major was forced to take the other end of the road. We think it is a mistake that he swindled the Masons and Odd Fellows out of $800 or 700, in Dallas.

☞ The "Bonham Weekly Era" makes its appearance this week done up *brown*, through want of paper, which we regret not being able to lend him. The 'Era' gives a long and interesting account of the May-day festivities at Bonham; notices the appearance of the "Devil," and the re-assignment of some of the scenes of Eden, in the way of flowers, songs, pretty girls and plenty to eat. No wonder that the devil got there, otherwise he would not be a gentleman of taste.

☞ The Convention of the Episcopal Church in Texas, assembled in Trinity Church on Thursday 5th inst. The standing committees of last year are re-elected, and Deputies to the General Convention appointed, Rev. Messrs. Fennelne, Gillette and Eaton; Judge Gray, Gen. Nichols, Dr. J. E. Nicholson and H. R. Sartwell. The trustees for the University of the South are Rev. Mr. Eaton, Mr. J. H. Raymond and Dr. Nicholson. On Friday, the election of a Bishop was made the order of the day, and on the fourth ballot, the Rev. Alexander Gregg, of Cheraw, South Carolina, was unanimously nominated by the clergy, and on the first ballot by the laity, the nomination was unanimously concurred in.

Bishop Gregg is spoken of as a high-toned gentleman, devoted to the duties of the church and deeply pious. The church may felicitate herself upon such an acquisition, especially since the Bishopprick of this Diocese has gone begging so long. That Bishop Gregg will be acceptable to the people of Texas, there seems to be no doubt, as a gentleman, scholar and divine.

☞ The Viceroy of Egypt has rejected the application of Mr. De Lesseps for permission to commence the work of the Suez Canal; and Mr. Lienther, the Engineer-in-chief has tendered his resignation.—President Martinez has turned the cold shoulder to the Belly project in Nicaragua; so it seems that the universal Pentchlatter-Oceanic-Canal-Mania, has received a check on all sides. Austria is gathering her forces for the fight against Napoleon. Germany is knitting her brows at the bold advances upon her classic Rhine; Russia wraps herself with dignified indifference in her robes of fur and plays around the frontiers of the Circassians, as a cat plays around a mouse-hole, and would destroy its victim at a grasp, if she could only catch him. While England, merry England, Johnny Bull, in familiar language, sits like a royal empire, watches the games and ready at any moment to check-mate the "*devil, constable*" who has grown too big for his boots and too tall for his uncle's old clothes. Sardinia has likewise grown very big [illegible]

Democratic Fountains.

The Herald has given to condensed accounts of several cases of the Red-ones of the Convention, which now at Houston, I, the long, list of worthy candidates for some of the highest offices in the State,—Governor, Lieut. Governor, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and members of Congress. Many copies had been received before we received the announcement that resolutions had been made. We stopped the press, and inserted the important intelligence in the remaining unfilled columns.

The public has taken no one in the position of the State else surprise, except the resolution for the Western District, for we knew that there were many who hungered and thirsted for the nomination with the assurance of despair, knowing this to be their only chance for promotion in that quarter. Our recollection of Gen. Waul presents him as an elegant and polished gentleman, with the air of a statesman, and in every respect gifted with talents largely above mediocrity. His fine and commanding appearance will secure him many votes independently of his abilities as an orator and Democrat. Some of the papers that have endorsed the action of the Convention, speak of him as a democrat of the progressive school—what that species of democrat is, they do not explain. If he is the type of the *progressive* school, may we not with equal propriety denominate Oldham par excellence, the personation of the non-progressive? For he has not moved an inch, in these many years, towards the desideratum of his fervid aspirations.—'Tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful, that Oldham should not be rewarded,—he has waited so long and so patiently for the welcome plaudit, "enter thou into the joys prepared for you since the day you snuffed Sam, and returned to your early love." Like a certain Cardinal who lived to see the vanity of all human hopes, he might well exclaim,

"——— Nay then, farewell!
I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my setting. I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more."

The wisdom of the Convention has seen fit to lay him upon the shelf, and to be philosophic in his many claims; their verdict satisfies us; yet some natural tears we shed, and some bitter pangs we felt, when we learned it all.

Col. Francis M. White, the present Commissioner has been nominated for re-election. We fully endorse his nomination: we voted for him two years ago against Crosby, and will do so again with redoubled pleasure. We believe him fully qualified for the responsible office he fills, we believe him honest, incorruptible, faithful, persevering, and above all *systematic* in the management of the Land Office. This latter qualification, we have ever believed to be indispensable to the successful conduct of the affairs of the office, and without it, derangement and confusion will necessarily enter, where everything connected with its duties should have its proper time and place. The charge that he has shown a want of accommodation and a disobliging disposition, is the result of previous prejudice in some instances, not so much against him, perhaps, as in favor of another; while in other instances, the charge has arisen from the impartial and systematic manner of attending to the duties of the Office, giving to every one all proper attention when his time should come. We believe him faithful, impartial, systematic, and a genuine, honest-hearted Democrat, who loves his principles because they are based on truth, and reared in honesty; and although nominated by a political party for an office not strictly political, we have no fears for the result,—the integrity of Frank White is too well established, and we predict that none will have the temerity to oppose him. It is with unqualified pleasure that we endorse his nomination.

Francis R. Lubbock, has been re-nominated for the office he now holds, a responsible office it is true, but one that falls far short in our estimation, of the interest and importance that are usually attached to it. Its duties are plain and his paths straight, and "he that walketh therein, though a —— blind man, need not err." We do not mean to apply this to our esteemed friend, Mr. Lubbock, for we know him well, and fully appreciate and admire him for his many noble qualities of head and heart. That he is possessed of talent—of *rare* talent, none of us will deny. We rather like his re-nomination, and we have heard no voice raised against it in this portion of the State. He made many friends during a few days stay with us two years ago, we liked him for his frankness, his honest expression of opinions, his *nonchalant* bearing in all crowds, and for his real unalloyed love of the cause. We are are again glad to have another opportunity of giving him a vote, although we would be just as happy to give it to some body else, had it been as willed by the Fathers. It is all one now with us, and we will support Frank with "zeal and fervency."

H. R. Runnels for Governor—but, says the Houston 'Republic,' during the morning of the second day of the Convention, before the nomination for Governor was made, an invitation was presented to the Convention to take an excursion on the *Sugar Road*,—it seems they all took to *sugar* amazingly, and thus encharified they were prepared for the first nomination. This sugaring of the Convention was a wise precaution—it put every one in excellent spirits, it fortified delicate stomachs against any thing qualmish, quieted unsteady nerves, and fitted them for after work.—Perhaps Mr. Hartley of Galveston, felt the remains of some Bulgarian uneasiness from his salt-water trip over to Houston; and his sudden withdrawal from the Convention, when the resolution to go into the nominations was offered, could have been prevented by a trip on the *Sugar Road*. We have placed the name of Gov. Runnels at our mast-head to-day.—Stating at the same time and with all due respect for him and the Convention that nominated him, that there are many other men in Texas that we prefer to him,—that we believe that he is far from being the choice of this county, and some others surrounding us. We sent our certificates as delegates to a member of the Harris county delegation, requested him to act as proxie for us, and to cast our vote against Mr. Runnels, believing that he was excluded from our support by the resolutions passed at our county meeting. At least Mr. Runnels *friends* all thought that the resolutions pointed to him, and some declared emphatically that they were aimed at him exclusively. Acting as much under this interpretation by his friends as our own convictions, we could not conscientiously support him in the Convention. It is flattering to him to know that his nomination was nearly unanimous; and his strength unimpaired by a two year's term. Many a man looses his all in less time than that; but it seems that the Governor has been the gainer, which is not a little strange, as it is possible to have been a little stronger, had he conciliated the frontier, and confined his appointing power within the limits of the State. As it is, however, Mr. Runnels will get a respectable vote in this county.

☞ The personal Liberty Bill, lately before the New York Legislature has been defeated in the lower House, by a vote of 56 to 41. This vote speaks well for Conservatism in New York. This bill was intended to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, and in our mind it was not lost by a very large majority, and the conservatism which is so much loaded, appears to have [illegible]

Reagan and the Democratic.

We have just received and read the call [illegible] publication to the way of an "address." That it [illegible] be so. The four things [illegible] that emanate from the Convention held at Henderson the nominating a candidate for the Eastern Congressional District, have passed a resolution, to the citizens of the said District, calling upon them to reject the nomination of that Convention, and to repudiate every thing done by it. The address is considered by the editors strong point in the whole affair, saying that it is strong in its sentiment. Faulty in its composition, and wholly lame in its diction, we see no earthly cause for its promulgation, except the most bitter and unrelenting hostility to Judge Reagan, connected with the disappointment they experience in seeing him defeated. The efforts and centres are apparent through every lack-lustre line of their illegible, dull prerthless circular. It contains some glaring misrepresentations, and betrays in every line the bitterness of impotent disappointment and disappointment. Two years ago, Ward Taylor, Jr., was in the list of the secessionists, and every effort to defeat Judge Reagan at the first Convention proof Reagan's strength was then too great; and at the last Convention, he was still stronger and Taylor still weaker.—The assertion contained in the address, that the disaffected secessionists went into the convention *friendly* to Reagan, falls to the ground, when it is known that Taylor was his bitterest opponent at the meeting that first nominated him. Reagan's friends were in the majority, it is true, and would have been so, had every county in the District been represented. There were many counties instructed to cast their votes for Reagan, which were not represented at all in the Convention. The counties of Collin, Cooke, Denton, Polk and Jasper, (if we do not mistake) appointed delegates and instructed them emphatically to cast their votes for Reagan, but were not represented in the Convention. We do not at this time recollect any others; but if Reagan's majority was so decided, when not half of the counties of the District was represented, what would it have been, had there been a full representation. His enemies we presume were mostly in attendance, and made themselves known as such very soon, although they complain of being choked down by an intolerant majority. This choking down consisted in nothing else, than in tabling their disorganizing and mischievous resolutions as often as they were put to the House.—Was not this in strict conformity with parliamentary usage, if the majority willed that the obnoxious resolutions should be so disposed of? Perhaps it was a little galling to their blighted prospects that the convention did not on bended knee, get into a sensation scene when the little squad of salamanders retired from the convention which was too hot even for this resuscitated class of ardent and fire-eating creation. It is amusing to see the self-reliance with which the minority attempts to ignore the authority of a positive majority, and call upon the people to undo what they have done with forethought & premeditated preference, through their rightfully appointed delegates. Again, amongst the names of the secessionists, we recognize that of D. W. Jennings, who was at one time an old line whig, which we do not offer as any reproach, afterwards was a know nothing of the "most straitest" sect, whose delight was in persecution of the democracy; still later he joined the ranks he had formerly berated in unmeasured terms, and bid fair to become a bright and shining light in his new company. But he entered the Convention as a firebrand, and although he held a prominent position in the late meeting, and concurred with the majority in their disposal of the obnoxious resolutions, we find him again subscribing his name to the circular, concocted for the purpose of creating excitement in the democratic party, and of indulging in a little natural spleen over their disappointment, in defeating a man whom they could not conquer, and who can beat "the best nag they can trot out" between this time and next August. We have not space for a more lengthened notice of the precious invitation to the almost unanimous democracy to a feast of discord and dissention presided over by fire-eaters and Salamanders. A delectable treat surely.

Democratic State Convention and Platform.

The President of the Convention announced the following committee on platform, in accordance with the resolution to that effect previously adopted:

COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.—1st Dist. C. C. Herbert; 2nd Geo. W. White; 3rd. J. D. Giddings; 4th. R. L. Graves; 5th. [illegible] Short; 6th. John C. McClarty; 7th. R. A. [illegible]; 8th. C. N. Stanley; 9th. G. W. Chilton, Chairman; 10th. F. S. Stockdale; 11th. A. C. Hill; 12th. T. P. Aycock; 13th. E. T. Branch; 15th. Jas H. Torbett; 17th. J. L. Milam; 18th. J. W. Speright.

After due deliberation the Committee appointed to draft resolutions and to propose a platform, reported that they had discharged that duty, and submitted the following to the Convention for its action:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of Texas re-affirm and concur in the principles contained in the platform of the National Democratic Convention, held at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, as a true expression of their political faith and opinion, and herewith re-assert, and set forth the principles therein maintained, as embracing the only doctrines which can preserve the integrity of the Union, and the equal rights of the States, and that we will continue to adhere to and abide by the principles and doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1799, and Mr. Madison's Report relative thereto, in the same good faith with which they were affirmed by the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, and afterwards re-affirmed and published by the Waco Convention in May, 1857, as a part of its proceedings.

Resolved, That the party also re-assert and adhere to the principles asserted in the Waco Platform, That the citizens of the Southern States have the indefeasible right to carry their slaves into any Territory belonging to the United States, and there to exercise and enjoy all rights of ownership and property as freely and fully as the State from which they emigrated; and that any interference with, or obstruction to the enjoyment and exercise of their rights as Southern citizens by the Government of the United States, or by the inhabitants of any Territory, would be a violation of the rights of the Southern States, which they possess as sovereign States, and co-equal members of the American Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Texas recognize in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, a true and just exposition of the constitutional powers and duties of the Federal Government in the Territories, and the limitations thereupon, and that nothing less than the uniform execution of those powers and duties, and the continued observance of the limitations thereupon, can do justice to all the States, and preserve their equality.

Resolved, That we deny the possibility of the existence of the power of the Legislature of any Territory, whilst the constitution prevails, by unfriendly legislation or otherwise, to defeat the rights of property in slaves, or practically refuse adequate protection thereto.

Resolved, That no more States ought to be admitted into the Union until it has been duly ascertained, by lawful course, that its Territory contains the number of inhabitants requisite for one representative upon the federal basis of representation.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Texas are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and that we regard its consummation as a measure which self-protection imperatively demands, should be procured at the earliest possible time compatible with our national honor.

It will be seen that the action of the Convention, in adopting a platform, has been as conservative as the most fastidious and tender-footed could wish.—The re-iteration of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and the re-affirming of the Cincinnati and Waco platforms, with the recognition of the constitutionality of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, the emphatic announcement of the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in [illegible] slavery in the Territories, and the promulgation of the honorable acquisition of Cuba, will [illegible] the unqualified approbation, we think, of true democrats in the State. In a convention of the character, it is almost impossible to meet the views, or satisfy the scruples of every thousand voters; but the majority who have stood by the party since Texas joined the Lone Star State, will support the conservative platform which the State Convention has seen fit to propose.

We had feared, however, that more harsh would be proposed, and if Denton had duly should be adopted. The resolution offered by Mr. Clinton in regard to the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the slave trade, was summarily disposed of by a rousing vote of 200 to 30. This again has given general satisfaction and we candidly think that we voiced the sentiment of our citizens in this county, when we say that the Platform is all that could be desired, it is just enough for Democrats of every stripe to stand on, conservatives, fire-eaters, calamites and all. The latter class would have found it a little more to their tastes, had resolutions been passed the Convention. As a whole, it was admirably put, and without doubt, if successful, would have proved an entering wedge of others still more obnoxious.

It was resolved and carried, that the next place of meeting of the State Convention be held at Galveston. Hon. Matt. Ward, addressed the meeting in a short speech, in which he favored the acquisition of Cuba and the preservation of the Union. The 'Republic' says "he is certainly of the States Rights school, yet withal a conservative man." It strikes us that there is nothing incompatible in this; were he otherwise, it would be astonishing.

Lieut. Governor Lubbock, also, addressed the meeting and spoke with much energy. Lubbock is a whole-souled, generous man, and possesses much vivacity and humor. He will take "like hot cakes." The 'Republic' says that Frank is also conservative; well, the whole Convention seems to have been so with one or two exceptions, to relieve the monotony of the thing, and to give a little spice to the proceedings which otherwise, to some minds, might have proved flat and stale.

Another Atrocity Committed upon the Reserve Indians.

It is a painful task to record the numerous instances of violence and bloodshed perpetrated on the Frontier by lawless men, whether in the name of protecting defenseless citizens from the scalping-knife and tomahawk of the savages, or on the other hand, murder, plunder and thieving, by the savages themselves. In either case, it is a painful task, but when we are called upon to record the uncalled-for and unprovoked murder of men, who are under treaty stipulations for their defense, by men whose sole object seems to be to foment discord and usurp the supremacy of the laws; and those men citizens of an honorable State, and themselves enjoying the rights of freemen, it becomes doubly painful. Reports of an exceedingly unfavorable character have reached us from the frontier, in regard to the recent conduct of the men under command of Capt. Baylor, whose aim seems to be to provoke the Indians into acts of open hostilities, in utter disregard of the unceasing efforts on the part of the agents to keep down the excitement and to restrain the Indians within their proper bounds.

The late act of injustice committed by Baylor's men, (if we have heard correctly) is enough to bring upon them the scorn and indignation of the people of Texas. We give below, in substance, the information we have received concerning this murder of the Indian. Fox, from a gentleman who lives in that section of the country, and is responsible for what he says. That the murder was inhuman, and contrary to the usages of civilized nations, even in a state of war, is apparent from the facts in the case. The Indian was an express sent from one post to another with dispatches; when attacked he surrendered, but was inhumanly murdered, we hear. The following, dated 8th inst, is the substance of the information received:

"On yesterday, a party of Indians were returning to this place with dispatches from agent Blain, to Capt. Ross, when within about 12 miles of this place, and just after passing the house of Mr. P. Murphy, they were attacked by a party of about 10 white men from Jacksboro' or vicinity. There were only seven of the Indians, and they fled as fast as they could.—The white men killed a mule from under one of the party; and surrounded the leader, and he not showing fight, surrendered himself and papers to them.—He was taken, together with five horses, about ten miles towards Jacksboro', and there killed and scalped. The Indians made no resistance, and the first they know of the white men was their charge and simultaneous firing. Those who escaped came directly to the Agency, and reported. Lt. Burnett of the infantry, accompanied by Dr. Sterne, and 37 Indians, went in pursuit, but did not overtake them, although the dead Indian was yet warm, bleeding and limber when they came to where he was. His name was Fox, and was numbered among the best and truest Indians on the Reserve. It was his orders that prevented the Indians from defending themselves,—he was the leader, and told them to retreat to the timber. The Indians had five head of lead horses, given them by their kin on the other side of Red River."

We have no reason to doubt the information as given above; and we regret that so melancholy a statement of facts is presented in our columns. We know that the Frontier will be the sufferer by this continual agitation and excitement. It will retard its growth and settlement many years; and will drive the now friendly tribes into desperate acts of revenge upon a defenseless people, and will result in unnumbered miseries upon innocent citizens, who may settle in that portion of the State. We would call upon the citizens of the frontier counties to turn to the side of order, and lend a helping hand to suppress such outrages. When assured that the Indians will be removed by the general government, why not discontinue measures so extreme and revolting to every sense of justice and propriety. Why be the dupe of agitators who make your position and yourselves the means of their personal advancement and private ends? As far as we have learned, there seems to be considerable animosity against the army as well as against the Indians. It appears to be the duty of every orderly and peaceful citizen to discountenance such proceedings committed in the name of the frontier.

In addition to the above, we have heard that several hundred men had assembled at Jackboro', there to await the attack expected from the Reserve Indians and the army; and if not attacked themselves, they would in turn march upon the Reserve and "wipe it out." We do not place much confidence in this latter piece of information, but give it as we heard it, and do not vouch for it.

The 'Intelligencer' notices the arrival at Austin, of Mr. G. W. Jordan, of Arizonia. He gives anything but a flattering account of the country, representing it as sterile and cheerless as any land could possibly be. It is an extended desert, whose wild wastes are unrelieved by any spots of refreshing verdure along its whole area. The prickly cactus and maguey plant are the principal growth of the country. His only reason for believing that gold exists in this unfavored clime, is drawn from the sage deduction of philosophy,—that it is destitute of everything else, *ergo*, it must rejoice in the possession of some mineral deposit. Moreover it never rains oftener than "once and awhile every few years." The Arizona fever has subsided in every county, and sober, second thought seems to have usurped the place of the wild mania for new counties, that animated our citizens a few months back. It is well that the second thought struck them at home as they left, before it was too late to avoid the trouble and expense of fitting out for a journey of so many hundreds of miles.

Correspondence of the Dallas Herald.

LAGRANGE, TEXAS, May 11th, 1859.

Dallas Herald:—Rumors have been here, people know what they hear, [illegible] with us pleasant for publication, and rather inclined to be [illegible]. The citizens of our town, [illegible] and received the intelligence of the [illegible] the News" of the 5th inst., which gave satisfaction [illegible] article handed, [illegible] James Fulton [illegible] the authority of "a gentleman from Belknap." This gentleman who imparted the information [illegible] either fatally mistaken or else gifted more than ordinarily with the sense of hearing. As I, he, you, and have been as nearly [illegible] the meeting to see the [illegible] "Case of the Kind of It." Rather low intelligence of the "Big Indian fight" was received from the Frontier News—a paper published at a distance of 25 miles from this place, and [illegible] the fight supposed to have occurred could have been only half this distance from us. However, [illegible] to put in the time—each [illegible] both, hence we need be surprised. I should be surprised in the least to hear that instead of whole not will be fifty Indians—the number killed, by the time the report reaches Dallas. Hence I predict there is a great deal among your citizens and readers generally to learn the news from the frontier," this being the case I shall proceed to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, that is, as far as my information extends.

Capt. Baylor was, it is very true, as I informed you in my letter a week or two since, scouting the country, with a small company of men. It was said that they intended killing any Indian caught off of the Reserve. 'Tis further said that they actually did attack a company of six Indians, who were carrying the express from Camp Cooper, to the lower Agency, a few days since, fired upon them and succeeded in killing one of the Indians. This report is, however, contradicted by some, though it may be true.

The Indian excitement in this county is not near so intense as it was several weeks since. I have not heard of a single depredation having been committed or attempted to have been committed, for some considerable time. In fact, I think, at least *hope* and *trust* that peace is established, and that the country henceforward, until the Indians are removed and *forever* thereafter, may quietly and at ease. For 'tis a pity, a fact, seriously to be regretted, that such a country as Young and the surrounding counties, with all their valuable lands, their precious springs of the best of water—their beautiful vale and mountain scenery, should longer remain vacant and uncultivated.—However, there has been some immigration this Spring, and encouragement sufficient for others to come. Farmers say they have never seen better crops; a few more such seasons as we have had of late, and crops will produce an abundant yield.

A fire occurred at Ft. Bodmineski last week, in one of the soldier's sleeping cabins, which resulted in the burning of one of them to death, and another so badly that he is not expected to live. A duel also occurred about the same time, between two soldiers, which resulted, after the firing of five shots each, in the death of one of them, the other it is supposed will get well. The Overland mail-coach, both from the West and East, arrived in town to-day, considerably ahead of schedule time. We have had no mail from Dallas for the last two trips, cause said to be high water. Hoping the 'Herald,' to the citizens of our county and town, it is always a welcome visitor, and every unprejudiced mind must admit that it has always, from its commencement, been a *true* friend of the Frontier. For the present, adieu. LAMUDA.

Col. Latham, Collector at Brazos Santiago, informs us that the Steamship Arizona, on her last trip from that port to New Orleans, carried over no less than $135,000 in silver, most of it in large bars of bullion like pig iron bars. The weight of it was 25 tons.—Col. Latham informs us that this is larger than the average shipments of silver from his port, owing mainly to the existence of hostilities which have diverted the usual trade from Tampico, to Matamoras and Brownsville. Still the usual exports of silver and other products, are much larger from Brazos Santiago than we had supposed, the silver by each steamer usually varying from $100,000 to $200,000. —*Galveston News.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. SHREK,
Opposite the Crutchfield House,
DALLAS, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
Saddlery, Iron and Hardware;
CROCKERY A D GLASSWARE;
GROCERIES;
PAINTS OILS, &c,
And all kinds of Fancy Goods.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS, as well as the Public generally, are respectfully invited to
Examine my Stock.
Special attention given to the purchase and shipment of Wool, Hides and Peltries.
Dallas, Texas, May 18, 1859.—43:3mo

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
Turbeville & Brown
WOULD inform the public that they have this day opened their New Livery Stable, in the town of Dallas, which they have stocked with a plentiful supply of feed of all kinds—corn, hay, oats and fodder—and are prepared to receive transient or permanent custom, at the lowest rates.
Buggies and horses to hire at all times.
Prompt attention guaranteed. [May 18, 1859.—43:1y]

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
To the Sheriff of Denton County—Greeting:

WHEREAS W. S. Williams, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Sarah E. Brown deceased, filed in my office on the 11th day of Feb. 1859, his petition against W. C. Brown (defendant,) alleging that he (plaintiff) resides in the county of Denton, in the State of Texas, and that the said defendant is justly indebted to him in his fiduciary capacity in the sum of thirteen hundred and twenty dollars as follows: That the said Sarah E. Brown on the —— day —— 1857 died in the said county of Denton, and that the said Brown was appointed administrator of her estate and returned a false inventory of her property; that in the inventory returned by said Brown, he wilfully and wickedly omitted to return two mules of the value of one hundred and thirty five dollars each; also the sum of $1,000, which said mules and money the said Brown fraudulently converted to his own use; and further, that the said Brown was indebted to the estate in the further sum of $50, for selling a horse which was the property of the said Sarah E. Brown, and converting the proceeds of said sale to his own use. Plaintiff further alleges that the letters of administration which had been granted to the said Brown by the Probate Court of Denton county, were at the November term 1858, of said Court revoked, and that plaintiff was appointed in his stead; that the plaintiff returned an additional inventory containing the property claimed in his petition, and that the same if recovered would be assets of the estate he represents; wherewith to discharge the indebtedness of the same. Plaintiff prays for judgment against said Brown for the sum of two thousand dollars costs and general and special relief.—Plaintiff having filed an affidavit stating that the residence of said Brown is unknown to him.

These are therefore to command you that you summon by publication in the *Dallas Herald*, a weekly newspaper published in Dallas, in Dallas county, Texas, W. C. Brown, to appear at the next term of the District Court of Denton county Texas, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Denton, in said county, on the twelfth Monday after the third Monday in March A. D. 1859, then and there, to answer said petition, of which the foregoing is a brief statement.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said Court this writ with your return thereon showing how you have executed the same.

Witness James B. Ford, Clerk of the District Court of Denton county. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, in the town of Denton, this 30th day of April A. D. 1859.
J. B. FORD, CL'K D. C. D. C. T.

Came to hand the same day issued and executed by forwarding a copy of the within writ to the *Dallas Herald*. This May 10th 1859.
JOE. C. CARTER, *Sheriff Denton Cy.*
May 18.] 43:3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
To the Sheriff of Dallas County—Greeting:

NAT. M. Brevard and James M. Lane have filed their petition against William D. Downing and Perry Dakan, in the District Court of Dallas county, alleging, in substance, that said Downing, (whose residence is unknown) obtained, on the 1st day of April 1850, as a settler in Robert Colony, a certificate for 320 acres of land, in Survey No. [illegible], and on the ninth day of April 1850, in consideration of $60 to him paid by said Dakan, sold and conveyed to said Dakan the title thereof, (meaning the land) bounded by certain thereof, and executed and delivered to him, the said Downing's, bond for title, under seal, dated the day and year last aforesaid and thereby for the consideration aforesaid bound himself and legal representatives in the sum of two hundred dollars to have and cause to be located and patented as early a day as possible and make to said Dakan, his heirs, or assigns, a good and sufficient deed to the land located by virtue thereof, all of which will appear by reference to a transcript of said obligation or bond herewith filed. That on the day and year last aforesaid defendant Downing, to the end that said bond might be complied with and said Dakan secured in and to the avails of said certificate, appointed Wm. M. Cochran, at that time a resident of said county of Dallas, his attorney to locate said certificate and have the land patented by virtue thereof, empowering said Cochran as such attorney upon the issuance of the patent to make to said Dakan a good and sufficient deed to the land, which appears by the transcript of the Power of attorney herewith filed, and notice hereby given defendants to produce the original bond and Power of attorney on the trial of this cause. That on the —— day of 1850, said certificate was located upon the East half of Section No. 9, Township No. 1, North of the first Base line and Range one West of the 1st meridian line of the surveys made by the contractors of Peters Colony in the county of Dallas and State of Texas. That on the 28th day of December 1850 defendant Dakan in consideration of $350 to him paid in money and property by plaintiff Lane, sold to said Lane one undivided half of said land and by his certain bond for title, dated the day and year last aforesaid bound himself in the sum of two hundred dollars to make unto the said Lane a good and genuine title to the land, as soon as the said Dakan obtained a Patent therefor, which bond is herewith filed &c. That on the 8th day of October 1851 said Dakan in consideration of $80 to him paid by John W. Fraley, then a citizen of the county and State aforesaid, sold to the said Fraley 160 acres of the land located by said certificate, the same being the other undivided half thereof, and by his certain bond dated the day and year last aforesaid, bound himself in the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars to make to the said Fraley, his heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed to the land so sold as soon as Patent issued for the same, which bond is herewith filed. That said bond was for a valuable consideration paid by Nat. M. Burford, (one of the plaintiffs herein) transferred to said Burford on the 20th of December 1851, as appears by the endorsement on said bond. That Patent has issued to defendant Downing for the land, before the issuance of which said Cochran attorney, &c., departed this life, and they have been unable to obtain a title to said land since the issuance of the patent. That plaintiffs are the equitable owners of the land, and that the legal title is in defendant Downing. Petitioners pray for judgment and decree, divesting the defendants of any right or title to the said land, and investing the same in plaintiffs, for possession of the land and other relief.

You are therefore commanded to cite said Wm. D. Downing, by publication as the law directs, to be and appear before the Hon. District Court of Dallas county on the 1st day of the next term thereof to be held at the Court-house in the town of Dallas, on the 10th Monday after the 3d Monday in March 1859, then and there to answer said petition.

Witness Ed. C. Browder, Clerk of the District Court of Dallas county and the seal of said Court, office in Dallas. Given under my hand this 20th day of April A. D. 1859.
ED. C BROWDER, CL'K D. C. D. C. T.

Came to hand this 13th day of May A. D. 1859, and executed by ordering publication in the Dallas Herald for four successive weeks.
Wm. D. Downing and Perry Dakan will take notice and appear accordingly.
WORMLEY CARTER; *Sheriff Dallas Cy,*
May 18.] 46:4t.

TEACHER WANTED.—A Teacher, well qualified and of good habits, can obtain a flourishing School in the Town of Kaufman. From fifty to sixty pupils can be procured. There is an excellent Female Seminary in the above place, and only conducted [illegible]. S. O. GREEN,
may 11-43-3t *For Many Citizens.*

DALLAS SCHOOL.
HENRY MORGAN, respectfully announces his intention to open a School for instruction in the undermentioned branches of learning, on Monday next, the 16th inst., in the Masonic Hall, at Dallas,
THE TERMS ARE—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, 28 each scholar per month.
The rudiments of the Latin and French languages, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 38 each per month.
The first session of three months will terminate August 20th, 1859. Dallas, May 10, '59. 45:tf.

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