

San Antonio Express.

VOL. II.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

NO. 176.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE

UNITED STATES,
Passed at the Second Session
of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 41.]

An Act to further provide for giving effect
to the various grants of public lands to the
State of Nevada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the State of
Nevada is authorized to select the alternate
even-numbered sections within the limits of
any railroad grant in said State, in satisfac-
tion, in whole or in part, of the several grants
made in the following acts of Congress, to
wit: the act organizing the Territory of Ne-
vada, passed March second, eighteen hundred
and sixty-one; the act admitting the State of
Nevada into the Union, passed March twenty-
one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and
the act concerning certain lands granted
to Nevada, passed July fourth, eighteen hun-
dred and sixty-six: Provided, That this priv-
ilege shall not extend to lands upon which
there may be rightful claims under the pre-
emption and homestead laws: And provided,
That if lands be selected, the minimum price
of which is two dollars and fifty cents per
acre, each acre so selected shall be taken by
the State in satisfaction of two acres, the
minimum price of which is one dollar and
twenty-five cents per acre: And provided
further, That the lands granted in the eighth
and ninth sections of the said act admitting
Nevada into the Union shall be selected
within four years from the passage of this
act, and the period for the selection of said
lands is hereby so extended.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
the lands known and designated for the es-
tablishment of an agricultural college by the
act of July second, eighteen hundred and
sixty-two, and the acts amendatory thereto,
shall be selected in the same manner and of
the same character of lands as may be se-
lected in satisfaction of any other grants re-
ferred to in the first section of this act. But
this act shall not authorize the selection of
lands valuable for mines of gold, silver,
quicksilver, or copper.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
the county of Esmeralda, in the State of
Nevada, and the counties of Mono and Inyo,
in the State of California, are hereby created
a land district; and the land office for such
district shall be located at Aurora, in Esmer-
alda county; and the President shall be an-
thorized hereafter, from time to time, as cir-
cumstances may require, to adjust the bound-
aries of any and all of the land districts in
said State, and change the location of the
land office from time to time, when the said
shall be expedient.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That
the lands granted to the State of California
for the establishment of an agricultural col-
lege by the act of July second, eighteen hundred
and sixty-two, and acts amendatory thereto,
may be selected by said State from any lands
within said State subject to pre-
emption and sale: Provided, That this priv-
ilege shall not extend to lands upon which
there may be rightful claims under the pre-
emption and homestead laws, nor to mineral
lands: And provided further, That if lands
be selected as aforesaid, the minimum price
of which is two dollars and fifty cents per
acre, each acre so selected shall be taken by
the State in satisfaction of two acres, the
minimum price of which is one dollar and
twenty-five cents per acre: And provided
further, That such selections shall be made
in every other respect subject to the condi-
tions, restrictions, and limitations contained
in the acts hereby modified.

Approved, June 8, 1868.

[PUBLIC No. 43.]

An Act to admit the State of Arkansas to
representation in Congress.

Whereas the people of Arkansas, in pur-
suance of the provisions of an act entitled
"An act for the more efficient government of
the rebel States," passed March second,
eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the
acts supplementary thereto, have framed and
adopted a constitution of State government,
which is republican, and the legislature of
said State has duly ratified the amendment
to the Constitution of the United States pro-
posed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known
as article fourteenth: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the State of
Arkansas is entitled and admitted to repre-
sentation in Congress as one of the States of
the Union upon the following fundamental
condition: That the constitution of Arkansas
shall never be so amended or changed as
to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of
the United States of the right to vote, who
are entitled to vote by the constitution here-
in recognized, except as a punishment for
such crimes as are now felonies at common
law, whereby they shall have been duly con-
victed, under laws equally applicable to all
the inhabitants of said State: Provided, That
any alteration of said constitution prospec-
tive in its effect may be made in regard to
the time and place of residence of voters.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
June 20th, 1868.

The President of the United States having
returned to the House of Representatives, in
which it originated, the bill entitled "An
act to admit the State of Arkansas to repre-
sentation in Congress," with his objections
thereto, the House of Representatives pro-
ceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to
reconsider the same: and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two
thirds of the House of Representatives agree-
ing to pass the same.

EDWD. MCPHERSON,
Clerk H. R. U. S.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
June 2nd, 1868.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursu-

ance of the Constitution, to reconsider the
bill entitled "An act to admit the State of
Arkansas to representation in Congress," re-
turned to the House of Representatives by the
President of the United States, with his
objections, and sent by the House of Repre-
sentatives to the Senate, with the message of
the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds
of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary of the Senate.

An editor referring to patent metalic
air-tight coffins, says:

"No person having once tried one of
these coffins will ever use any other."

New Commission House.

The undersigned have this day associated
themselves for the purpose of carrying on a
Commission and General Agency business under
the style of Sampson & Torrey.
Refer to the following card. S. SAMPSON,
G. B. TORKEY,

May 1, 1868.

CARD.

S. SAMPSON. G. B. TORKEY.

SAMPSON & TORNEY,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

OFFICE—Masonic Building, Soledad Street.

Commission Merchants, Com-
mercial Brokers, and

General Agents.

Will attend to the Sale and Purchase of Real
Estate and Personal Property, all orders for
Supplies, when accompanied by Cash or Pro-
duce, Collection of Claims and Accounts, Rent-
ing and collecting Rents, Receipting and For-
warding all kinds of Merchandise, order Machi-
nery and Agricultural Implements, &c.

Consignments of Merchandise will re-
ceive our particular attention in their sale, and
prompt returns made. Buying and selling Horses,
Mules, Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c.

Particular attention given to the Exam-
ination of all kinds of Machinery as to value and
condition. Constantly on hand Steam and Wa-
ter Pipe and all appurtenances thereto.

AGENCIES SOLICITED.

REFERENCES.

Goldsfrank, Frank & Co., San Antonio,
W. A. Bennett, Banker, " "

F. Gross & Co., " "

Vance & Brother, San Antonio National Bank, " "

Major J. H. Kappman, Zork & Grisenbeck, " "

John James, Esq., John Twobig, Esq., " "

Bennett & Minter, " "

John F. Torrey, New Braunfels, B. A. Botts, Pres. Houston Ins. Co. Houston, " "

A. J. Burke, Pres. Mutual Ins. Co. Houston, " "

Hon. P. W. Gray, Houston, " "

Henry Sampson, Esq., Bell Hutchins & Co., Galveston, " "

Raymond & Whiz, Austin, " "

Sampson & Henricks, " "

Kingsbury & Nash, Victoria, " "

Geo. E. Biddle & Co., New York, " "

J. Kauffman & Co., Galveston, " "

San Antonio, May 7, 1868. d&wtf(m)

SOUTHERN

Real Estate Agency,

For the purchase and sale of Cotton, Sugar
and Tobacco Plantations.

Farming, Gardening, Grazing,

Timber and Mineral Lands,

Dwellings, Mills, Building Lots, &c., &c.

In every section of the Southern States:

Tell particulars as to the location, means of
access, character and value of lands in the
South, given on application to

ROBERT BLOW & SON, 43 South William St., New York.

LOUIS DUVAL, Agent, San Antonio, Texas, Corner of Commerce and

Soledad Streets. (april24d3)

FOR RENT.

THE STORE occupied by Messrs Chrys-

ler, Anderson & Co. Apply to

april2d1f JNO. C. FRENCH.

F. GROOS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

68 William Street, Corner of Cedar St.

NEW YORK.

AND DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

DRY-GOODS, &c., &c.

San Antonio, Texas.

Payments and collections made at all ac-

cessible points of Continental Europe and

Great Britain. (july7df)

REMOVAL.

The undersigned inform their friends and

the public generally, that they have removed

the "Turner Hall" to the corner of Yturri

and Market street, in Persch's new building,

where they will supply them with the cool

est drinks. Attached to the Hall is a new

Billiard and a Jenny Lind Table.

HAUERSEN & PIPER.

july3d1m.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Dignowity respectfully informs her

friends and patrons, that she has removed to

the West side of the Military Plaza, in

the yellow front house, where she is pre-

pared to accommodate a few boarders comfort-

ably. June 12th.

EDWD. MCPHERSON,

Clerk H. R. U. S.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 2d, 1868.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursu-

NORTON & DEUTZ.

Main Plaza, San Antonio.

Hardware & Cutlery,

Woodenware,

LEATHER,

Paints and Glass,

Agricultural Implements.

PUMPS, STOVES, ARMS, &c.

july7df

ELMENDORF & CO.

Hardware Merchants,

MAIN PLAZA.

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale

English and American Cutlery,

Iron and Steel of all sizes,

Carpenters Tools,

Mill and Cross cut Saws, of all sizes,

Boring Machines,

Nails of all sizes,

Butts, Hinges, Screws, etc.

Door, Cabinet and Trunk Locks of all kinds,

Shoe Makers and Saddlers Tools and Trimmings

Buckles, Rings, &c.,

Bridle Bits and Webbing,

Oil Cloth, Hames, Collars, &c.,

Tin Rivets and Kettles, &c., &c.

Steel Hoes and Agricultural Implements,

And a general assortment of

HARDWARE.

Also: Paints, Oils,

Turpentine and Glass,

Paint, Shoe and Clothes Brushes,

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States.
Official Journal of Bear Creek and City
San Antonio.

W. B. MORSE, A. HENRICKSON, J. W. NEWTON,
A. Sliemering & Co., Publishers.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

Nominees of the National Republican
Convention at Chicago, May 21, '68.

For President,
U. S. GRANT.

For Vice-President,
Schnuyler Colfax.

The Democratic Nominee.

The editors of the *murderous* *guardian* is floundering away over the nomination of Horatio Seymour. And last evening we heard a very young copperhead rebel, whose brains certainly don't reside in his cranium, explaining how it was done.

We can't tell them. The great bath-washed and untutored of the democracy, we are at sea for a man. They could not have an honest man, and that fact killed Chase.

They could not have a war democrat for that would lose them the vote of the pardoned rebels and garrison, and that put Hancock out of question. So to stop the thing, and having voted 22 times ineffectually, they chose the prince of thieves, Horatio Seymour.

As liars, the Democratic (falsely so called) party, wanted a man to represent them. Horatio Seymour could do it. As thieves, they headed a man to lead them. He submitted them to a T. W. T. T. T. R. O. T. A.

As gentlemanly defaulters, purjured scoundrels, and midnight murderers, they needed a Chief. Horatio Seymour was chosen as the thieves' chief.

The murderer's organ still thinks it's nomination eminently fit to be made. We agree, and end so in our yesterday's edition, and if anything was needed to bury the rebel party, to sink it so deep that it will take a trumpet of the Angel Gabriel to resurrect it—that thief was the nomination of the "Eminent" (for his smooth-faced rascality) Statesman, whose acts and speeches have been a disgrace to the United States. Horatio Seymour.

With Chase their party could have carried a few of the Northern States, and perhaps Oregon and California. With Hancock whose record in the war is good, and who has the principles of a gentleman, in spite of his fatal time-serving murderous policy since the war—the Conservative party would have shown all its strength; but with Seymour on its back, and the past eight years as a record to his side, the leaders of the party may as well go hang themselves.

TRENT: State of Missouri was nominated for Vice President. It is the third time separated from any other State during the administration of General P. J. Davis, they are welcome. For politicians, editors and office seekers—

they can hardly fail best the world, and the poor starving Conservative tool ever expects to get a Post Office or a fine home job, as long as a Blair has a foolish

family cousin to provide for.

When we get the particulars, we shall find that the thing was cut and dried by that wily aristocrat August Belmont, and a Hell huzzo.

Belmont is not a Hell huzzo.

He has no interest in these proceedings further than curiously.

The Republican party will make no trouble in electing an honest man to fill the Presidential chair. We have that man—honest, straightforward, loyal to his country, and appreciating the sentiments of a nation which has pour

shed itself her blood from the stabs of traitors. He will take up the guidance of the ship of State, with that imperious coolness and wisdom which has so far characterized him and insure success. That man is

General Grant, our next Presid

ent. **BY THE WAY:**

Here is a popular "break of nature" from the Granite State:

"Daring a recent severe thunderstorm in our vicinity, a boy was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He began to the village physician, who had a beautiful calf four days old."

TELEGRAPHIC

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DESPATCHES]

Washington, July 9.—Senate rejected P. Fuller, vice Bellows, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Fatal railroad accident.

Erie, July 9.—Two railroad cars

went through the bridge near Union mills, and a large number killed and wounded.

It is thought the bridge was tampered with for the purpose of plunder.

Lake, July 10th, afternoon.—In

the recent accident at Erie, there were no Southerners killed or hurt.

The baggage of the passengers as well as the passengers themselves, were robbed of all their valuables at the time of the accident.

New York, July 9.—Having nomi-

nated Horatio Seymour for President, the Convention was divided equally between Blair and Ewing, on assess-

ment, however, Frank P. Blair was de-

clared nominated on first ballot.

N. B. Forest of Tennessee made a

speech which was well received.

Wade Hampton spoke a few mo-

ments.

Pendleton sent a dispatch to Sey-

mour to-day from Cincinnati, congrat-

ulating him and promising to work in his behalf.

THE MARKETS.

New York Market.

New York, July 9.

Bonds 134; Va. new 57; gold 1400; flour

dull, wheat 2c lower, corn unchanged; pork

and lard, sheep and mutton, quoted 25.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, July 9.

Cotton quiet and firm, middling 324, sales

\$30 bales, foreign 1000 bales 1400;

sterling 55-57; N. Y. sight 4; cotton

sugar 2000 bales, firm, superfine \$7.50,

choice 3.10-4.10; corn quiet at 20c.

THE CONVENTION.

CHARLES CITY, IOWA, DAY 100+

—

AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 24, 1868.

(Concluded from yesterday.)

In some districts the combinations of law-

less men are too strong for the civil authori-

ties, and openly defy them. This is the ca-

se of 25 or 30 counties. In some instances the

county officers are themselves involved in

these acts of violence, irrespective of them, or

wilfully neglect to make arrests.

The sheriff of one county, for example, is one of a band

of murderers; the sheriff of another is at the

head of a certain desperadoes who have com-

mitted numerous outrages, including mur-

der on the loyal white and black of the county.

We have information of numerous cases

where the officers of the law most criminally

refuse to make arrests for violations of law;

and, "no arrest," is the almost universal ap-

pended to reports of lawlessness in our pre-

session, although the criminals are generally

known to the community. Not unfrequently

they are aided and abetted, and supported or concealed by citizens claiming respec-

tability.

But all of these obstacles to the puni-

shment of offenders are not sufficient to explain the inadequacy of civil government in Texas. We are compelled to introduce here that an-

other towards the Government and its

friends, as prevalent everywhere, as a factor in bringing about such a state of affairs.

It is our common conviction that the courts, especially justice, as a rule, will not convict ex-robbers for offences committed against Union men and freedmen; neither will they prosecute for robbing negro men and freedmen as against rebels. This is explicitly

affirmed in nearly all the testimony before us.

In one case where a white man had domi-

nated an offence against a freedman, the of-

ficer was brought in, found guilty, and

sentenced to jail for a day.

In another case a freedman sued a white man; the judge

ruled in favor of the freedman, but the jury, contrary to the law and the evidence, decided against him. This was reversed by the Bureau. In another instance a white man

assaulted a freedman, and the jury convicted

him; when the facts proved that he was

an accomplice of the freedman he was released.

He was pardoned by Governor

Perry. A white boy, 13 years old, was way-

laid and shot and severely wounded by a man named Johnson in Hopkins county.

Johnson was arrested by the sheriff, a loyal

man, brought before Judge McMurtry of the

Second Judicial District, found guilty of a sim-

ple assault and fined ten dollars. The sheriff of that county, a Union man, was indicted

and charged with arresting a criminal, the

said criminal was tried before the said Ma-

curry, bailed in a sum of six hundred dollars,

and set at large. In another county a

rebel murdered a boy, 13 years old, and

was tried and acquitted on the ground that

he had lost an arm in the Confederate ser-

vices. In another case a loyal man was as-

saulted with intent to kill by a rebel, and

after being hit at once, shot and killed his

assailant, who was promptly arrested, and

committed to prison for five thousand dol-

lars. A negro boy, 13 years old, was assaulted with a gun and killed, and the

sheriff of that county, a Union man, was

indicted for the killing.

The result of all this is that the

people of the South are not

so disposed to another day, they are

not sustained by the citizens.

They are sometimes afraid to aid in the en-

forcement of the laws, and they do not feel re-

spite or sympathy with the

criminal, positively refuse to do so. In a cer-

tain county, a loyal sheriff called upon

the citizens to assist him in arresting some criminals in town, and the citizens refused, saying, "Call on your bigger friend." Several officers have resigned their places because they cannot give the support of the people in the execution of the law; many of the important offices in the State are now vacant, because no one else has the courage to accept them or feel that they could not have the confidence of the citizens; and we know of nothing being made to stimulate them and induce officers from the discharge of their duties.

A very noteworthy fact developed by our investigations is the increase of crime within the last seven months. Witnesses from various parts of the State testify of increased bitterness against the Government and its supporters, and of the multiplication of crime during the last winter and spring, and their data confirm their testimony. This fact, we know, is persistently denied by conservatives, and they claim further, that, if true, it is to be attributed to the failure of the Provisional State government. They tell us that the effects of the State are in the hands of Radicals, or military appointees, and that therefore the Republican officials of Texas are responsible for the increase of lawlessness and disorder. To this we reply—

First. The powers of the Provisional State government are very limited, and are exercised in subordination to the authority of the commander of the Fifth Military District. The State government is without any militia or police whatever. It is dependent entirely on the spirit of the people themselves for the maintenance of order, and is utterly powerless of itself to enforce a single law. Either the citizens themselves must keep the peace, or the military must interfere and compel obedience, or there will be no peace. We submit that, with such limited powers, and with such a spirit of lawlessness as dominates in Texas, and without the efficient co-operation of the military power, no government under the sun could preserve the peace of society.

Second. It is not true that the offices of the State are held by Republicans. Governor Pease was elected Governor of Texas on the 8th of August, 1867. There were at that time 2,377 elective offices held by persons elected in 1866. Some time after this, some changes, removals and appointments were made by the military. These all to the 24th instant, amount to 736. Of these 247 were made to fill vacancies, leaving 549 removals and appointments; and 393 of the appointees refused or failed to qualify—in fact, declining for fear of loss of rank, in which case the old incumbents continued to sit. So that there are 1,773 of the elective officers in Texas in the occupancy of those elected in 1866, and only 402 in the possession of military appointees. There are 182 notaries public appointed by Governor Throckmorton still in office, and there are only 27 who have been appointed by Governor Pease. It thus appears that only one-fifth of the officers in Texas to day are loyal men. And yet some have the effrontery to hold the fifth responsible for the acts of the whole.

Third. The only period of time which the present administration of Texas could justly be said to have been responsible was marked by the greatest amount of tranquillity. That period was between the 8th of August, 1867, and the 29th of November, the date of General Hancock's assuming command of the District—about three months of 1867. In the three months of September, October, and November, 1867, there were 22 murders committed in Texas, as reported by the Freedmen's Bureau, that is to say, there were 22 murders per month. Whilst in the other nine months of the year, 1867, there were 100 murders per month, double the former number. This simple statement is amply sufficient to refute the slander, so frequently repeated by conservatives, and to vindicate the present civil administration of Texas from all complicity in the increased lawlessness in the State.

But it is difficult to fix the responsibility of this increase of crime. Previous to the succession of General Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District there was some degree of respect for law in Texas. The numerous arrests of criminals by the military authorities, and the prospect of trial by Military Commission, inspired much awe with a salutary fear. But the publication of General Orders No. 40 from Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated November 26, 1867, a very different and a very turbulent spirit manifested itself throughout the State. That order was understood to popularize the supremacy of civil law and the suspension of the military power in the enforcement of crime; and henceforth, with, as it has been demonstrated, contempt very little trace of the civil court, interpreted the said Order as a license for the perpetration of all manner of villainies. This was evidenced at the time by word of mouth to the local colored press, and more forcibly ever since by untrained violence.

But it is difficult to fix the responsibility of this increase of crime. Previous to the publication of General Orders No. 40, the civil authorities manifested themselves throughout the State, and the military power was suspended. The military power was suspended under the Sheridan Throckmorton administration, and under the command of General Hancock, and the military power was suspended under the command of General Ord. The military power was suspended under the command of General Ord, and the military power was suspended under the command of General Hancock. The military power was suspended under the command of General Hancock, and the military power was suspended under the command of General Ord. The military power was suspended under the command of General Hancock, and the military power was suspended under the

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Local Intelligence.

THEATRE
INTERIOR OF THE STAGE,
AT THE CASINO HALL,
Sunday, Night, July 12th, 1868.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, performances to
commence at 8 o'clock.

None but members, and their guests
(strangers admitted) will be admitted to
the theatre.

The CELEBRATION of the colored
Schools to-day will elicit a hearty re-
sponse from every lover of the Republic.
As a rule the colored people have been
kept in cruel ignorance by the hellish
laws of the Slave Code.

God in His infinity of wisdom and
making the worth of men to prize him,
has set them free. It is appropriate to
hear the proclamation of the great
emancipator, and to celebrate one day of
the year with their children in enjoying
the blessing of Liberty and Education.

The District Attorney of the 4th
Judicial District will no doubt be pleased
to get information from the editor's
of the San Antonio Herald, as to his
official duties, and when he needs it will
call on them, but in the mean time
would it not be better for them to look
back at their record from '61 to '63 and
see if the statute of limitation hinders
them, when they consult with that
officer.

A NEW PAPER MILL.—We under-
stand that a paper mill will be establish-
ed either in our city or at New Braun-
fels, during the coming winter. We
therefore advise all the prudent house-
keepers to save their sorted rags and
rags every scrap of paper. Put it away
in a larger box, and in due time
you will have a return for these pre-
serves. Rags are worth all the way from
\$1 to 10 cents per pound, and linen rags
from 15 to 20 cents per
pound. Old newspapers, all kinds of
old cotton garments, will pay for saving.
Anything that is cotton refuse, oilied or
dirty, will be bought by the manufac-
turers at a fair price. Save the rags, the
paper mill is coming.

THE JOURNAL OF TEXAS.

Judge Reynolds, a soldier belonging to the 20th U. S. Inf-
antry, was examined upon the charge
of the theft of a pocket book. After
hearing the evidence, it was ordered by
the court that the accused give a bond
in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars
for his appearance before the Dis-
trict Court, in September. He was
then examined upon the charge of
theft of some pictures from a house
from the evidence, judged guilty, and
bound over for \$150, to answer for
the charge before the District Court.

The case of the State of Texas vs. An-
ton Shearbeck and John Sheppard, was
next examined and resulted in their be-
ing bound over in the sum of \$200 each
for appearance in September term of the
District Court.

Henry McPherson, for an aggravated
assault and battery upon a woman, was
required to give bond in the sum of

\$150 for his appearance at the next term

of the District Court.

Henry McPherson, for an aggravated
assault and battery upon a woman, was
required to give bond in the sum of

\$150 for his appearance at the next term

of the District Court.

Mrs. Phillips, for a violation of a ditch
ordinance, dismissed.

Mrs. Phillips, for the same offence,
dismissed.

THE FOURTH AT THE CAPITOL.—The

National Anniversary passed off at
the Capitol like a well kept Sabbath
day. A barbecue at Bee spring, three
miles from Austin, was a failure be-
cause of the rainy, lowering weather.

The members of the Convention

were variously engaged, but no

drunkenness or disturbance occurred.

The committee on General Provi-

sions, of which Mr. Morgan Hamil-

ton is Chairmen, did a full day's work

completing almost their entire de-

partment of the Constitution, embrac-

ing the Bill of Rights.

THE ALAMO.

A New Albany (Ind.) paper says that

in this city, an iron thief was arrested

and tried, and chase,

and found guilty, and sentenced to a

long imprisonment.

The classic London Spectator makes a

satirical slip when it speaks of Mexi-
co City, "which was stabbed by a thief to

whom she had borne a child in thirteen

months."

A notice of a recent steamboat ex-
losion in a western paper ends as fol-
lows:

"The Captain swam ashore. So did
the chambermaid; she was injured and loaded with iron."

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the chambermaid; she was injured and loaded with iron."

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The Captain swam ashore. So did

LEROUX & COSGROVE.



TIN, SHEET IRON
And Copper-Ware Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Castings and Hollow Ware of all descriptions. Wood and Willow Ware, Tin Plate, Block Tin Lead, Wire, Kitti ears, Copper and Brass, and a general assortment of Tinner's Furnishing Goods.

Have just received and constantly receiving, a fine assortment of Cooking Stoves, comprising the celebrated

Cotton Plant.

Queen of the South.

Magnolia, Delta, Picayune, Texana and Mutual Friend.

Also, a fine assortment of Well and Cistern Pumps, with galvanized Iron, and Lead Pipe. Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps, Ward's Union Washing Machines. Messrs' five minute Ice Cream Freezers.

And the Steel Spring Parlor Rocking Chair. Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of Tin-ware, Tin Roofing and Guttering. Our ambitions, quick sales and small profits.

LEROUX & COSGROVE,
Commerce Street.
May 19th 1863.

Relief for the Afflicted.

MRS. FOCKETT, of Galveston, who has many years experience in the sick room, including the Gulf epidemics, during the past twenty-five years, offers her valuable services as nurse, to the afflicted of San Antonio.

Address or enquire at the Klomper Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. (April 25th 1863)

220 LOTS FOR SALE.

LOTS twenty by sixty vars, situated on a beautiful slope west of the San Pedro, creek, near the head of that stream commanding a fine view of the city. Apply to

FRANK DIGNOWITY, or march 26th Express office.

Army Supplies!

BEEF, BEEF, BEEF!! OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 2nd Aristh, Texas, July 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1863, for furnishing Fresh Beef to the United States Troops stationed at the following places in the District of Texas:

Pilot Grove, Grayson County; Sulphur Springs, Hopkins Co., Dallas, Dallas County.

These contracts shall commence on the 1st day of September, 1863, and end on the 31st day of December, 1863.

The Beef shall be from steers weighing not less than 500 pounds net each, shall be delivered in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, necks, shanks, and kidney tailow to be excluded, in such quantities as shall from time to time be required for the troops, and on such days as shall be designated by the Commanding officers of the posts. The necks of the cattle slaughtered for Beef to be delivered under these contracts shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down; the shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from 3 to 4 inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from 6 to 8 inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made in such funds as are furnished by the Government for that purpose. No proposals will be entertained unless the following specifications are complied with:

FIRST. (PROPOSAL).—The undersigned hereby agree to enter into a contract based on the accompanying advertisement, to supply all the Fresh Beef required for the United States troops stationed at _____, for four months, commencing September 1st, 1863, and ending Dec. 31st, 1863, at _____ cents and _____ mills per pound.

(Signature) _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____.

SECOND. (SURETY).—The undersigned hereby bind themselves to enter into bonds in the penal sum of One Thousand Dollars, lawful currency of the United States, that _____ will faithfully fulfil any contract made with him, (or them), under the accompanying advertisement.

To be signed by two sureties. (Signatures of Sureties.)

THIRD.—The pecuniary ability of the party or parties proposing, and of the parties guaranteeing, is unknown to the undersigned, must be certified to by the Clerk of a Court of Record, or by some responsible person well known to the government.

FOURTH.—The Proposal must be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth that the party makes the proposal in good faith, and has no interest, (direct or indirect) in any other proposal under the accompanying advertisement, and has never knowingly defrauded the Government of the United States.

Every individual expected as Proposer or Surety must sign his own name.

No bids from agents will be entertained. Proposals, Certificates, Affidavits, &c.

Must be made in Triplicate. Separate bids must be made for each Post to be supplied.

Blanks for Proposals and Sureties can be obtained on application at this office.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, for proper cause.

By order of Bvt. Major Gen. REYNOLDS, SAM'L. T. CUSHING, Bvt. Major & Chief C. S. District of Texas. July 26th.

RECEIVED

NOTICE.

The following parties are hereby notified, that their vouchers having been received from Washington D. C. They can obtain their back pay & bounties by applying to me at my office:

John Cheely, comp. C 50th Ill. Infantry.

Wm. N. D. Darrow, E. " "

Benj. F. Nelson, C. " "

Wm. Truman, I. " "

Charles Reimbach, E. " "

A. SIEMERING,

San Antonio Business Cards.

E. SAWYER & CO., AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Main Plaza and Solidad street, next to the Plaza House. A good yard for stock in connection with the premises. Sale days—Monday's, Wednesday's and Saturday's. (April 24th)

LOVENSTEIN & CO., Commerce Street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Dealers in

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Also, a large Assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS, &c., &c.

(April 23rd)

SLOCUM'S BOOK STORE,

Commerce Street,
Opposite Bell's Jewelry Store.

Keeps constantly on hand School Books at Wholesale and Retail.

A fine assortment of

STATIONERY

of all kinds.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Catholic & Episcopal Prayer Books, And other Books

Suitable for Presents!

A large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

Toilet Articles, Pen Knives,

— AND —

Miscellaneous Articles.

Also, THE INDELLIBLE PENCIL,

Wholesale and Retail.

The Latest Novels constantly on hand.

Cards of all Kinds.

In fine a full assortment of everything pertaining to this line of business.

At the Latest Newspaper, Magazines, etc.

Music! Music!! Music!!!

A fine assortment on hand, and receiving NEW MUSIC every week.

(Oct 22nd)

KOENIGHEIM & CO.,

MAIN PLAZA,
OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid Spring Stock of

Woolen Goods, Cloth Goods, &c.

Fancy and Staple DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASIMERES, &c., &c.

(Aug 22nd)

BRUNET & MÜHL,

IRON and BRASS

MACHINE SHOP.

All work done neatly and cheaply. All

repairs of Machinery promptly executed, whether Brass or Iron.

Shop on Plaza Street, on the river bank.

(April 24th)

ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS

AND

ROSEWOOD PIANOS.

Three American Organs.

FIVE PIANOS.

These instruments are of the best manufac-

tories in the country, and will be sold at cost. Apply to

A. SIEMERING & CO.,

Express Office.

(April 17th)

ECKENROTH & LANGH,

BLACK SMITHS

WAGON MAKERS,

STEAMBOAT BUILDERS

OPPOSITE LIFFERING'S MILL

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

All kinds of repairing done in

Iron or Wood work.

New Wagons and Ambulances for sale

made especially for Texas climate out of

native or north timber. (April 14th)

A. SIEMERING,

Express Office.

(April 14th)

WAGNER & RUMMEL,

Corner of Commerce on Plaza Streets,

San Antonio, Texas,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants.

Main Plaza and Solidad street, next to the Plaza House.

A good yard for stock in connection with the premises.

Sale days—Monday's, Wednesday's and Saturday's. (April 24th)

A large assortment of lumber at

Reduced Prices.

(June 14th wsm)

Lumber Yard.

A large assortment of lumber at

Reduced Prices.

(June 14th wsm)

DENTISTRY.

Commerce Street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dealers in

DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Also, a large Assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS, &c., &c.

(April 23rd)

J. H. HERNDON,

RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST,

Office at Dr. Kingsbury's old stand,

near south-east corner of Main Plaza, on

Quinto Street.

San Antonio, Texas.

San Antonio, Texas.

All work Warranted.

Teeth extracted and all operations

in the Profession, performed without pain, by

the use of SAFE and HARMLESS remedies or

anæsthetics; such as Nitrous Oxide or Laugh-

ing gas, Chloroform, Letheon, &c.

(Edison)

DAVID FRIEDLANDER & CO.</p