

# San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

NO. 25.

## AUSTIN CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTIN, Texas, January 9, 1869.  
Editor San Antonio Express:  
Nothing new in the convention; the conclusion of the division question is not yet. The discussion in the "Committee of the Whole" continues. It is certain Davis' substitute to the resolution of the majority report on the condition of the State would carry beyond doubt, if it were not for the fact that several members who favor division also favor the majority report. If it comes to a vote on the substitute it will not be a fair test of the division strength. A delegation to Congress seems certain.

Last night Gen. Davis spoke in answer to Jack Hamilton—in speaking of Hamilton's services during the rebellion, he called him the Texas "blow-gun" and as a Unionist had soon fit to reflect upon those who remained in the State during the great war. Davis called him his "great weapon" who went out and fed on the fat of the land while as good men as he, lived a precarious and persecuted existence in the confederacy. The General said he did not desire to speak of himself or his services to the country he thought in those days of Sheridan, Thomas and Cady the lesser lights ought to be modest, that in fact the men who deserved the most honor from Texas were those poor men, the privates who left their homes, families and all without hope of commissions as Colonels and Generals, sought the federal lines and fought for the love of the old flag.

General Davis was followed by Mr. Burnett the chairman of the committee, who delivered a very fine argument in support of his report, much better than any who preceded him on that side; he argued the propriety of clothing this convention with legislative powers upon the precedent already set in Georgia, and from the hypothesis that Congress had given such power to the military commander and could and should give such power to the convention.

Today Armstrong of Jasper delivered a two hour speech rank with conversation, writing up with a ring to the negro, declaring him to be an inferior order of being. One thing remarkable, those so-called democrats who support the reconstruction acts while last summer they spurned them, the radicals are compelled to step up. The time will come when these same democrats will declare the negro "a man and a brother."

Judge Lindsey and Caldwell have departed for Galveston to hold the Supreme Court, before going they perpetrated the sharp trick of putting a couple of division men to pair off with them. Since they are to be gone the balance of the session, it looks rather small in them to insist in trading off upon this question.

Legislation continues to pour in upon the convention. The Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company have applied for a charter, which will no doubt be granted. It is the only live money company which has yet appeared in the lobby. West Texas is particularly interested in this enterprise as in a few months they propose to connect it with New Orleans. The vote upon this bill has been postponed until Wednesday.

The government building here, has been greatly accelerated in its erection by the conclusion that Gen. Cady remains here, and as brick can not be furnished fast enough, stone is now being used on the upper walls; it is a very dainty work and looks almost unmade.

I have seen a letter from Kaufman county which rather disproves statements made by the conservative members that peace reigned there. The district mentions the strange event of a District Judge traveling with a military escort thus: "Judge Norton passed through here on his way to Canton last Monday accompanied by his body guard, many met him cordially others stood back and looked somewhat astonished to see a Judicial officer guarded through a country of twenty-odd years of civilization." The writer speaks of the county being

infested by murderers and robbers, and if they were rooted out it would be prosperous.

The weather is cold and sleeting.  
BEXAR.  
The Convention.  
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

CAPITOL, AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 9, 1869.  
The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called, quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of yesterday read and adopted.

Mr. Newcomb introduced a petition from citizens of Gaudalup county and asked its reference to the committee on counties and county boundaries without reading. It was so referred.

Mr. Flanagan introduced a resolution and asked its reference to the committee on Finance without reading. It was so referred.

Mr. Hamilton of Travis introduced a declaration incorporating the Young Men's Real Estate and Building Association of the city of Austin, and asked its reference to the committee on Internal Improvements without reading. It was so referred.

Mr. Monroe, from the committee on Engraved Provisions, reported as follows:  
COMMITTEE ROOM,  
Jan. 8, 1869.

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

Sir: The committee on Engraved Provisions, after examination, instruct me to report the following resolution and declaration as correctly engraved, viz:

No. 81. Resolution granting per diem pay to Messrs. Vaughan and Posey, from the commencement of the session, passed December 21st, 1868.

No. 82. A declaration reviving the act incorporated by the Galveston Dry Dock company, &c., passed December 24th, 1868.

Respectfully submitted,  
A. T. MORRIS,  
Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Patten introduced a declaration compelling the Houston and Texas Central Railroad company to define the line of their road, and also a declaration to suppress and prevent the extortion of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad company.

Mr. Patten moved a suspension of the rules to take up declaration.  
Convention refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Patten moved to refer the declaration to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the President.  
Carried.

Mr. Varnell offered the following resolution.  
Austin, Texas,  
Jan. 9, 1869.

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

Sir: Whereas it is believed by many members of this convention, when the resolution was voted upon to supply the convention with the Austin Republican, that the paper was to publish the debates who ever copies thereof were furnished the proprietor, and  
Whereas the publisher has refused to do so. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the convention require such publication of the discussions without charge, or direct that paper to be discontinued.

Mr. McCormick moved the rejection of the resolution, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:  
Yeas—Adams, Armstrong of Jasper, Armstrong of Lamar, Bellinger, Bryant of Grayson, Burnett, Carter, Cole, Fayle, Fleming, Gray, Hamilton of Travis, Harris, Haro, Horne, Kealy, Kelgwin, Kirk, Leib, McCormick, McWashington, Morse, Muddins, Monroe, Pedigo, Rogers, Sorrel, Stockbridge, Thomas, Watrous, Williams, Wilson of Brasoria—32.

ing a suitable monument over the grave of our departed and lamented hero where his mortal remains now rest, unmarked in the cemetery at Huntsville, and that each member of said committee be required to deposit the collections made by him or his agents, in the treasury of the State, subject to the order of the chairman of said committee, where a warrant shall be sufficient authority to draw upon the treasury for the amount donated and deposited therein, required to erect said monument. And that said committee be also appointed as the committee of style and inscription in the erection of said monument.  
It was so ordered.  
On motion, the convention resolved itself into committee of the Whole upon the report of the committee on the condition of the State.  
Mr. Armstrong of Lamar in the chair.

Arms for the South.  
We take the following from the Galveston Citizen:  
The Washington special of the New York Herald says that during the discussion of local militia in the seven reconstructed States it came out that the bill is only preliminary—intended to be realized in detail by the other bill now before the Military committee, which provides for the issuing of 2,000 stand of arms to each Congressional District in the reconstructed States, with two batteries of artillery; the same to be distributed by the Governors to loyal companies in these districts. Thus the full and powerful equipment of a standing negro army is to be provided for. In support of this design, the Herald says:

Wilson recounted four thousand murders in Texas since November 4th, and stated that more Union men have been murdered in the South since the 1st of January, 1867, than were killed at Gettysburg. He told of one disloyal Louisiana who boasted that he had plucked 120 Union men with his own hand at Opelousas. To this narration by the Senator no description can do justice. He was in his most God-fearing, liberty-loving vein, and delivered the fiction with a contempt for grammar and pronunciation which brought tears to the eyes of an open-eyed, intelligent centrist in the gallery.

Gov. Pease, Gen. Reynolds and the committee on Law, order and crime in Texas convention may as well hang up the fiddle and the bow. Mr. Wilson can do entire justice to the subject. A rapid emigration of "loyal men" will become necessary to supply the demand for martyr described by the veracious Wilson.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Fassenden, of Maine, said that he was in favor of allowing the organization of the militia in all the States lately in rebellion; and in his judgment, there was no State which had more need of militia than Texas.  
The bill, as it finally passed the Senate, contained the amendment offered by Mr. Edmunds, excepting Virginia, Texas and Mississippi. It is simply an act to repeal the law prohibiting the organization of the militia in the States lately in rebellion.

B. F. & W. S. BLEDSOE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
Cedarburg, Texas.  
REFERENCES:  
Judge Theo. Harrison, Waco Texas,  
Judge R. E. Baylor, Independence, Tex.,  
Gen. Joseph Wheeler, New Orleans,  
Goodbar & Gilson, Memphis, Tenn.,  
Gulld & Smith, Attorneys, Nashville, Tenn.,  
jan 9 1869.

NORTON & DEUTZ,  
Pay the highest price for  
Hides, Skins  
AND  
WOOL.  
Jan 9 1869.

Happy New Year to all,  
GREETING.  
SINON MENER & SON,  
SOAP MANUFACTURERS,  
Are prepared to fill orders for their Superior FAMILY and FANCY SOAPS, excelled by none in West Texas, with promptness and dispatch.  
Laredo Street, West of the San Pedro,  
San Antonio, Texas.  
Jan 9 1869.

St. Charles Belle.  
The subscribers call the attention of former purchasers and others, to this celebrated brand of Flour, that they have received another consignment and offer as low as the same grade of flour can be afforded.  
SAMPSON & TORREY.  
dec 31st.

City Cards.  
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 TRIMMLES.  
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 the Old Stand.  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.  
Nov. 13, 1868.

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,  
Shot Makers and Saddles Tools and Trimmings  
Saddles, Rings, &c.,  
Bridle Bits and Webbing,  
Oil Cloth, Hoses, Coffers, &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, Stone and Clothes Brushes,  
Perfumery and Lamps.  
Cott's Army and Navy Six Pistols,  
Powder, Shot and Caps, and all other articles in their line of business at low prices.  
Lundrell's Garden Seeds  
Always on hand.  
Sole Agents for Hering's Safe's; also, for  
Planer and Kayser's Sewing Machines.  
May 24, 1866.

PHILIP CONRAD,  
Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE  
and House Furnishing Goods, Matron  
Maker and Upholsterer.  
MAIN STREET,  
Next to Netto's Drug Store.  
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Mattresses; and offers his services for repairing furniture, paper hanging, curtain hanging, and carpeting.  
San Antonio, April 6th, 1869.

A. NETTE,  
Has just received a large stock of  
DRUGS,  
MEDICINES,  
PERFUMERIES and  
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS  
In fact all the leading articles, such as  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
that are usually kept in a  
First-Class Drug Store.  
The stock being selected by himself for  
his market.  
Hungarian Leeches.  
41-47

LEROUX & COSGROVE,  
TIN, SHEET IRON  
And Copper-Ware Manufacturers,  
And Dealers in Castings and Hollow-Ware  
of all descriptions. Wood and Willow-ware,  
Tin Plates, Black Tin Lead, Wire, Kettle  
sars, Copper and Brass, and a general as-  
sortment of Tinware, 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, Picanne,  
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 Machine. Messrs five  
minute less Cream Processors.  
And the Steel Spring Parlor Rocking Chair.  
Particular attention paid to the Manufacture  
of Tin-ware, Tin Roofing and Gutting.  
Our ambition is, quick sales and small profits.  
LEROUX & COSGROVE.  
may 19 1869.

LEIGH & DITTMAR,  
LAWYERS,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.  
OFFICE FREYER'S BUILDING ROOM NO. 15  
oct 17 1868.

Cards of City Merchants.  
A. MUEHL,  
IRON and BRASS  
MACHINE SHOP.  
All work done neatly and cheaply. All  
repairs of Machinery promptly executed,  
whether Brass or Iron.  
Shop on Press Street, on the river  
bank. (oct 10 1868)

DRESEL & BRIAN,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS  
Dry-Goods and Groceries,  
AND  
IMPORTERS OF  
California Wine.  
Alamo Plaza, opposite Menager's  
San Antonio, April 26, 1867. 1121st

Anderson & Bro.,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
San Antonio, Texas.  
Office, up stairs, Ross Building, on the  
Military Plaza. (oct 10 1868)

JACK COCKE,  
LAWYER.  
Office, west side of Military Plaza,  
near Court House. (nov 17 1868)

Dr. T. Templeman van der Hoeven  
OFFICE NEXT DOOR  
FLORES STREET  
may 12 1869.

DR. WEISSELBERG,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
OFFICE, at Netto's Drug Store,  
On Commerce Street  
San Antonio, Jan. 3rd, 1869.

Dr. F. HERFF,  
Respectfully announces to his friends,  
that he has removed his office to the city.  
Office, at Netto's Drug Store, on Commerce  
Street. (dec 10 1868)

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  
Tobacco Articles, Fine Cutlery,  
Miscellaneous Articles.  
THE INDELEIBLE PENCIL,  
Wholesale and Retail.  
The Latest Novels constantly  
on hand.  
Cards of all kinds.  
In fact a full assortment of everything pertaining  
to this line of business.  
All the Latest Newspapers, Magazines, etc.  
Music! Music! Music!!!  
A fine assortment on hand, and receiving  
NEW MUSIC every week. (dec 20 1868)

WAGNER & BUNNELL,  
Commerce Street, San Antonio,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Grocers  
Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Glass,  
Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware.  
oct 31 1868.

For Rent,  
A comfortable residence near the Convention,  
Irregular garden attached. For particulars  
apply to  
PEYTON SMYTHE,  
County Clerk's Office.  
jan 2 1869.

For Rent,  
A large irrigable garden on Flores street,  
Apply at the Auction Rooms of  
E. SAWYER & Co.  
oct 29 1868.

THE NEW BRANFELS  
Woolen Manufacturing Company,  
Is now prepared to fill orders for their Woolen  
goods, which are of superior quality.  
Colored and white blankets,  
Jenns and Kerseys,  
Tweeds, all wool.  
Write and enclose knitting yarn, and request  
the passage of the trade.  
F. MOURLAT,  
President  
oct 26 1868.

Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Texas

- MORGAN C. HAMILTON, of Travis, E. DEGENER, of Bexar, P. W. HALL, of Robertson, C. W. BRYANT, of Harris, A. BLEDSOE, of Dallas, G. W. WHITMORE, of Smith, J. W. TALBOT, of Williamson, B. F. WILLIAMS, of Colorado, N. PATTON, of McLennan, G. T. RUBY, of Galveston, M. H. GODDIN, of Polk county, DON CAMPBELL, of Marion county.

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Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, \$1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

The Proposed Constitution for our New State

We have before us a copy of the Constitution framed by the Western delegates for the proposed new State west of the Colorado. As this is simply a move to save time, a step as it were, in the right direction, without being a finished work, we will only glance at a few of its prominent features, reserving for a future time a more extended criticism.

The foundation of this instrument is the old constitution of Texas, under which the people lived happily for sixteen years before the rebellion. Upon this same foundation is built an admirable structure of organic law.

All that was good and progressive in the published constitution of the convention has been grafted into the new instrument before us, and many important improvements made, and new sections added.

The instrument, as a whole, is a master work, complete in every particular, and does credit to the Western delegates, being the result of their wisdom and industry—showing that they, at least, are determined to reconstruct as much of the State as it is possible to reconstruct.

The last clause of the Bill of Rights is a clincher to the whole of this important article, as well as a saving clause to the whole project of reconstruction, providing, as it does, that any attempt, either on the part of the Executive, Legislative, or Judicial departments of the State government to deprive any person or persons of their guaranteed civil or political rights, would be considered a violation of the compact under which the State would enter the Union.

With such a clause, "States Rights" are forever kept from destroying the authority of the National Government, and the Federal Government could at any time take charge of the government of the State if an attempt was made to do violence to the rights and liberties of any class of our citizens by reason of prejudice or malice, or for the sake of securing local power.

Such a clause ought to be incorporated in every State constitution in the Union, and it has fallen to the honor of the West Texas delegates to propose it. This clause alone would be a passport through the National Congress,

In the Legislative department some very important improvements are made over the old constitution, particularly in the subject of representation, and the payment of a salary to the members of the Legislature instead of a per diem.

The Capital is fixed at San Antonio, until the next general election after the year 1871, when the place for the permanent Capital shall be voted on.

The Judicial department is that proposed in the new constitution of the convention, modified and its objectionable features left out. The Judiciary is made appointive until the year 1880, when the people shall vote upon the question if the appointive system shall continue.

The Grand Jury system is dispensed with, and instead, the prosecution of offenses are made by information or presentment by the District Attorneys or Attorney General. This is a great reform as well as a great saving to the State.

The Justices of the Peace in each county, act as the County Court. All Probate business is done by the District Judges.

The death penalty is abolished. In all trials by Jury three-fourths of the jury can find a verdict.

In all civil suits, interest in the suit will not exclude the evidence of a person offering to testify.

The Executive department is almost a copy of the old constitution, only the office of Lieutenant Governor is dispensed with, and vacancy in the office of Governor is provided for by a succession to that position of the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A Militia is provided for; the only change over the old constitution is that none but registered voters shall be enrolled, and persons who have hitherto attempted to destroy the Government are excluded from holding commissions in the Militia.

The General Provisions is a most complete article, and deserves a more extended notice than we propose in this review. The 2d section disposes of, in a very concise manner, of the much vexed question of ab initio, and returns the people to the protection of those laws enacted prior to the rebellion with those modifications necessary for the altered state of things.

Section 19 protects the wife in her separate property more completely than heretofore.

Section 20 secures a homestead to the value of \$5,000 at the time of its destination, with a proviso that cuts off swindling and abuse of this liberal provision.

The Sections on taxation are just what are needed.

Section 30 restricts the Legislature to the enactment of general charters or acts of incorporation only, thus doing away with special legislation, the curse of the State.

Sections 35 and 37 make proper provisions for illegitimate children, and puts a check upon concubinage.

Section 38 makes provision for the complete registration of births, deaths, and marriage in every organized county.

Section 43 provides for exemplary damages in cases of homicide, to the surviving heirs.

Section 46 protects the rights of loyal people and their heirs who have been in any way wronged in the Courts during the rebellion or since by reason of prejudice or absence from the State.

Section 47 is death to straw bail, requiring persons going bail or security for another in the Courts to be worth the bail they offer.

Section 49 secures all debts from limitation during the rebellion and until the acceptance of the constitution by Congress.

Section 50 abolishes Usury laws.

Section 52 provides for the making of laws to protect the stock-raising interest, and for the inspection of fides and cattle sold in the State.

We have thus sketched out some of the prominent new features of the proposed constitution. The other Articles in relation to Franchise, Public Schools, Immigration, and Railroads, we shall publish in full with comments when necessary. They are, in our opinion, the very best that could have been proposed, and will bear a close inspection and searching discussion. If our division measure succeeds, then we shall lay the entire constitution before our readers, with appropriate remarks. Its framers may see cause to altar or

modify some of its parts, before it is submitted as the instrument upon which the people of the West must vote. Therefore it is wise to wait.

The question of franchise is so intensely interesting that we are glad our delegates have been able to agree upon a plan, so wise, so just, so generous and so defensible; and one which must meet the approval of all loyal men. We will therefore devote a separate article to this branch of the work before us.

Debate in the Convention upon the Division Question.

MR. RUBY—MR. CHAIRMAN:

I have listened with a great deal of attention to the argument of the several gentlemen who have discussed the majority report now before the committee, with the substitute subsequently introduced by the member from Nueces, and the points advanced by them, would seem to be these: The non-enforcement of the reconstruction acts; the enforcement of the same and the utter futility of said acts in the rendition of the State from its present deplorable condition of anarchy and misrule.

The very able Chairman of the majority report, Mr. Burnett, in stating the reason for his conclusions in said report, with which, by the way, no Republican member of this body disagrees, said quite cogently that the testimony of the late Commanding General and the present Provisional Governor, were enough in themselves, without the additional labor of his committee, in examining witnesses and papers, to furnish irrefutable arguments for his position (in the report) while admitting nothing as to the efficacy of the reconstruction acts in Texas, the report inferentially assumes those acts to be nugatory, and therefore asks a supplemental law by Congress, conferring upon this Convention the legislative authority of the State, and together with the provisional Governor, to appoint and remove all incumbents herein, and to the purpose, the General Government is asked the abrogation of the test oath. The absurdity of the last request has been sufficiently illustrated by the argument of the gentleman from Cleburne.

Passing on then, Mr. Chairman, to the remarks of the last named speaker, I find his agreement with the gentleman from Houston, as to the non-enforcement of the reconstruction acts, while he does not go so far as to allege those acts to be powerless; on the contrary, Judge Evans emphatically asserts that the enforcement of these wise measures of Congress, arrested as was their intent, by a loyal Executive, will produce the speedy reconstruction of the country. The material point, with which I differ with the gentleman, is the submission to the people of a Constitution framed by the Convention now, or a short time hence. I claim, sir, that were it possible for this body to frame an organic law consonant with the feelings of the mass of loyal voters in the State, that for months to come it would be absolutely impossible to obtain a fair expression thereof; such is the terrorism inaugurated by the disaffected element among us. Besides, sir, the temper of the debate has conclusively shown that this body as a unit, representing different sections and different interests, cannot frame a Constitution that will suit the at present qualified voters of the State.

West of the Colorado, as has been well said by the gentleman from Nueces, there exists a large loyal element, whose ideas and necessities demand a fundamental law, strictly Republican and liberal in its character. Where immigration interests will not accept of any provision in their Constitution that shall be illiberal or restrictive towards any class of the loyal citizens of our country. But whose principles, embodying justice and equal rights, seek their establishment in measure as once conducive to their wealth and prosperity. With the knowledge of this fact before us, I would ask, gentlemen, whether the people of that section of the State, the other side of the Colorado, representing largely too, the newly enfranchised citizen, would accept a Constitution embodying the features of the present engrossed work of this body, with its intolerance and pandering to the gross laws of a mobocratic government.

The able and eloquent gentleman from Brazoria has truly said that, though technically representing but a few counties in this body, yet he does not that as a barrier to his right to speak for the people of the entire State. Reasoning thus, he surely can and will appreciate the position of Western Texas, with due deference to the wishes of his immediate friends, must decide favorably to the petition of this portion of his constituency. I speak, now, Mr. Chairman, more particularly of Western Texas because I desire to come at once to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Nueces, which I most heartily endorse.

The member from Travis, whom I may not unaptly style the Mirabeau of this Convention, in his usual impassioned manner has endorsed the conclusions of this Majority report, but with its resolutions he expresses his total dissent; and while he takes occasion—as always latterly—to controvert the views of the eminent member from Brazoria as to the non-enforcement of the Reconstruction acts, roundly asserting that they have been under the late administration fully enforced; to the letter, he fails to show the cause of the present, to say the least, anomalous condition of affairs here. Why anarchy prevails? And who is responsible therefor? Perhaps the gentleman in his haste to relieve a worthy soldier from the charge of weakness overstepped the bounds of his accustomed prudence. Certainly he, while stating the Reconstruction laws to have been carried out to the letter, has, at the same time, conveyed to the minds of his hearers that these Acts are not sufficient in themselves for the redemption of civil government in Texas.

Of course the member from Travis roundly berated the substitute, and was especially sarcastic in his remarks on the views of the members from Western Texas who advocate division, characterizing their section as "a land of vast agricultural and mineral resources, abounding in cayotes and horned frogs." The ridicule though keen could have no weight against the intelligence and disposition of the people west of the Colorado, nor the fact of their ability to speedily reconstruct on a soundly loyal basis.

I have said the gentleman from Travis may not unaptly be termed the Mirabeau of this Convention; but, unlike his remarkable prototype, who, in his desire to promote the interests of his country, accepted the overthrow of a monied oligarchy, to the end that the revolution then begun of the people against their oppressors might culminate in the blending of anti-

quistic and distinct classes in the body politic in one harmonious whole, insuring without sacrifice of principle a happy settlement to the then existing state of affairs in Liberty, Justice, and Equality.

I say, sir, that the gentleman from Travis, unlike this grand historical French character, instead of receiving the odium of an antagonistic aristocracy, as no sacrifice of principle, and the rather to the furtherance of the nation's ideas of loyalty and political equality, chose to concede full political rights to men who are yet unrepentant rebels, who regard the Government as an usurper, the wise measure has been adopted to perpetuate and even itself so outrageous, to be met with a sullen compliance; an "ill-disguised hate," and whenever to be dared, and possible, an open and contemptuous disregard; and whose rage, venting itself on defenseless white and black Unionists, illustrates too atrociously the utter feudalism of their purpose.

I am aware, sir, of the influence of wealth, custom and social position on the minds of men who have heretofore been accustomed to receive the homage of such; and I can judge somewhat, how difficult it is for prominent leaders in the Republican party in the State, to resist the allurements of a class rebellion and disfranchisement, to be sure, but possessing all these requirements; and keep their faith inflexibly set on Justice and their hearts tied down to the interests of that class of loyalists, humble, though they be, who are the stay of loyalty in the State. This, sir, is difficult.

But their onward will be commensurate to the sufferings of social and political ostracism that gentlemen now endure, and though for the moment the way be tortuous and dark, the future is gleaming with the bright brilliancy of a glorious reality. Loyalty must govern what loyalty has preserved. We cannot forget though much is said of magnanimity to fallen foes, that one so generous he should be just. Is it magnanimous, Sir, in any one of the prominent leaders of the Union party here to jeopardize in the interest of a known enemy, the claims to suffrage and political equality of a class trusting and true, unflinching in their devotion to the government? Is it generous in any of our leaders, and more especially in those who claim to be actuated by ideas of chivalry and honor, to threaten the newly enfranchised citizen with a forfeiture of his privilege, with extermination, if he forgets not the first law of nature, self preservation; and act therefore with parties whose interests in the government, the sovereignty of the Union are blended with his? And in this connection, Sir, permit me to add, that I have observed with pain a disposition on the part of some here who theoretically believe in the manhood of the newly enfranchised citizen, to act practically towards him as if he were but a slight remove from the brute. This is especially remarked in their deportment towards some of the representatives of this class on this floor, which has been so offensive as to occasion the surprise of those even who openly avow an aristocracy of color. Now, Sir, is this just to themselves or the great party of progress to which they belong? To go on with this question of suffrage, waving for the moment all feelings of patriotism, devotion to the government, etc., and placing the advocacy of this subject where it may not improperly be placed, on a purely selfish personal consideration. What reason, let me ask, has any gentleman prominent as a leader in the Republican party to-day, to expect in the event of the disfranchisement becoming the policy of the government tomorrow, any power or place other than of a mere follower? Prominent examples but recently given furnish sad commentaries on this head.

In the discussion of exciting topics like these we are apt, I know, sir, to utter words in debate that may reflect, perhaps unjustly, on honest gentlemen. If I have said ought to occasion offense to any Republican in this body, I do most humbly ask pardon; for if I have any interest that is dear to me as a man, it is that of the unity of the Republican party in this State. Let us quit mere side issues and confine ourselves to the question of reconstruction, in the speediest possible and safest manner. We cannot afford at this time to make any concessions to avowed enemies.

In behalf of the newly enfranchised citizen, with whom I am identified, I ask gentlemen to remember we cannot afford to sacrifice the rights of any class of loyalists. We are mutually dependent on each other. The loyal whites of the State need the help of the blacks, and the latter look to the former to conduct them to the rock of enduring liberty and prosperity. Consider we, then, in an impersonal manner, the advantages presented at this opportune moment in Division. The known will of a large portion of the people in soliciting the matter, and the hard fact staring us in the face, of the impossibility of reconstruction otherwise.

No doubt it is somewhat hard, sir, for certain gentlemen whose interests are centered about Austin, who deem this beautiful little city so finely adorned by nature, and so poorly by man; with its handsome streets, its excellent walks, its beautiful capital grounds, so artistically and pleasantly laid out, is the city of the State, to have a division line that will probably place them in a locality as to other parts of the new State, undesirable and unwieldy; but they should remember that the pleasant journey to the Capitol at present, its accessibility to the rest of the State, has contributed much to this feeling. No doubt these same gentlemen, feeling their ability to govern, dislike much to relinquish the reins, to them, but I beg them to remember that the people in West Texas will have many offices that they will have difficulty to fill, and without doubt their preference will have precedence. Certainly the rest of the State advocating division will not strongly object to the other holders at this point being included in the proposed new State West of the Colorado.

Looking at the organ of the gentleman who by virtue of living in this city claim to be the head and front of the Republican party in the State, those who believe "I'll stay certain"; I find in its issue of this morning an article on Gen. Davis, the distinguished president officer of this body, wherein occurs this language: "Gen. Davis"—"his private character is pure and above reproach and he let it not possess the genius and eloquence of Gov. Hamilton he was endowed with fair abilities which had been cultivated by laborious study until he stood in the front ranks of the second rate men of the State."

How refreshing and gushing ingenuously, sir, is this encomium! How thankful ought the great soldier of Texas feel for so pleasing a commendation from the Mogul of the Republican party of Texas. And when this organ further says, that only the course of Gen. Davis in endorsing Ab initio and division of the State prevented him from having the suffrage of the party for Governor after the passage of the reconstruction acts, surely our General should bow his head in penitence and sorrow and his friends offer him their warmest sympathies and condolence in his loss of a powerful supporter. We, sir, it ought to be a consolation to us that the brain of the State is due to Gen. Davis the credit of being a second rate man even

Admirable compliment! The majority in this convention should feel especially honored in being supposed capable of electing a second rate man to preside over it. Just conceive how narrow was an escape from selecting a third or fourth rate man for that position like Douglas in the estimation of this paper the most of us are considered. Really it is very pleasant to oneself pride as a consolation, it has so delicately handled by one of our official journals.

But to continue. The negro is said by some to be a very unreliable element of strength to the Republican party, that lacking political sense he would vote under a monied or violent persecutor even for his own degradation and enslavement. So gentlemen who are fond of asserting these assertions I have this to say; the negro, if we take his ability to labor and provide homes for himself has dispersed one theory of these same speakers and that with freedom he would starve and perish not being sensible enough to take care of himself. The general government put the gun in his hand and he made and is now an excellent soldier; weighed by capacity, endurance and courage he will compare favorably with any other class of beings similarly situated. If he has succumbed to the spirit of intolerance and murder which exists largely in this State to-day, have not unclean white men done the same? Where then exists his unreliability? His fitness to be trusted as a tower of strength for the Republican party, his own political salvation? The newly enfranchised class have been sufficiently proud, sir, to demonstrate the futility of the assertions of their vilifiers. To those of the disaffected class who are anxiously solicitous to again control the political destinies of the State the general government has marked out in explicit terms the means by which they may obtain their object. These are: repentance and fruits thereof. Accept in good faith the equality of all men under the law; labor to ensure peace by an observance of order; treat the negro as a man and a citizen; regard the government as a paramount power throwing into oblivion the heresies of State Rights and secession and there will be no longer need of fears as to the prosperous future of the entire people.

Sale of Condemned Subsistence Stores.

Office Depot A. C. S. 7 San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 12th, 1869. At the Commissary Buildings in this city, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

Tuesday, January 19th, 1869.

Will be sold the following articles of condemned Subsistence Stores, viz: 4155 pounds Hard Bread. 400 pounds Rice. 100 pounds Peas. 100 pounds Hominy. Terms—Cash, in Government funds. HERMAN SCHREINER, First Lieut. 20th Inf., & A. C. S. Jan 12th 1869.

Consignment. 5,000 Bushels Mexican WHEAT in store and to arrive. For sale by sept 20th 1869. H. GRENET.

Horses! Horses!! Horses!!! FOR CAVALRY.

For Cavalry horses, delivered in San Antonio, on King's contract, subject to inspection, I will pay One Hundred Dollars. R. W. PEAY, Alamo Stables. Jan 12th 1869.

AUCTION!!!

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF ASSORTED MERCHANDISE, By DAVID FRIEDLANDER & CO., On Saturday, January 16, At 10 o'clock, at their AUCTION ROOMS, in lots to suit both city and country trade. Comprising 250 lots of

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Woollens, Satinets, Cottonades, Ready-made Clothing, and very full and complete lines of Men's Furnishing Goods.

ALSO, Dress Goods, Shawls, Ladies and Misses Hoop-skirts. A splendid line of Wool and Cotton Hosiery, Carpeting, Table Covers, and a full assortment of

FANCY GOODS, including Ribbons, Trimmings, Albums, Ladies' Combs, Bachelors, Bitticles, Carving Sets, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Pipes, Snuff Boxes, Mirrors, &c., &c.

ALSO, A special and attractive line of Ladies' Shoes. A full assorted line of Boy's Hats.

ALSO: 550 Pieces Hardware. No postponement will occur in hour or date. This sale presents a Catalogue which is complete and desirable assortment, in rarely equalled, and we cordially invite the attention of Dealers and Jobbers.

To arrive and for subsequent sale by Auction, 1400 choice grain lands. DAVID FRIEDLANDER & CO. Jan 12th 1869.

Soap, Soap, Soap, P. C. TAYLOR,

Wishes to inform the citizens of Texas, that he is turning out from his New Factory, a better article of Family Soap than has ever been manufactured in this State, and equal to any in the world. East, West, South or North. Said Soap was unanimously awarded the Diploma at the San Antonio Agricultural Fair, by a committee of ladies and gentlemen, as the best family Soap, and will be sold as low as common soap.

Look out for the brand, P. C. TAYLOR, on every bar. The following Wholesale Merchants are duly authorized agent in San Antonio and will sell at Factory prices: Zork & Griesenbeck, Goldfrank, Frank & Co., F. Gross & Co., Th. Schlemmer, Wagner & Rimmel, Rhodius & Co., Bennett & Minter.

I will spare no pains to keep it the best in the market. All orders promptly attended to. P. C. TAYLOR. dec 25th 1868.

Plows & Plows!! Plows!!!

Banpeon & Torrey have received another shipment of those celebrated Plows which took the Premium at the Industrial Exhibition in St. Louis, Mo. Jan 11th 1869.

Local Intelligence.

Entertainment

AT THE CASINO HALL, Saturday Night, Jan. 16th, 1869.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXPRESS.] Division Carried in Committee of the Whole.

Prevented from becoming Law by Call of the House.

DAVIS SUBSTITUTE BOUND TO CARRY.

AUSTIN, Texas, January 13, 10 P. M. 1869.

To Editors San Antonio Express:

Davis' substitute carried in committee of the whole by 10 majority; also resolution to send delegation to Washington.

AUSTIN, Texas, January 13, 10 P. M. 1869.

A. NETTE and MAJOR MOORE:

The following resolutions reported by the committee of the whole:

1st. That in the opinion of this Convention, the State of Texas ought to be subdivided into States of more convenient size.

2nd. Copy be sent to Congress. 3rd. Elect six delegates to Washington.

The house, under a call of the house prevented from acting.

(Signed) E. DEGENER.

Our New Type.

We have received an entire new outfit for the Express and hereafter it will be one of the best printed papers in the country.

We have every thing but the patronage to make the Express excel!

Name of our new State.

Our State so far has gone by the name of "West Texas". There are many beautiful names which would be more appropriate than "West Texas."

We once proposed the name of "Lincoln" in honor of President Lincoln, a name which commands abroad the homage of the world.

There is an old Indian name said to have been the first ever known for western Texas. "Teasta" which would be a good name.

For Advertisements.

SALE OF Valuable Lands!!

The property of George W. Caldwell, Bankrupt.

Surrendered by said Bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors.

Will be offered for sale, before the court-house door of Bexar county, in the city of San Antonio, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, January 27, 1869.

One league of land in Jackson county, originally granted to B. J. White, being league No. 1, on Carancawa creek, adjoining and east of League No. 12.

One-half interest in the E. half of the S. E. quarter of Section 26, in township 42 of Range 6 W, in District of lands subject to sale in St. Louis, Mo., as per patent issued to George Muller, containing 20 acres.

300 Acres of land, in Llano county, Tex. as survey No. 442, District No. 7, Fisher and Miller's Colony.

Also, a lot of notes and open accounts, due Caldwell, Edmunds & Co., transferred to G. W. Caldwell, and by him surrendered. Titles and Stamps at purchaser's expense.

P. DE CORDOVA, Official Assignee. Austin, Jan. 5, 1869. (d)Jan 15-27 wt.

JUST RECEIVED,

A lot of Cultivators, Spades and Shovels of all descriptions.

California Clover Seed, Tobacco and every thing the Farmer needs, at jan 13d wt.

ALL KINDS OF Blacksmith's Tools and Anvils.

Jan 14d wt. E. SAWYER & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.

MARKETS.

New York Market.

New York, Jan. 13.

Gold opened at 135 1/2

Cotton active; 1 cent better, sales 10,000 at 29 1/2.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, Jan. 13.

Cotton middling 27 1/2 and 27 1/4, sales 14,000 bales, receipts 4,997 bales, exports 1,912.

Gold 135.

FOR SALE.

And to be bought lower than anywhere.

80,000 pounds Iron.

10,000 pounds Mill Iron.

8,000 pounds refined Steel.

A fine lot of Cutlery.

20 Crates Crockery.

25,000 dozen Handkerchiefs.

20 dozen Hats.

Jan 13d wt. E. SAWYER & CO.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of Bexar County, from September 20th, 1867, to December 31st, 1868.

Table with columns for item description and amount. Includes items like Sal. Amount paid, salaries and per diem of Officers, Rents for Court-house, Jury Rooms, etc.

Total, \$15,232,56.5-6

of which amount \$5,267.51 are specie converted into currency at 143,

Total United States Currency, \$12,456.70

Amount received from all sources, 16,967.10

Total, \$1,528.60

WM. W. GAMBLE, County Judge, Bexar County.

Attest: PRYTON SMYTHE, County Clerk, Bexar County.

Lost.

On Tuesday afternoon, between San Antonio and Divine's rancho, a medium size double barreled shot gun. Any information leading to the recovery or the delivery of the gun, at Story's Livery Stable, will be liberally rewarded.

Jan 14d wt. A. L. WALLACE.

Attention! Attention!!

As we will wind up our business within two months, we

LOVENSTEIN & Co., offer our entire stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS, &c., &c.

At prices below New York cost.

Special attention of dealers is called to this rare chance, they should examine our stock before purchasing.

nov 3d wt.)

KORNIGHEIM & Co., MAIN PLAZA,

OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid Fall Stock of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASIMERE, &c., &c.

apr 12d wt

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE!! Large and well assorted Invoyes.

Just received by H. ORENET. nov 27d wt.

BUTTER! BUTTER!! 100 Firlins Best Goshen. For sale low by H. ORENET. nov 27d wt.

SAN ANTONIO STEAM

Cracker and Candy Factory,

Schmitt & Duerler,

Commerce and Market Street,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

CRACKERS

Of all kinds in quantities to suit purchasers.

Candies

Of pure loaf sugar in boxes of 10, 25 and 50 pounds.

CONFECTIONERIES,

WEDDING AND BALL CAKES,

made to order. Soda, Mineral and Sarsaparilla waters in fountains and bottles.

All kinds of Soda Water Apparatus constantly on hand.

Jan 3d wt.

Proposals for Corn.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Austin, Texas, January 6th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

In duplicate will be received at this office until Friday, February 5th, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermasters Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31st, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract and continued in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Bvt. Maj. General CANBY, J. A. POTTER, Bvt. Brig. Gen. & Chf. Qr. Mr. 5th Mil. Dist. Jan. 10d wt.

Proposals for Corn.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Austin, Texas, January 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

In duplicate, will be received at this office until Saturday, February 13th, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermasters Department at Camp Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required, until June 30th, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continued in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Bvt. Maj. General CANBY, J. A. POTTER, Bvt. Brig. Gen. & Chf. Qr. Mr. 5th Mil. Dist. Jan. 10d wt.

Proposals for Corn.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,

Office, Chief Quartermaster, Austin, Texas, January 6th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

In duplicate will be received at this office until Friday, February 5th, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermasters Department at Fort Stockton, Texas, with such quantity of corn as may be required, until May 31st, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continued in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Stockton, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Bvt. Maj. General CANBY, J. A. POTTER, Bvt. Brig. Gen. & Chf. Qr. Mr. 5th Mil. Dist. Jan. 10d wt.

Administrator's Notice.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Bexar.

All persons having claims against the estate of J. D. Robinson, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, to the undersigned, to whom letters of administration for the settlement of said estate, were granted by the Probate Court of said county, at its November term, A. D. 1868.

A. O. COOLEY, Administrator.

Jan 6d wt.)

Proposals for Lime and Charcoal.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Austin, Texas, January 5th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

In duplicate, will be received at this office, until Monday, January 26th, 1869, at 12 M., for supplying the Quartermasters Department at San Antonio, Texas, with such quantity of Lime and Charcoal as may be required during the year 1869.

Lime and Charcoal to be of first quality, subject to a rigid inspection.

Bids will be entertained for either of the above articles.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continued in such quantities and at such times as the receiving officer may require.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Lime and Charcoal," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Bvt. Major General CANBY, J. A. POTTER, Bvt. Brigadier General & C. Q. M. 5th Military District.

Jan 10d wt.

PIPES,

Meerschaum, Briar-Root, Ferrolaine, Clay

Indian Rubber pipes, Pipe stems, pipe

clappers, pipe-cases, pipe joints,

dec 11d wt.) E. PENTENRIEDER.

Livery and Sale Stables.

East Side Alamo Plaza, San Antonio Texas.

G. WILLIE PEAY & CO.,

Having purchased all the right, title and interest of the firm heretofore existing under the style of Spangler & Peay, will continue the business at the old stand.

Returning thanks for former patronage, we hope to merit in future, the confidence of the public.

Mules and Horses bought and sold at reasonable rates. nov. 13'69 dtf.

A. SARTOR, JR.,

COMMERCE STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

HARDWARE,

Carpenters Tools, Ploughs, Agricultural Implements, Paints, Oils, Window Glass.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES, warranted for one year.

STEEL AND PLATED SPECTACLES.

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

GROCERIES.

October 23rd, 1868, dtf.

WESTWARD, HO!!!

FAST EXPRESS MAIL FOR

EL PASO.

THROUGH IN SIX AND A HALF DAYS.

Passengers leave San Antonio on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., for EL PASO, via Houston, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Mason, Fort McKavitt, Fort Concho, Camp Charlotte, Fort Stockton and Fort Quitman.

FOR CHIHUAHUA.

Passengers leaving on Wednesdays connect at Fort Stockton with the Stage for

PRESIDIO DEL NORTE.

Passengers leave San Antonio on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, A. M. for

Eagle Pass and Fort Clark.

Via Comstock, New Fountain, Dhanis and Uvalde.

Fare Reduced.

These routes have been newly stocked and the FARE REDUCED to the unprecedented low price of 15 cents Currency, per mile.

T. G. WILLIAMS, Agent, at Steele & Williams, No. 200 Commerce Street. San Antonio, Texas, October 16, 1868. dtf.

J. H. KAMPMANN,

ARCHITECT & BUILDER,

Is prepared to contract for all kinds of Mason Work, Stone cutting, Carpenter Work, Plastering and Painting.

J. H. KAMPMANN'S

NEW DOOR, SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

The undersigned having completed his new Factory, in which all work is done by Machinery and Steam power, is prepared to make at the shortest notice

Doors, Windows, Blinds and Millings of every description. Shipping and Finishing Lumber, Making 1 inch and 1/2 inch Flooring, and all other articles connected with the Carpenter Business. Seasoned Lumber, White and Yellow Pine and Louisiana Swamp Cypress constantly on hand.

ALSO SAWING ROCK BY STEAM POWER.

ALL ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

OFFICE--On Hempden Street, near the Alamo. March 13d dtf. J. H. KAMPMANN.

SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL BANK

Designated Depository Financial Agents of the United States

Capital \$125,000.

G. W. BRACKENRIDGE, President. T. H. STRIBLING, Vice President.

DIRECTORS: L. ZORK, T. H. STRIBLING, E. DEGENER, E. PENTENRIEDER, A. NETTE, D. BELL, G. W. BRACKENRIDGE.

Collections made on all accessible points and remitted promptly. JNO. T. BRACKENRIDGE, Cashier.

ZORK & GRIESENBECK,

Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Wines, Brandies, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Fancy Goods, &c., &c. &c.

