



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

For President, U. S. GRANT. For Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax.

MILITIA.

A well-organized Militia has always been considered one of the bulwarks of the State, and we never knew but two classes that were ever opposed to it—the monarchist and the traitor.

The rogues never felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law. Some say they do not object to a militia, but to what is called a "loyal" militia.

We have no doubt but that if the Confederate forces could be reorganized in Texas and called militia, you would be delighted.

One thing is certain—if we ever have civil government again, we must have a militia to enforce its laws; law-abiding men will not object to it, and others have no right to.

This systematic and universal thing of assassination must be stopped if it takes the whole State to do it. We have no doubt but that when the line is drawn between the upholders of the law and the upholders of assassins, that many men who would now deny that they favored murder as badly as they favored rebellion, will, under a mistaken view of community "rights," then be found with arms in their hands on the side of the murderer.

We hear a great deal said about the "courage" &c., of a "loyal militia." We have no idea that the authors believe what they say, for they have not one particle of reason for saying so, unless they purpose to resist the laws; there may be a few who judge a loyal militia by a rebel one, believe these things; but as loyal men who will undoubtedly compose this militia, have never been guilty of disobeying the laws, we think it is safe to try them. Then another thing, "turn about is fair play"—and as we have had a rebel militia for the hunting down of Union men, we will assure those very sensitive gentlemen that the loyal militia will not do any worse than they did, and as they never objected to them, we hope they will now cease their opposition.

We are now in an unsettled state and we must have a change; and the only way to do it, is to go to work, form a government, make laws and enforce them.

It is said that a gentleman, member of the convention at Austin, who is himself one of those whom conservatives style "barpet baggers," has forgotten the vows he has made to his newly-entranced constituents, and now endeavors his best to go contrary to their interests.

One of our old Roman Republicans in the convention was approached by him lately with an infamous proposition of injustice to our colored friends; but he was promptly met by the seething robe his course so richly deserved.

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We clip the following from the Galveston News: Navasota, July 27, 1868. The body of Brooks, leader of the County, has been found near Millican.

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FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS, July 29, 1868.

Editors of the San Antonio Express:

After having been repeatedly slandered through the columns of the Herald of your city, through the agency of one J. McSween, I sent to the editors of that paper a communication as nearly like the enclosed as I can now write. I now learn that I am denied anything except a partial hearing, which adds to instead of remedying the wrong done me; and will hold myself under lasting obligations to you if you can find room to insert the statement in your paper.

Very respectfully, &c., A. O. COOLEY.

We have no room for the letter in to-day's issue, but will publish it in Tuesday's paper.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE BILL.—The President has sent into Congress a long veto to this bill, in which he says:

"It follows necessarily that when the rebellion terminated, the several States which had attempted to secede continued to be States in the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union was that they should adopt the measures necessary to their practical restoration as States."

This is the real question in a nut shell; the only difference between the President and the people, as represented in Congress, is that the President says they "have adopted the measures necessary," and Congress says they have not. We think the consolidated wisdom and judgment of Congress equal to that of any man living, even including Andy Johnson.

"What the South has suffered never can be known, because it is characteristic of our people to endure without complaint."—Gal. News.

Alex. H. Stephens said in the Georgia secession convention, that he would "defy any man living to point out a single instance in which the government of the United States had ever injured a Southern man." Still we think there was some "complaint" about that time, and by the same men and for the same causes as now.

TELEGRAPHIC

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DESPACHES.]

MOBILE, July 31.—Accounts from interior of Alabama and Mississippi state that there were universal rains through all sections. Caterpillars are reported in different sections of Alabama and Mississippi, and are said to be doing considerable damage.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Post office report for the year ending June thirtieth, 1868, shows deficiency of eight millions.

Alaska draft is on Assistant Treasurer at New York, payable at sight.

Cabinet to-day, absent Seward and Evarts.

Revenue to-day 685,000 dollars, for month ending date, sixteen millions and ninety-eight thousand dollars.

Freeman's Bureau in Maryland, except for educational and bounty purposes, is discontinued.

Gen. Stoneman contemplates no immediate or ultimate sweeping changes in Virginia; civil officer John M. Blackley installed as solicitor of Internal Revenue department.

A New York court decides a mortgage given in a distillery prior to seizure for violations of revenue laws, does not exempt distillery from seizure.

The Stock in the National Life Insurance Company, has all been taken by capitalists, headed by Joy Cooke. The charter recently granted by Congress, authorizes agencies in all the States and Territories, and it is proposed to run the machine in connection with National Bands.

An election in Virginia previous to further Congressional action is regarded improbable.

HAVANA, July 31.—Advices from Hayti state that thirty persons surrendered in Recceod, forty were shot to death.

LONDON, August 1st.—Noon.—The Queen's speech proroguing parliament, says: there is no fear of a European war.

DUBLIN, August 1st.—All persons arrested under the suspension of the habeas corpus, and held without trial were discharged.

PARIS, August 1.—Emperor prorogued Senate. Patria proposed joint interview between France, England and the United States, for the restoration of peace in South America.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Reverend Johnson and family sailed at noon, Mrs. Lincoln who has been here several days, too ill to travel, remains behind.

THE MARKETS.

New York Market. New York, August 1. Stocks dull, lower 62, coupons 142, Va. new 52, Tenn. 618, new 618; gold 144; sterling 10; money easy; hard firm steam 18@18 1/2; common shad firm; freight quiet.

Foreign Market. LONDON, August 1. Consols 94 1/2@94 1/4; bonds 71 1/2@72. LIVERPOOL, August 1.—Noon. Cotton firm, sales estimated at 12,000

bales, upland 94, Orleans 101. Afternoon, American securities closed dull, bonds 72. Liverpool, Evening—Cotton closed steady.

WHIPPED TO DEATH.—On Saturday last, a freedman named Eugene Martin, reading on the plantation of Lastropes Brothers, near Washington, whipped his son, a boy of 12 years, so badly that he died the following day. The entire back was deprived of skin, and two ribs on each side were left bare. The excuse given is, that the boy was in the habit of running away, and that he intended to cure or kill him. Martin is in jail.—Oleuseas (La.) Journal, 18th.

The striking force of education.

Mr. Beecher a few Sundays ago, in alluding to the way in which people pray "Thy kingdom come," and then cry out against every mode that God uses to bring about the coming of that kingdom, illustrated it by the difference between our American hospitality, as considered theoretically and practically. We pretend to be an asylum for the oppressed, and yet grumble at being overwhelmed by Germans and Irish; a land of freedom for the enthralled, and yet are unwilling to give the negro man the legitimate results of freedom; a school-house for the ignorant of the earth, and yet grant no means of advancement beyond manual labor, and no adequate means even of legal protection to the industrious but unknown Chinaman. This is true to a picture. There can be little doubt, but that one of the first things to be attended to by the newly-arrived Chinese Embassy, will present itself in the civil disabilities and outrageous treatment of the patient Magnolians in California. And it should be their condition here is scandalous to a Christian nation, still more to one claiming the peculiarly Christian principles of self government and mutual equality before the laws.—Examiner and Chronicle.

UNFAIR, ONLY ONE PARTY REPRESENTED.—In speaking of the resolution adopted by the Convention, appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose of detecting and arresting Criminals. The N. O. Picayune rejoices over the fact that Gen. Buchanan disapproved of it and says:

"Thus is frustrated a well conceived scheme to appropriate the public funds of the State of Texas to partisan purposes."

A Democrat of over 40 years' standing, in Indianapolis, remarked the other day:

"The nominations at New York are the most popular ever made in this country." Upon being asked to give his reasons, he replied, "Because those nominations please all the Republicans and nearly half the Democrats."

If the malevolent designs of the government be to sweep the negroes from the face of this continent, they cannot do better than put them into the field to be dealt with in detail by unseen hands.—S. A. Herald.

Would the author of the above poison a Union man?

The Convention. FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

CAPITOL, Austin, Texas, } July 25, 1868.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment; roll called; quorum present. Prayer by the chaplain. Journal of yesterday read and adopted.

Mr. Mullins, excused from attendance on the Convention.

Mr. Constant offered a protest against discussion of Fannin and Lamar Counties.

Mr. McCormick made a report upon the question of in-crib'ing the Journals.

Mr. Monroe, from the Committee on Division of the State, made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, } August 25, 1868.

Hon. E. J. Davis, President of the Convention:

SIR—The Committee on the Division of the State, to which was referred the resolution reported from the Committee on Federal Relations, respecting the relinquishment by the State of political jurisdiction and right of public domain, over the county of El Paso, instruct me to report that this committee has now under consideration a declaration which contemplates a cession of the whole of the public domain of the State of Texas, as well as the relinquishment to the United States, of the political jurisdiction of a portion of the State embracing the county of El Paso; they therefore ask to be relieved from the further consideration of the above resolution.

A. T. MONROE, Chairman.

Mr. Whitmore from the committee on lawlessness and violence, made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, Austin, Texas, } July 21, 1868.

Hon. E. J. Davis, President of the Convention:

SIR—The special committee on Lawlessness and Violence respectfully present the following supplementary report:

It is perhaps due to ourselves to state that, in collecting evidence, no reference has been had to the political opinions of witnesses. The committee issued a circular summons to all the members of the Convention, so that all, without distinction of party, were requested to report on the lawlessness in their several districts; and it is few those who failed to obey that summons to explain why they failed. They are certainly stopped from all right to denounce the labor of the committee as partisan in its character. We take pleasure in saying, however, that Conservatives have testified before the committee, and some

of the most flagrant outrages embodied in our report were furnished by them.

In our report of the 30th ultimo it was stated that Milton Biggs, a loyal man, was murdered in Blanco county last year. Subsequent investigation shows that Claiborne Biggs, the son, was murdered as described, that circumstances point to certain rebel outlaws as the murderers, and that the father and the other members of the family understand that their lives are in danger, and have left the county for safety.

It was also stated in said report that the District Clerk of Hunt county had been driven away on account of his loyalty. It is the Clerk of the County Court who has been thus exiled. The present Clerk of the District Court of that County is not a loyal man, and he is not compelled to leave. We would also state that Mr. Wade was murdered in Red River county instead of Lamar, as previously reported.

It is impossible at this time to give the number of murders up to the first of July. The reports of the sub assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau for June had not all come in yet, and complete reports of outrages till the 1st of August. But from the few reports received, and from other authentic sources, we have collected ninety-six additional homicides, so that the statistics of homicides committed in Texas during the three years since the conclusion of the rebellion stands thus:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Whites, Freedmen. Rows: Killed in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, Year unknown, Race unknown.

We have thus a grand total of 1035 homicides in three years, or 345 per year; and estimating our population since June, 1865, at 800,000, we have one person killed out of every 2,026 of the whole population per year. We doubt very much if such a record of blood can be exhibited in any christian or civilized State in the world in a time of peace. It has been stated in the papers that the homicides in New York during the year 1867, numbered 47. If this be correct, there was one person killed out of every 80,000 of her whole population; and then in that year there were forty times as many homicides in Texas as in New York, according to the population of each. The eighth census of the United States for the year 1860, reports for that year thirty seven homicides and murders for fourteen murders in New York, there were three executions in 1860; whilst for the 1000 in Texas since the war there has been, but one execution.

It should here be remembered that in New York and other States in the North every murder is accurately reported; while the figures here presented come far short of representing the actual number of murders in Texas during the time specified. We have kept scrupulously within the numbers presented to us, of which fact any candid man can satisfy himself by patiently examining all the data. We assert too that the reports usually relied on do not present all the homicides committed in the sections described by them.

For example, from the ordinary sources of information we had reported only three homicides in Washington county since the 1st of December, 1867; but when a full report is obtained from that county, it gives sixteen in that time. Through the usual channels only two murders were reported in Tarrant county; whereas a more complete account give fifteen; and so it is with other counties. Now when it is remembered that we have full reports from only about thirty of the 127 organized counties of the State, it becomes very evident that we have information of only a portion of the murders committed. It is proper to state further, that the reports which we call full do not profess to give complete accounts of the murders in the counties represented by them. Many of them positively state that they do not report all; and witnesses tell us of men disappearing mysteriously, and of dead bodies being discovered, hid away in ravines or floating down streams, of which cases no history is given.

We have never said that ALL of these murders were committed by rebels for political ends. In our previous report we distinctly stated that many of them were committed for purposes of plunder and robbery, and that many of them resulted from private quarrels. But what we insist on is, that many of the persons murdered were loyal and that they were murdered for their loyalty. To substantiate this statement, we now present some cases of recent occurrence, not embraced in our former report.

In the counties of Collin and Hunt, five men, well known as sterling loyalists, were brutally murdered within the last two weeks by some rebel desperadoes. The Hon. A. O. Cooley, a worthy citizen of Gillespie county and a prominent Republican, was shot and wounded on the 10th inst., at home, by an assassin from a distant county. We also learn that W. H. Upton, a Union man, was hung by a mob on the 3d inst., in Brazos county. Here then, are six well known Unionists murdered, and the life of another attempted; all in the present month. Some time ago, this year, the Rev. Joshua Johnson, an excellent citizen of Titus county and against whom nothing can be said by any body, unless it be that he has always been true to his country, was driven from his home and the State by rebel intolerance. It is now a matter of general notoriety that loyal men in various parts of the State are receiving notices to leave, threatening them with death and the burning of their homes if they do not fly. It is equally notorious that great alarm prevails among the Union men in many localities, and many of them are abandoning their homes for their lives. We also state it as a fact that honorable members of this body are in receipt of letters from those who love them, from wives and children, informing them of threats to take their lives, and imploring them not to return home. And we say farther, that the families of at least two of the delegates on this floor have been forced away from their homes by rebel proscription since the meeting of this convention.

Now these are all undeniable facts, and they certainly justify the affirmation that many of the persons killed in Texas are killed for their loyalty. It is an easy matter, when a Union man is murdered, to start the cry of "thief" or "Indians," and to get credulous people to believe it, but this hypocrisy only serves to expose the guilty to the minds of reflecting men, and cannot change the fact that loyal men are murdered by rebels.

And we are constrained to add that it is by no means significant of good that, whilst Union men are falling at the hands of paroled prisoners of war, there are those who not only deny the fact but accuse those as slanderers who attempt to reveal and arrest this alarming march of crime. Certainly the first step towards providing a remedy is to ascertain the extent and the nature of the evil; and we cannot understand how any friend of mankind or of Texas can oppose an examination into the astounding violence in the State or attempt to conceal the same from public view.

It is doubtless true that a ventilation of the social disorder in Texas will deter many good people in other States and countries from coming here; but this is already the case. Capital and immigration turn away from our State as a land of violence; whilst good and loyal citizens are forsaking us in large numbers. We have evidence that between eight and nine hundred loyal families within a territory of twenty five or thirty counties, are now leaving the State on account of the persecutions they have suffered from lawless men. Texas is to-day undergoing a process of depopulation, at least as to her truest and best citizens. And while this is going on, the lawless and the outlawed in other States are flocking within our limits. Some of the leaders of the unlawful organizations alluded to in our previous report; are fugitives from other States. These desperadoes seem to make Texas their rendezvous, and they will here meet with sympathy and apologists in high places. And in proof of this statement we appeal to the following facts:

1st. This alarming amount of crime is persistently denied in certain quarters.

2d. It is unequivocally avowed in the same circles that this shedding of blood must continue till the Republican party surrenders the reins of government, and the advocacy of colored suffrage is abandoned. In other words, the disaffected in our State designs to create and keep up a reign of terror till the loyal element in Texas is suppressed. The recent debates on the floor of this Convention furnish sufficient evidence on this point; and

3d. Some of the Conservative papers of Texas openly counsel assassinations. Not to mention indirect invitations to murder found in many of them, we refer you to the incendiary article in the Daily Telegraph of the 14th inst., wherein a reference is made to Lynch Law and to the Hon. M. C. Hamlin and the Hon. C. Caldwell, and which concludes thus: "We say it solemnly, such men ought to die."

We have said nothing as yet, in this report, of the murdering of freedmen. We cannot present any adequate account of the atrocities perpetrated against them from day to day. We can only say that the bloody work goes on. A short time ago in Waco, a white man, a stranger there, rescued a freedman and asked him if he did not fear the Ku Klux; and on being answered no, said, "take that," and at the same time ripped open the bowels of the freedman, with a knife. The offending victim lingered seventeen days and died. The assassin was killed by his comrades and then left. Two worthy, industrious freedmen were brutally murdered in Falls county on the 10th of this month by seven white men, who stated at the same time that they intended to kill in like manner every negro who belongs to the Loyal League. Numerous instances of similar outrages are reported in various parts of the State by almost every mail. On the 4th of July, the freed people of Jefferson attempted to celebrate the day, but were fired upon and dispersed by a mob of armed white men. And, as an evidence of organization by the disloyal whites of that section, we mention that in half an hour after the first shot was fired about a thousand white men were under arms. The riot at Millican on the 15th and 16th inst., as yet unexplained, but all the accounts agree in stating that twenty-five or fifty freedmen were killed, whilst not a single white man was slain.

It is very probable that the negroes are sometimes culpable in these alterations, but we are persuaded that even then generally they are circumvented by their more crafty foes, who manage to place them in the wrong and send them on to violence. This was the case in the Houston riot of last month. In that case a freedman, a pet with the Conservatives, had shot another freedman. The disloyal police of the city pretended to arrest the criminal and immediately, the same night, let him go without any trial whatever. The freedmen, seeing this, resolved to arrest him themselves, and their effort to do so was interpreted at once by the whites as an insurrection.

We conclude by expressing it as our deliberate conviction that unless relief, prompt and decided, is provided not only will any constitution presented by this Convention be defeated, not only will elections be broken up or controlled by violence, but the loyal law abiding people of Texas will be hunted to death or driven into exile. We have it on conservative testimony that in many localities the election could not now be held without military protection, that the lives of good loyal citizens are in danger, and that a loyalist could not travel throughout the State organizing Loyal Leagues without molestation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. WATSON, Chairman, A. BLANSON, J. G. BELLE, F. W. SCHUBB, J. H. LIPPARD.

Mr. Cole from the committee on lawlessness and violence, made the following minority report:

Hon. E. J. Davis, President of the Convention:

SIR—The undersigned, one of the committee on lawlessness and violence, not doubting the figures set forth in said committee report of July 21, 1868, but admitting the same to be correct, would respectfully dissent from the conclusion as set forth by said committee, believing the majority of homicides and violence has not been committed on account of political differences, and asks that the dissenting report be spread on the Journals of the Convention.

Respectfully submitted, COLE, of Hopkins.

New Advertisements.

TO RENT.

My house on Main Street, at present used for watch and shoemaker shops; also partly as dwelling house, will be for rent from the first day of September, 1868.

For particulars enquire at C. A. Richter, Proprietor, Main Street. July 30th 1868.

HIDES.

Having established a business connection with one of the oldest, and most extensive tanneries in Chicago, with a view to greatly enlarging his business; M. L. Hendricks takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends, and the citizens of Bexar and adjoining counties, that he is now prepared to pay the highest cash price for Hides. Business promptly and cash is our motto. July 30th 1868.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BEEF

In Lots to suit Parties.

900 Head of well improved (Marino) sheep, perfectly healthy. 100 Head of Horse Stock, consisting of Stallions, Jacks, Mares and young stock. Apply to F. SAWYER & Co., San Antonio.

Or WM. KEARNY, 14 miles West of San Antonio, at Cleburn Springs. (July 28th 1868)



