

San Antonio Express.

VOL. II.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1868.

NO. 207.

The Convention.

SIXTIETH DAY.

CAPITOL, Austin, Texas,
Aug. 10, 1868.

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

Kouchler presented a petition from citizens of Fredericksburg, asking the incorporation of that town as a city, and asked its reference to the committee on State affairs.

Flanagan, from the committee on internal improvements, reported in favor of a horse railroad charter for Houston.

Phillips, of Wharton, offered a resolution providing for the protection of holders of matured obligations.

The bill of rights came up.

Mr. Schurz's amendment to section 13 was laid on the table by the following vote:

Yeas—39. Nays—38.

A motion to reconsider was made, followed by a motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which elicited the following vote:

Yeas—37. Nays—40.

So the convention refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Schurz's amendment was lost; he then offered the following amendment:

After the word "choose," insert "or the right to purchase refreshments or medicines."

And after the word "nor," insert "such purchases or sales."

Flanagan moved to lay the section and amendment upon the table, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yeas—39. Nays—40.

So the convention refused to lay the section and amendment upon the table.

Schurz moved the adoption of the amendment, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted thus:

Yeas—41. Nays—35.

So the amendment was adopted.

Hamilton, of Travis, offered the following substitute:

The right of the citizens of this State to meet for recreation, social intercourse, or amusement, on any day of the week, shall not be prohibited; provided, however, that such right be allowed under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, looking to the security of the rights of persons, the public peace, and the inviolability of religious worship.

Daguer moved a suspension of the rules to offer a resolution, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded.

Pending the vote, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock this P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Bryant, of Harris, called up the substitute offered to the report of the committee on internal improvements, respecting the International Pacific Railroad Company.

Some skirmishing took place to gain time. Hamilton moved the previous question.

Yeas of McManis offered the following resolution:

Resolved: That the Convention take a recess, and assemble on the 2d Monday in December, 1868.

Hamilton of Travis moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

Yeas appealed from the decision of the chair.

The chair ruled the resolution out of order.

Smith of Galveston moved that the convention adjourn until the 2d Monday in December, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yeas—12. Nays—60.

So the convention went to adjourn.

Another motion to adjourn until 1st Monday in December, was lost by the same vote.

Hamilton moved that no resolution would be entertained by the Convention until the 20th. Withdrawn.

The Pacific Railroad Bill was passed 15 yeas against, including Newcomb and Daguer.

The incorporation of a horse railroad in Houston was then passed with the following vote.

Yeas—42. Nays—22.

Adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

LAW.

OF THE

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

TREATY

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Berlin, on the twenty-second day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; which treaty, being in the English and German languages is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the North German Confederation to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to the territory of the North German Confederation, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention; that is to say, the President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, ex officio, and minister plenipotentiary from the said States near the King of Prussia, and the North German Confederation, and his Majesty the King of

Prussia, Bernhard König, privy councillor of legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the North German Confederation, who become naturalized citizens of the United States of America and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the North German Confederation to be American citizens and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally: citizens of the United States of America who become naturalized citizens of the North German Confederation, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within North Germany five years, shall be held by the United States to be North German citizens, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration; saying, always, the limitation established by the laws of his original country.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part and Prussia and other States of Germany on the other part, the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, is hereby extended to all the States of the North German Confederation.

ARTICLE IV.

If a German naturalized in America renounces his residence in North Germany, without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States.

Reciprocally: if an American naturalized in North Germany renounces his residence in the United States, without the intent to return to North Germany, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in North Germany. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation; and the ratification shall be exchanged at Berlin within six months from the date here of.

In faith whereof, the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

BERLIN, the 22d of February, 1868.

GEORGE BANCROFT, [SEAL.]

HERNHARD KONIG [SEAL.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

[PUBLIC—No. 59.]

AN ACT confirming the title to a piece of land in Burlington, Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of the title of the United States in and to a certain tract of land in the city of Burlington, Des Moines county, in the State of Iowa, described as being west of lot number nine hundred and seventy-eight in said city, south of Valley street, west of Boundary street, and North of Market street, and which was originally reserved from sale by the United States and dedicated to public burial purposes, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed to and vested in the Independent School District of said city, to be forever dedicated to and used by said school district for public school purposes and for no other use or purpose whatever.

Approved, July 4, 1868.

THE KU KLUX IN VIRGINIA.—The Ku-Klux have made their appearance in Virginia. Their mission seems to be to drive all Union men from the State, and originate a reign of terror. Notices are being served to leave, and assassination is affixed to them as the penalty of refusal. It is unnecessary to say that they are enthusiastic supporters of Seymour and Blair.

SEYMOUR MAN.—I tell you what, sir, Democracy is looking up.

GRANT MAN.—Well, your bogy Democracy is so flat on its back that it can't look any other way.

The Ku-Klux go for Seymour and Blair to a man, with as much avidity as they go for a defenseless negro or Union man at midnight.

NORTON & DEUTZ.

Main Plaza, San Antonio,

Hardware & Cutlery.

Woodenware,

LEATHER,

Paints and Glass,

Agricultural Implements.

PUMPS, STOVES, ARMS, &c.

ELMENDORF & CO.,

Hardware Merchants,

MAIN PLAZA.

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale

English and American Cutlery,

Iron and Steel of all sizes,

Carpeting Tools,

Mill and Cross cut Saws of all sizes,

Boeing Machines,

Nailcut all sizes,

Butts, Hinges, Screws, etc.

Door, Cabinet and Trunk Locks of all kinds,

Shoe Makers and Saddlers Tools and Trimmings,

Books, 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,

Petroleum and Lamps.

Colt's Army and Navy Size Pistols,

Powder, Shot and Caps, and all other articles in their line of business at low prices.

Landreth's Garden Seeds

always on hand.

Sole Agents for Herrings' Safe's; also, for

Planer and Sawyer's Sewing Machines.

May 24, 1868. no354f

Hungarian Leeches.

Just received and for sale by

A. NETTE,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Commerce St., San Antonio, TEXAS.

GEORGE HERNER'S

BAR-ROOM,

Main Street, San Antonio, Texas.

HAS the very best of Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c., &c., where those who derive pleasure from the "O Be Joyful," will find comfort and consolation.

dec254f

A. BOYD DOREMUS, D. D. S.

DENTIST.

(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.)

(Several Years' Experience.)

Dental Surgeon,

Permanently Established in San Antonio.

Office—On Commerce street, adjoining Postoffice.

Steady and successful operations performed scientifically and conscientiously.

Artificial teeth—superior in natural appearance and durability—inserted after the latest and most approved methods.

None but the purest and best of material used.

Teeth extracted positively without pain, under the influence of pure Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Local Anesthesia—applied with Rigidness or Ethers—if preferred.

References.—The faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and numerous others among the most eminent of the Dental and Medical professions. (July 15d4w3m)

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Bexar.

In County Court for the Settlement of Estates, &c., July Term, 1868.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To all persons interested in the Estate of Wm. Bellingert, deceased.

WHEREAS, Th. Schlemmer, administrator of the estate of Wm. Bellingert, deceased, has filed his final account and statement as such administrator in the Hon. County Court for the settlement of Estates, &c., in and for said county, and applied for audit and allowance and for leave to resign.

You are hereby notified to be and appear at the August Term, 1868, of said court, to be holden on Monday the 24th day of said month, at the court-house of said county, in the city of San Antonio, to show cause if any person, why said account should not be audited and allowed and said administrator have leave to resign as prayed for, and to do and suffer such other things as the court may then and there order and decree in the premises.

Witness, Peyton Smythe, County Clerk of said County and Seal of said Court, at office in San Antonio, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1868.

PEYTON SMYTHE, C. C. B. Co.

By H. MacCombs, Deputy.

aug1d12w

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. M. Wagar and Paul Frohlen in the trade of tailors, in the city of San Antonio, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. M. WAGAR.

PAUL FROHLEN.

July 30th 68 & 4w

Cards of City Merchants.

DRESSEL & BRIAN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

IN

Dry-Goods and Groceries,

AND

IMPORTERS OF

California Wine.

San Antonio, April 26, 1867. 1134f

STEELE & WILLIAMS,

(Late John Withers & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

Commerce Street,

Jan 3d & w 3m. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

J. M. WAGAR,

EMERCHANT TAILOR.

Plaza House, San Antonio, Texas.

March 9d4f. Latest Paris Fashions.

NOTICE.

Mrs. C. T. Jones wishes to inform her friends that she will commence giving lessons on the Piano Forte and is singing on the 1st of February; and desires a share of their patronage.

To be found at the residence of A. W. Briggs, Col. Newton's house. (Jan 30d6m)

WULF & SHETELIG,

Importers

General Commercial Agents,

CHICAGO, SAN ANTONIO,

Mexico, TEXAS,

1e28 cor. Alamo & North streets

BELL & BRO'S,

DEALERS IN

Jewelry Silver-Ware, Plated-Ware,

DIAMOND GOODS,

American and European Watches and Clocks,

Gold Pens and Pencils of every kind.

GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES.

Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Spectacles and Eye Glasses, with Pebble and Glass Lenses, suitable for the aged or near-sighted.

Engravers and Manufacturers

of all articles in their line.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

repaired and warranted.

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

Commerce Street,

Five doors east of Main Plaza,

Opposite their Old Stand.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

March 29, 1866

B. OPPENHEIMER & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS

and Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Gents'

Furnishing Goods Notions, &c.

38 & 40 Commerce Street.

(Opposite the Foot Bridge.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Jan 16 f

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Whereas, certain evil minded persons have circulated the rumor that some time since I had found a considerable sum of money, or appropriated a sum of money for my use, to which I had no right. Now I hereby declare that the reporters of this are infamous slanderers and liars, and I offer a reward of three hundred dollars to any person or persons who can prove that I at any time have found money which I did not restore to the owner, or that I ever have appropriated any amount of money to my own use or benefit, which I have not earned by honest labor and industry.

ANDRI CARL,

Castroville, Texas.

July 3w4m

Notice.

RESTAURANT.

E. McDONALD would respectfully notify the old patrons of

Whitehead's Restaurant,

that he has located that establishment and will keep constantly on hand the choicest viands to be found in this market.

Don't forget Judge Whitehead's stand on the Main Plaza.

San Antonio, Jan. 28, 1868. 6d4f

Klopper Hotel.

FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT!

Mrs. KLOPPER calls the attention of her friends to the extra facilities for travelers with teams. Attached to her house is a spacious yard fronting on the river, where any quantity of stock can be secured.

Commerce street, San Antonio.

THE TARDE HOUSE.

CASTROVILLE, TEXAS.

The above named well-known Hotel is open for the accommodation of the traveling or pleasure-seeking Public. The arrangements are complete throughout, and no pains are spared to make guests comfortable. To those who seek a quiet and elegant home in the country, this Hotel will suit them to a charm, and for comfort and cheapness it has no rival in the State.

V. TARDE.

1214f

City Cards.

SCHMITT & DUELER,

Commerce Street,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Wholesale Manufacturers

OF ALL KINDS OF

Crackers, Candles, Syrups,

AND

Confectioneries,

WEDDING AND BALL CAKES

Made to Order.

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States

Official Journal of Bexar County and City of San Antonio.

W. B. MOORE, A. SIEMERING, J. P. NEWCOMB.
A. Siemering & Co., Publishers.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1868.

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

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

IN THE UNION AND OUT OF THE UNION.

There is one thing we will give the Democratic—as it used to be called, or the Conservative-Relief party, as it is now called—credit for, and that is, consistency.

Its principles are precisely the same that they were in 1861; it is a true Bourbon—it will never learn nor forget anything.

While in 1861 this party, true to its dogma of State Sovereignty, was bent upon secession and the destruction of the General Government, the Union men tried to stay their suicidal course—even in many instances telling them that they would help redress any grievances they might have if they would only fight it out in the Union, and assuring them of success in the Union. But no; they would have nothing to do with a Union or Government that would not let them rule it all the time. They declared war against the United States—fired the first gun, and fought till they were persuaded to stop—their avowed object being to get out of the Union.

But immediately after this persuading process was completed, they were, and are now, ready to fight to get back into the Union again. It would seem they were not satisfied with anything.

But the fact is they did not surrender the principle of State Sovereignty, for which they fought, with the lost cause.

And now in accordance with their principle of Conservatism, (which means ten years behind the times), they propose to fight this battle over again in the Union, no doubt thinking that Union men who were with them then, will be with them now. But the world has moved since then, and everything in it, —with the exception of the Democratic party.

The Republican Nominating Convention.

The Republican Convention, under call of Colonel Haynes, the reputed Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, met in Austin on the 12th instant.

J. L. Haynes took the Chair and called the meeting to order, and began the organization of the Convention according to the programme laid down by himself, allowing twice as many votes as each District was represented in the Reconstruction Convention, and allowing districts not sending delegates to be represented by delegates of the Reconstruction Convention.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee went on to pass upon the merits of persons claiming to represent Districts.

Longley then made a motion to elect a permanent Chairman, which was carried, thus overriding all usage.

Jack Hamilton put in nomination Judge J. H. Bell, and Mr. Degener put in nomination Judge Cradup, of Waco. Bell was elected.

The Secretaries of the Reconstruction Convention were requested to act as Secretaries of the Nominating Convention.

Judge Bell was conducted to the Chair and made a speech, in which he announced that he was disfranchised. He also urged harmony in the Republican ranks.

The Convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening, in order to attend a Republican Barbecue held near the city.

In the evening the convention came together again.

Newcomb raised the point of order that the convention was not properly organized; that the election of a permanent President and other officers without ascertaining through a temporary organization who had the right to represent constituencies in a convention was against all precedent, and he moved that the convention now resolve itself into

a temporary organization and go to work right.

Mr. Newcomb was ruled out of order, and the Chairman in a very excited manner called upon those who had elected him to sustain him.

General Davis, Judge Evans, and others, sustained Mr. Newcomb's proposition, but the Chair brought down his gavel in a furious manner, choking off General Davis.

The Chair then appointed the following Committee on Credentials:

J. L. Haynes, G. W. Whitmore, J. W. Thomas, A. T. M. M. W. J. Philips.

And the following Committee on Platform and Principles:

G. W. Paschal, Chairman; E. J. Davis, E. M. Pease, A. J. Hamilton, J. R. Barnett, A. P. McCormick, Wm. R. Fayle, B. F. Williams, E. O. Watrous.

While other districts were lucky in having one or two representatives, Travis county had the following distinguished list:

A. J. Hamilton, E. M. Pease, E. B. Turner, G. H. Gray, J. L. Haynes, G. W. Paschal, Waters, Reid, J. T. Haynes, J. H. Bell, Fox, Steussy, Moody, Lane, Hornberger, Dickinson, Thomas Merry, Jacob Ramey, Legrand Woods, Wm. E. Rauer, Spencer Hardwell, Jack Smith, N. Daniel, W. Hammitt, A. H. Longley, A. Dorris.

The Convention adjourned to meet at four o'clock on the 13th.

Another Outrageous Murder.

On Friday morning last, at Mr. Mays' ranch, on the Cibola, four miles below Southerland Springs, Mr. Mays sent a trusty, truthful colored man, by the name of Overton, out stock-hunting. While out he met a Mr. McCrackin; they both had pistols. McCrackin drew his revolver and ordered Overton to hand him his. Overton commenced pulling it off, (McCrackin holding his own pistol cocked all the time on Overton). McCrackin then said to him, "Now, sir, if you attempt to draw that pistol I will kill you!" Overton pulled off his pistol, belt and all. McCrackin then asked Overton if he knew him; Overton told him that he did—that his name was McCrackin—to which the murderer said, "Now I will shoot you," and fired, the ball taking effect in the negro's body, inflicting a painful if not a mortal wound.

Mr. Mays says that the negro is perfectly reliable, and very truthful. The negro made his escape by running and hollowing for help. This outrageous scene took place within half a mile of Mr. Mays' house.

How long before the colored man will be safe in Texas? It is not only the colored man, but all Union-loving citizens.

What will the Murderer's Apologist have to say about this?

AN EXCITING SCENE.—On Thursday morning the convention was the scene of an exciting debate on the report of the committee on lawlessness and crime. One of the conservative members, Hon. Mr. Mullins made a county statement to the report of said committee, and on a motion to reject, the Hon. Mr. Goodin speaking of the outrages in his Polk county, characterized Mr. Mullins and his friends as "for murderers." Messrs. Mullins, Glenn and Boyd, conservatives, rose upright and the scene was exciting the while, when the President's gavel promptly fell and called the offending members to order.

Mr. Goodin authorizes us to say, that when he made use of the language above "quoted," and for which he was called to order he never intended to cast any reflection on any member of this convention.

A sense of justice to himself as well as all others who have misunderstood his intention, induces him to make the declaration.

F. P. Blair calls for revolution because impartial suffrage has been established at the South. Yet on June 7, 1865, he addressed a meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we hold this truth to be self-evident, that he with whom we can trust the ballot to save the life of this nation, we can likewise intrust the ballot to preserve it; and we invoke the co-operation of the Federal and State Governments, and the people throughout the Union, to use all lawful means to establish a system of suffrage which shall be equal and just to all, black as well as white.

An Illinois paper says: "Not one of our present Congressmen, unless it be General Logan, was born in Illinois. Senator Trumbull is from Connecticut; Senator Yates was born in Kentucky, so was General Oglesby, and all the rest of our State officers, including the judges of the supreme court, were born in other States."

Reading matter on every page.

The Constitutional Railroad Convention.

Upon the passage of Camp's Grand Pacific Railroad Humbler by the Convention on the 10th instant, Mr. Degener rose to a point of order, and said:

"Mr. President—Now that this Railroad matter is accomplished, I move that the map be removed, and that doors be opened. This will clear the atmosphere and insure a healthy Constitution."

The passage of this grand scheme, which has hung over the Convention like a cloud ever since its meeting, was followed with a proposition to charter a Horse Railroad in Houston. Upon which Mr. Newcomb offered the following resolution, which was ruled out of order:

"Resolved, That this Convention hereafter be known as the Constitutional Railroad Convention"

Mr. Degener then offered the following preambles and resolution:

"Whereas, The incorporators of the Houston Horse Railroad are candid enough to fix their fancy stock clause at eleven and two-ninths per cent;

"Whereas, further, Not more than twenty years are claimed for the monopoly;

"Whereas, further, The representatives of Houston desire said railroad for their constituents, and not for San Antonio;

"Whereas, further, All railroad matters, horse and steam, have shown themselves irresistible; therefore,

"Resolved, That the previous question be ordered."

The previous question was ordered, and both our delegates voted consistently in the negative. The charter was granted.

The country will judge if Mr. Newcomb has not appropriately named the Convention.

ANOTHER HUMILIATION.—The rebel organizations and their organ, the San Antonio Herald, must have wilted when they read the scathing, cutting rebuke published in the last edition of the El Mexicano de Texas, our loyal neighbor, contained in a card over the signature of Nestor Carrillo, Esq., of this city, in which he denies belonging, as the Herald asserted, "to the Young Men's Democratic Club," or rebel pow-wow, and emphatically tells the editors of that dirty sheet to be careful how they insult him in future, by using his name in connection with such a disgraceful rebel association. That's right.

NINE DAYS OLD.—Generals Grant and Sherman, while on their Western tour, stopped at one town, then a railroad terminus, which was only nine days old and numbered over two thousand inhabitants. What place can beat the city of "Benton" in rapidity and growth?

General Reynolds's Order No. 1.

The following is the first order of General Reynolds in taking command of the 5th District:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, Austin, Texas, August 10, 1868. General Orders, No. 1.

I. In compliance with paragraph III, General Orders, No. 55, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, July 28, 1868, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District—to consist of the State of Texas.

II. The District of Texas is, from this date, merged in the Fifth Military District.

III. The Sub District of the Rio Grande will retain its present designation.

IV. The accompanying extracts from the reconstruction laws of Congress, are published for the information of all concerned.

J. J. REYNOLDS, Brevet Major General U. S. Army. Official:

C. S. MORSE, 1st. Lieut. 26th U. S. Infantry, Aid de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed on the second day of March, 1867.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer, assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil officials to take jurisdiction of, and to try offenders, or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void.

An Act Supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed on the second day of

March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the Act Supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commander of any district named in said act, shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State, or the government thereof, of any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person as suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the Army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed: Provided, That any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil officer, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army. And it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

This is plain and sensible. It speaks the soldier and the statesman. Gen. Reynolds is determined to enforce the law, and he cites those sections which bear particularly upon the present condition of our State, and he means to preserve peace and punish criminals, and to appoint military commissions to try offenders.

We ask nothing more of General Reynolds, the country expects nothing more than the enforcement of the reconstruction laws.

Gen. Reynolds order has the right ring, and will cause a different effect from Hancock's conservative pronouncement.

Don't Like Emigration.

It does us good to notice articles like the following—they have an appearance of candor that is refreshing. We take the following from the Victoria Advocate. We would say, however, to the Advocate, that "M." referred to as a "carpet-bagger," is the senior editor of this paper:—

"The following extract is taken from a communication of 'M.' a carpet-bagger, written to the San Antonio Express:—

"COLORADO VALLEY.—Our trip down the river was devoid of incident. Everywhere we stopped to change the mail, the same crowd of loungers were to be seen in front of the stores; their talk was the same—merely assaults upon the 'nigger' convention at Austin, threats against the Union League, and a kind of exultant prediction of a war of races."

"This honest correspondent of THE EXPRESS has embodied in a few words the universal sentiment of Texans. Not only the loungers where the mail is changed, but in the towns and in the country, in the stores and in the shops, in the farms, the parlors, the kitchens and the—everywhere—merely assaults upon the nigger convention at Austin, and threats against the Union League, and an apprehension of a war of races, caused by the perfidy and villainy of carpet-baggers. We think if hell was filled with what it would hold of them, and the balance hung up in its garret to smoke till their time came, we would have peace and a happy community."

New Advertisements.

By request

MAD. & SIGN. GENE, will give another Concert on Wednesday the 19th of August, at Dryden Hall. Entire change of programme. (aug16)

In compliance with the warmly expressed wishes of many friends

"OUR JESSIE"

and her sister

MISS CILICIA PERCY,

will give a series of Drawing Room Entertainments, (so popular now in England and the United States) assisted by the favorite Comic Vocalist, Mr. J. D. BOWEN and the distinguished Harpist, Mr. MARCELLO TOMISI. Tickets—50 cts specie, to be obtained at the Menger Hotel, Braden Hotel and Gamble's Book store.

Due notice will be given of the first entertainment to take place at DRYDEN'S HALL, aug.16d11

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Austin, Texas, August 11th, 1868.

Sealed Proposals.

In duplicate will be received at this office until Tuesday, September 15th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of such quantity of Hay as may be required to supply the public animals at Fort Griffin and Richardson, for the ensuing eight months.

Hay to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, of uplands prairie or bottom grass. Delivery to commence within fifteen days after the award is made, and contract accepted, and to be continued in such quantities as may be required to keep the Post constantly supplied during the time.

Bids to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Hay," (at Griffin or Richardson, as the case may be), and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of

Bvt. Maj. General REYNOLDS.

J. A. POTTER.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Chief Qr. Mr. 5th Mil. Dist. aug.14d6t

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Kraudelt & Posert, in the business of Confectionary, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. C. KRADELDT, F. POSERT, Jr.

F. C. Kraudelt will continue the business at the old stand. aug.13 1wd

NEW TAX! NEW TAX!!

50 barrels Whisky at low price, for sale by aug.13 d3m] H. GRENET.

CHAMPAIGNE.

Krug's pints and quarts. For sale low by aug.13-d3m] H. GRENET.

DIRECT IMPORTATION!

Superior Cognac, Pernod's Absinthe, &c. Just received by aug.13-d3m] H. GRENET.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

200 barrels choice St. Louis. For sale by aug.13-d3m] H. GRENET.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

25 barrels best quality. For sale by aug.13 d3m] H. GRENET.

HIDES.

Branch of

B. L. MANN & CO.,

Of New Orleans, La.

PURVIANCE & GENTRY.

Office with Sampson & Torrey, Masonic Building.

Are prepared to pay CASH for HIDES, WOOL, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., and solicit a share of the trade.

A. PURVIANCE, N. GENTRY, Lavaca, San Antonio.

REFERENCES: W. A. Bennett, aug.8 11m. J. S. Lockwood.

Book-Binding.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to do any kind of work in the Book-Binders line, such as binding newspapers, books, and also all sorts of repairing and fancy work.

Office at the store of Messrs. Hertzberg & Simon, Main street, San Antonio.

aug-11d1w w4w. R. WULFING.

NOTICE.

A full settlement having been made with the creditors of the late firm of M. Wulff & Co., and all the assets of said firm and of their successor, E. Cramer, having been transferred to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said firm or to said Cramer, are hereby notified to come forward and settle with me.

Office at the store of Messrs. Hertzberg & Simon, Main street, San Antonio.

aug-11d1w w4w. R. WULFING.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BEEF

In Lots to suit Parties.

900 Head of well improved (Merino) sheep, perfectly healthy.

100 Head of Horse Stock, consisting of Stallions, Jacks, Mares and young stock.

Apply to E. SAWYER & Co., San Antonio.

Or WM. KEARNEY, 14 miles West of San Antonio, at Culebra Springs. (July 28d15t w4t)

SAN ANTONIO, July 28, 1868.

From and after this date, M. L. Hendricks ceases to be our Agent for the purchase of hides. The business will be carried on by J. S. Lockwood.

July 29d w4w] HANS REES & SONS.

HIDE AGENCY.

HANS REES & SONS,

New York City.

Office, Banking House of J. S. Lockwood, Commerce street, San Antonio, Texas.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides. July 29d w4w.

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 cities, that he is now prepared to pay the highest cash price for Hides. Business prompt, and cash is our motto. July 30, 1868.

use27dlm.

