

San Antonio Express

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

NO. 32.

The Convention
in session at the State Capital, Austin, Texas,
ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

CAPITOL, AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 16, 1869.
Convention met pursuant to adjournment; roll called; quorum present. Prayer by Chaplain.

Journal of yesterday read and adopted.

Mr. Buffington moved to suspend the rules to take up the declaration respecting the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Buffington offered the following amendment at the end of 3d Section:

"Provided further that the State shall have a lien upon all the additional road built by said company."

The question recurred upon the adoption of the amendment.

It was adopted.

The question recurred upon the final passage of the declaration as amended; the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yea—Messrs. Adams, Armstrong of Lamar, Board, Bryant of Harris, Buffington, Burnett, Carter, Evans of Titus, Flanigan, W. Flanigan, Fleming, Gaston, Gray, Hamilton of Travis, Harn, Horne, Johnson of Harrison, Jordan, Kendall, Keuchler, Long, Mullens, Monroe, Newcomb, Patten, Pedigo, Ruby, Scott, Slanahan, Smith, Varnell, Vaughan, Whitmore, Wright—38.

Nay—Messrs. Armstrong of Jasper, Bell, Bellinger, Bryant of Grayson, Cole, Evans of McLennan, Fleming, Gaston, Hamilton of Travis, Harris, Harn, Horne, Kealy, Keigwin, Leib, Mackey, McWashington, Morse, Mundine, Phillips of San Augustine, Posey, Rogers, Schutze, Sorrel, Stockbridge, Summer, Thomas, Varnell, Watrous, Wilson of Brazoria, Wilson of Milam—Wright—43.

Nay—Messrs. President, Armstrong of Jasper, Bell, Bellinger, Bryant of Grayson, Cole, Evans of McLennan, Fleming, Gaston, Hamilton of Travis, Harris, Harn, Horne, Kealy, Keigwin, Leib, Mackey, McWashington, Morse, Mundine, Phillips of San Augustine, Posey, Rogers, Schutze, Sorrel, Stockbridge, Summer, Thomas, Varnell, Watrous, Wilson of Brazoria, Wilson of Milam—Wright—38.

So the Convention rejected the declaration.

The President announced that the business next in order was the report of the special committee, praying that the criminal court of said county be abolished, and asked its reference to the Committee on Judiciary.

It was so ordered.

Mr. Davis, of Nueces, presented a petition from Refugio County, asking a removal of the county seat, and asked its reference to the committee on Counties and County Boundaries.

It was so referred.

Also a declaration in relation to the Corpus Christi Ship channel, and asked its reference to the committee on Internal Improvements.

It was so ordered.

Mr. Monroe introduced the following declaration:

Whereas on the 2nd day of February, 1865 the Courthouse of Houston county was destroyed by fire, and said county is without a suitable building in which to hold its courts, and said county is unable to build a Courthouse without being permitted to levy a special tax for that purpose, therefore

Be it declared, By the people of Texas, in Convention assembled, that the Police Court of Houston county, in said State, be and is hereby authorized to levy a sufficient ad valorem tax on all property situated in said county to build a courthouse suitable for said county, to be erected in the town of Crockett, the county seat thereof; said tax to be collected in the same manner as other taxes due counties are now authorized and required by law to be collected, and that the tax may be levied for one, two or three years at the discretion of said Police Court of said county, and that this ordinance take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Monroe moved a suspension of the rules to take up the declaration.

Rules suspended.

Resolution read a third time and passed.

Mr. Flanigan introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter thirty-five members shall form a quorum for business.

Mr. Stockbridge introduced a declaration, which was read by capitation and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Thomas introduced the following declaration:

Whereas, The question of a division of the State has consumed much of the time of this Convention, and, Wherefore, it is declared by the

friends of division that a majority of the people of Texas favor the measure. Therefore,

Be it resolved, By the delegates of the people, in Convention assembled, that Major General commanding this district be and he is hereby requested to cause polls to be opened at the different county sites, throughout this State, on the first Monday in March next, for the purpose of testing the sense of the people on the question of a division of the State, and that the result of the election so held be certified to Congress in lieu of any action of the Convention or any expression of opinion on its part as to whether the people do or do not desire such division.

Mr. Patten moved to reject the declaration, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yea—Messrs. President, Adams, Armstrong of Lamar, Bledsoe, Board, Bryant of Harris, Buffington, Butler, Burnett, Carter, Curtis, Degen, Downing, Evans of Titus, Fayle, W. Flanigan, Gray, Hamilton of Bastrop, Hunt, Johnson of Harrison, Jordan, Kendall, Keuchler, Long, Mullens, Monroe, Newcomb, Patten, Pedigo, Ruby, Scott, Slanahan, Smith, Varnell, Vaughan, Whitmore, Wright—38.

Nay—Messrs. Armstrong of Jasper, Bell, Bellinger, Bryant of Grayson, Cole, Evans of McLennan, Fleming, Gaston, Hamilton of Travis, Harris, Harn, Horne, Kealy, Keigwin, Leib, Mackey, McWashington, Morse, Mundine, Phillips of San Augustine, Posey, Rogers, Schutze, Sorrel, Stockbridge, Summer, Thomas, Varnell, Watrous, Wilson of Brazoria, Wilson of Milam—Wright—43.

So the Convention rejected the declaration.

The President announced that the business next in order was the report of the special committee, reporting an alteration of rule 55, governing the convention.

Mr. Schutze raised the point of order that the business in order was upon the report of the committee on immigration made the special order fixed for 11 o'clock to-day.

The chair decided that the hour of 11 o'clock not having arrived the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. Schutze appealed from the decision of the Chair, and upon the question shall the decision of the chair stand as the decision of the House, the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yea—40. Nay—29.

So the Decision of the Chair was sustained.

The President announced that the hour had arrived to take up the special order of the day fixed for 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, which was the report of the committee on immigration, incorporating the Liverpool and Texas Steamship company, limited.

On motion the reading was dispensed with.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the declaration.

Mr. Degener presented the following protest, and asked permission to have it spread on the Journal of the convention:

COMMITTEE ROOM, Jan. 16, 1869.

Hon R. J. Davis, President Convention:

Sir: The undersigned Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, most respectfully represents that in the minority report on the Liverpool and Texas Steamship company, the reasons why he consider the scheme highly objectionable were not enumerated, because he believes that the document as reported was ample evidence against itself to render further comment unnecessary.

For the purpose, however, of preventing his name being mixed at any future period with this scheme, in case it should succeed, he here-with solemnly protests against the same, and prays that this, his protest, be spread upon the minutes.

Very respectfully, E. DEGENER.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the declaration, the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yea—29. Nay—31.

So the convention refused to adopt the declaration.

Mr. Summer on motion was excused from voting.

The President announced the business in order was the consideration of the resolution amending rule 55 of the convention.

Mr. Hamilton of Travis moved the convention adjourn till Monday

morning 10 o'clock, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yea—30. Nay—37.

So the convention refused to adjourn.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the amendment to rule 55.

Mr. Summer moved a call of the House. Call sustained by the following delegates:

Messrs. Bryant of Grayson, Hamilton of Travis, Mackey, Stockbridge, Leib, Keigwin, Posey, Watrous, Mundine, Fleming, Wilson of Brazoria, Williams, Bell, Phillips of San Augustine, Cole, Bellinger, Schutze, Horn, Armstrong of Jasper—20.

Mr. McCormick moved that the visitors be requested to withdraw while the house was under a call.

Carried.

Mr. Hamilton of Travis moved

that the convention adjourn till Monday morning at 10 o'clock, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yea—28. Nay—43.

So the convention refused to adjourn.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the resolutions reported by the committee of the Whole on the condition of the State. The yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yea—Messrs. President, Adams, Armstrong of Lamar, Bledsoe, Board, Bryant of Harris, Buffington, Butler, Burnett, Carter, Curtis, Degen, Downing, Evans of Titus, Fayle, Flanigan, Gray, Hamilton of Bastrop, Hunt, Johnson of Harrison, Jordan, Kendall, Keuchler, Long, Mullens, Monroe, Newcomb, Patten, Pedigo, Ruby, Scott, Slanahan, Smith, Varnell, Vaughan, Whitmore, Wright—38.

Nay—Messrs. Armstrong of Jasper, Bell, Bellinger, Brown, Cole, Evans of McLennan, Flanigan W., Fleming, Gaston, Hamilton of Travis, Harris, Harn, Horne, Kealy, Keigwin, Leib, Mackey, McCormick, McWashington, Morse, Mundine Phillips Posey, Rogers, Schutze, Sorrel, Stockbridge, Summer, Thomas, Watrous, Williams, Wilson of Brazoria, Wilson of Milam—33.

So the substitute was adopted.

Mr. Patten moved a suspension of the rules to put resolution on its third reading and final passage, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yea—Messrs. President, Adams, Armstrong of Lamar, Bledsoe, Board, Bryant of Harris, Buffington, Butler, Burnett, Curtis, Degen, Downing, Evans of Titus, Fayle, Flanigan, Gray, Hamilton of Bastrop, Hunt, Johnson of Harrison, Jordan, Kendall, Keuchler, Long, Mullens, Monroe, Newcomb, Patten, Pedigo, Ruby, Scott, Slanahan, Smith, Varnell, Vaughan, Whitmore, Wright—42.

Nay—Messrs. Armstrong of Jasper, Bell, Bellinger, Brown, Cole, Evans of McLennan, Flanigan W., Fleming, Gaston, Hamilton of Travis, Harris, Harn, Horne, Kealy, Keigwin, Leib, Mackey, McCormick, McWashington, Morse, Mundine Phillips Posey, Rogers, Schutze, Sorrel, Stockbridge, Summer, Thomas, Watrous, Williams, Wilson of Brazoria, Wilson of Milam—33.

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So the substitute was adopted.

Mr. Bryant of Grayson refused to vote and retired to the lobby.

The President directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to conduct Mr. Bryant to his seat.

Mr. Bryant of Grayson resumed his seat and tendered his resignation.

On motion of Mr. Flanigan, Mr. Bryant's resignation was accepted.

Pending the above call of the yeas and nays, Mr. Cole refused to vote.

A motion to excuse Mr. Bryant of Grayson was lost.

Mr. Bryant of Grayson refused to vote and retired to the lobby.

The President directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Mr. Cole.

Pending this call of the yeas and nays, Mr. Hamilton of Travis, also refused to vote.

A motion to excuse Mr. Hamilton from voting was lost.

Mr. Hamilton still refusing to vote the President by direction of the House, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take Mr. Hamilton into custody.

Pending his arrest, Mr. Hamilton stated that his arrest would defeat the object to break a quorum, that he and his friends had in view, and asked that his vote be recorded.

Leave granted.

Pending the announcement of the result, Mr. Cole signifying his willingness to vote, was on motion released from custody, and his vote recorded.

The President announced that the business before the house was the engrossment of the resolution reported by the committee of the Whole on the condition of the State.

Mr. Hamilton, of Bastrop, moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Thomas rose to a point of order, insisting that the vote should first be taken upon the substitute offered by him yesterday.

The point of order not sustained by the President.

Mr. Summer moved a call of the following delegates:

Messrs. Sumner, Hamilton of Travis, Mackey, Stockbridge, Leib, Keigwin, Posey, Watrous, Mundine, Fleming, Wilson of Brazoria, Williams, Bell, Phillips of San Augustine, Cole, Bellinger, Schutze, Horn, Armstrong of Jasper—20.

Mr. McCormick moved that the visitors be requested to withdraw while the house was under a call.

Carried.

Mr. Hamilton of Travis moved

Cards of City Merchants.

A. YUHL,

IRON and BRASS.

MACHINERY SHOP.

All work done neatly and cheaply. All repairs of Machinery promptly executed, whether Brass or Iron.

Shop on River Street, on the river bank.

DRESSEL & BREWER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRAYERS

Day Goods and Groceries.

AND IMPORTERS OF

California Wine.

Admiral Plaza, opposite Ranger's

San Antonio, April 26, 1869.

ZEPHYRUS.

Malcom G. Anderson, Theophilus G. Anderson

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States
Official Journal of San Antonio and the
State of Texas.

J. W. MOORE, Editor.

A. Steiner & Co., Publishers.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865

**Executive Committee of the
Republican Party of Texas:**
MORGAN Q. HAMILTON, of Travis,
E. DEGENERES, of Bexar,
P. W. HALL, of Robertson,
C. W. BREWSTER, of Harris,
A. BLEDSOE, of Dallas,
G. W. WHITMORE, of Smith,
J. V. TALBOT, of Williamson,
B. F. WILLIAMS, of Colorado,
N. PATTERSON, of McLennan,
G. E. BURKE, of Galveston,
M. H. GODDIN, of Polk county.
DON CAMPBELL, Marion county.

PERSONAL. — Throckmorton has gone home from Austin — we hope with a flea in his ear.

Should the Convention Adjourn.

In the face of the important event to take place on the fourth of next March, we do not deem it wisdom on the part of the convention to risk an adjournment unless authority is obtained from Congress to adjourn and meet a separate convention of the three proposed territories.

The additional mileage and cost of reorganization would equal if not exceed the running expenses of the body, during the two or three intervening weeks.

Let the disfranchised prate of expense. The territory of Texas is running her government at less expense than any of the late southern States.

Military Rule.

If we would save ourselves the troubles of a long military rule, we should immediately organize a loyal state in the territory west of the Colorado. The people of this region stand head and shoulders above any southern community in point of loyalty.

Every disfranchised rebel; every out-law; every "nigger" hater; every monarchist; every government defaulter; will oppose reconstruction, every ignorant rebel; every southern loyalist; every intelligent laborer; every patriot will assist the work — and they will accomplish it.

Arkansas.

General Grant's staff officer approves the course of Governor Clayton of Arkansas.

He shows that the Rebel outrages compelled Gen. Scott as the Governor to act, and that, after all allowances are made, his course must be held wise, judicious, and productive of happy results.

He says: "The Rebel upstarts defied the civil authorities, and boasted an intention to overturn the State Government. The Governor called out the militia to arrest them and sustain the State authorities. They complained, ran off to Memphis, and told terrible stories of the anarchy in Arkansas."

General Provisions of proposed Constitution of West Texas.

ARTICLE VII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1. The boundaries of the State of West Texas are hereby defined as commencing at a point in the Gulf of Mexico, three miles from the shore opposite the middle of the main channel of Pecos Gobels, thence up the middle of said channel and of Mieragorda Bay to the south of Colorado River, thence up the middle of the main channel of said river, with its meanders to the point where said river is intersected by the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, thence along said parallel to a point — miles west from said river, thence in a straight line to the junction of the Pecos River and Rio Grande, thence down the same to the Gulf of Mexico, with its meanders, to the Gulf of Mexico, thence along parallel to the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, three miles from the land to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. The constitution and laws of the United States of America, and the treaties and laws of the United States, made in pursuance of said constitution, are the supreme law of this State. The laws enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, previous to the twenty-eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, where the same are not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, and are not changed by this constitution, shall remain the law of this State, unaltered or amended by the Legislature of this State. Provided that all bills or parts of bills which were enacted for the purpose of protecting or maintaining the institution of slavery, or which recognize any distinction among human beings in regard to their civil or political privileges, rights, and duties, are to be considered as null and void, and of no binding force.

Sec. 3. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, before they enter upon the discharge of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, [A. B.] do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all duties incident to my office; according to the best of my skill and ability, and that I will support the constitution and laws of the United States, and of

this State, and that since the acceptance of this constitution by the Congress of the United States, I, as a citizen of this State, have committed no act, or done, or omitted to do, which would, or might, or may think me liable to removal from this State. The Legislature shall have power to tax an income, and to make laws providing for compensation, according to profession: Provided, that the tenth occupation shall not be construed to apply to pursuits, either agricultural or mechanical.

Sec. 25. The annual assessments made upon landed property shall be a lien upon the property, and interest shall run thereon upon each year's assessment.

Sec. 26. Landed property shall not be sold for the taxes due thereon, except under a decree of some court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 27. Provisions shall be made by the Legislature for the condemnation and sale of all lands for taxes due thereon, and every five years thereafter, of all lands the taxes upon which have not been paid to that date.

Sec. 28. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law, that in all cases where State or county debt is created, adequate means for the payment of the amount of interest, and two per cent, as a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal; and all such laws shall be irrepealable until principal and interest are fully paid.

Sec. 29. No corporate body shall hereafter be created, renewed, or extended, with banking or discounting privileges. The Legislature shall prohibit by law individuals from issuing bills, checks, promissory notes, or other paper to circulate as money.

Sec. 30. The Legislature shall have the power to enact general charters, or acts of incorporation only. Two-thirds of the legislature shall have power to revoke and repeal all private corporations by making compensation, if any in fact be due, for the franchise. The State shall not be part owner of the stock or property belonging to any corporation. No special charter shall hereafter be created, amended, renewed, or extended by the Legislature.

Sec. 31. The Legislature shall at the first session thereof, and may at any subsequent session, establish new counties for the convenience of the inhabitants of such new county or counties. Provided that no new county shall be established, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to a less than nine hundred square miles, unless by consent of two-thirds of the legislature, nor shall any county be laid off of less contents. Every new county as to the right of suffrage and representation, shall be considered as part of the county or counties from which it was taken until entitled by numbers to the right of separate representation. No new county shall be laid off with less than one hundred and fifty qualified jurors, resident at the time therein, nor where the county (or counties), from which the new county is proposed to be taken, would thereby be reduced below that number of qualified jurors, and in all cases where from the want of qualified jurors, or other cause, the courts cannot properly be held in any county, it shall be the duty of the district judge to certify such fact to the Governor, and the Governor shall, by proclamation, attach such county for judicial purposes to that county, the county seat of which is nearest the county seat of the county so to be attached.

Sec. 32. An Assessor and Collector of Taxes shall be elected by the people of each Senatorial District, under such regulations as the legislature may direct. These officers shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Comptroller, and may be removed by him for incompetency, or improper conduct. They may assess and collect county taxes until otherwise ordered by the legislature; and the legislature may separate these two offices in any one of the districts. They shall hold their offices for four years. In case of vacancy in this office, the same may be filled by appointment of the Governor, on recommendation of the Comptroller, until the next general election.

Sec. 33. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in the house or within the enclosure of any individual, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 34. The Legislature shall provide for a change of venue in civil and criminal cases; and for the erection of a Penitentiary at as early a day as practicable.

Sec. 35. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to decide differences by arbitration, when the parties shall elect that method of trial.

Sec. 36. Each county in the State shall provide, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, a Manual Labor Poor House, for taking care of, managing, employing and supplying the wants of its indigent and poor inhabitants; and under such regulations as the legislature may direct, all persons committing petty offences in the county, may be committed to such manual labor poor house for correction and emplacement.

Sec. 37. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and the buying or selling of lottery tickets within this State is prohibited.

Sec. 38. No divorce shall be granted by the Legislature.

Sec. 39. All property, both real and personal of the wife, owned or claimed by her before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, devise, or descent, and the increase of such property, shall be her separate property, and law shall be passed more clearly defining the rights of the wife, in relation to all her separate property, as shall be held in common with her husband. Laws shall also be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property. And married women, infants and insane persons shall not be barred of their rights of property by adverse possession, or loss of limitation of less than seven years from and after the removal of such and all of their respective legal disabilities.

Sec. 40. The Legislature shall have power, and it shall be their duty to protect by law, from forced sale, a certain portion of the property of all kinds of families. The amount of a family, not to exceed two hundred dollars of their property included in a city, town or village, or any city, town or village, lot or lots, not to exceed in value in either case the sum of three thousand dollars at the time of their destination as a homestead, shall not be subject to forced sale for debts, except they be for the purchase money therefor, for the taxes assessed thereon, or for labor and materials expended thereon; nor shall the owner, if a married man, be so liberally alimony the same unless by the consent of his wife, and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Provided that this exception, shall not take effect against debts in existence at the time of the destination of the homestead.

Sec. 41. The Legislature shall provide in what cases officers shall continue to perform the duties of their offices, until their successors shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 42. Every law enacted by the Legislature shall commence but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Sec. 43. No law shall be revised or amended so as to relate to its title; but in such case the act revised, or section amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 44. Taxation shall be equal and uniform.

in this state shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law, except such property as two-thirds of both Houses of the Legislature may think fit to exempt from taxation. The Legislature shall have power to lay an income tax, and to make laws providing for compensation, according to profession: Provided, that the tenth occupation shall not be construed to apply to pursuits, either agricultural or mechanical.

Sec. 45. The annual assessments made upon landed property shall be a lien upon the property, and interest shall run thereon upon each year's assessment.

Sec. 46. Landed property shall not be sold for the taxes due thereon, except under a decree of some court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 47. The Legislature may pass protective laws, securing mechanics, artisans and laborers in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor.

Sec. 48. Any loyal persons, or his heirs, or legal representatives, may, by proper legal proceedings, to be commenced within two years after the acceptance of this constitution by the Congress of the United States, show proof in evidence of any contract made, or rendered, since the 20th day of January, 1861, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, when, through fraud practiced, or threats of violence used toward such person, no adequate consideration for the contract has been received, or where, through absence from the State of such person, or through political prejudice against such person, the decision complained of was not fair or impartial.

Sec. 49. All persons offering themselves as security or bail for another, in any of the counties of this State, shall be bound to their bond, or account, their recognizance, with an affidavit, setting forth a description of their property, (or sufficient of their property, to cover the amount for which they bind themselves,) and its value, and all encumbrances thereon, of every nature.

Sec. 50. The Legislature is authorized to provide reasonable laws of limitation of civil and criminal actions; but these limitations in civil actions, must not be fixed at terms so short as to operate a diminution of remedy or encouragement of fraud.

Sec. 51. The Legislature may pass suitable laws regulating mines and minerals, and securing to the discoverer and bona fide miner, the right to work mines on either private or public lands.

Sec. 52. The people of this State, being largely engaged in the business of grazing, the legislature is directed to provide for the protection and development of the stock-raising interest. Provisions shall be made for the inspection of animals and hides sold within the State.

Sec. 53. The term "general election," as used in this constitution, means any election for officers of the State, or of counties generally. The term "regular election," means the next election for the particular office, at the expiration of the proper term thereof. The term "legislature," when applied to a period of time, means the duration of the term of office of members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 54. The separate ordinances accompanying this constitution, authorizing Representatives and Senators, giving State aid to certain lines of railroads, ordering elections, and defining the judicial districts, shall be considered as part of this constitution, until changed by law.

MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 55. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of each House shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to this constitution, which proposed amendments shall be duly published in the public prints of the State, at least three months before the next general election of Representatives, and it shall be the duty of the several returning officers, at the next general election, which shall be thus held, to open a poll for, and make a return to the Senate of State, of the names of all those voting for Representatives, who have voted on such proposed amendments, and, if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of those voting upon the proposed amendments, have voted in favor of such proposed amendments, and two-thirds of each House of the next legislature, shall, after such election, ratify the same amendments by yeas and nays, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as parts of this constitution; Provided, that the said proposed amendments, shall, at each of the said sessions, have been read on three several days, in each House.

Sec. 56. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of each House shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to this constitution, which proposed amendments shall be duly published in the public prints of the State, at least three months before the next general election of Representatives, and it shall be the duty of the several returning officers, at the next general election, which shall be thus held, to open a poll for, and make a return to the Senate of State, of the names of all those voting for Representatives, who have voted on such proposed amendments, and, if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of those voting upon the proposed amendments, have voted in favor of such proposed amendments, and two-thirds of each House of the next legislature, shall, after such election, ratify the same amendments by yeas and nays, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as parts of this constitution; Provided, that the said proposed amendments, shall, at each of the said sessions, have been read on three several days, in each House.

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Local Intelligence.

General Provisions.—We give in to-day's paper, the general provisions of the proposed Constitution for our new State. They will be seen to possess all the elements of progressive Republicanism.

A CARD OF THANKS.—Dr. Mortimer Stinson tendered his thanks to the citizens and fire companies, of San Antonio, for their kindness to him during the late fire, in rendering assistance in removing what goods were saved from destruction. He takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally, that he will re-open his store in Iwanaki's corner next the post office.

BUCKET AND SACK COMPANY.—It has been suggested to me to agitate the question of forming a Bucket and Sack Company, in conjunction with the Hook and Ladder Company, and that these two act in concert and action with each other at fires; that the Hook and Ladder dissolve their connection with the fire engine.

We think favorable of this move, for we know what great service a bucket company proves in a fire. For information to those who would like to form such an association we refer to Mr. Torrey, of Sampson & Torrey.

POLICE ITSELF.—Mary Coshens had a discharged soldier, by name, John Howard, up before the Honorable Mayor, accusing said Howard of giving her the stolen goods found in her house, and possession on the day after the fire. Howard unfortunately, loves the whiskey bottle a little more than he should, and at the time Mary's House was undergoing a search instituted by the Chief, Howard stepped into Mary's, dead drunk, to get his clothes. Mary seeing this to be the case, clutched at a desperate hope and made for a bold and determined guess, accusing Howard of giving her the goods on the day of the fire. The case was decided yesterday morning, requiring Mary to give bond in the sum of \$150 to appear before the Honorable District Court.

Early's character, being the best in the city, and the evidence and witnesses together made it easily proven as to what Mary was doing about giving her alibi.

LOCAL BURGLAR.—A thief broke into Mrs. Schmitt's house, on Main street, Thursday night, and deliberately proceeded to the servant girl's room and abstracted therefrom three chemises, two petticoats, one black cloth cloak, one dress pattern, and one green dress. Wonder if Mrs. Schmitt's servant girl is not a skilful person? This thief must be going into ladies underclothing business.

Mr. A. Burton, on Main street, had his store inspected by some thief, who broke the glass in the front door and tried to turn the key, but could not manage it.

We emphatically say enforce the vagrant law, and those do-nothing gentry will be brought up standing, and this thieving be required into there are too many loafers lounging around the streets, well dressed, and who cannot show visible means of support, only in the right fingered process.—Jerk them up立and, and silent their means of a livelihood. Mr. Chief, please look into this matter!

We call particular attention to the card of Messrs. Hartman, Eagar & Co., in our columns, under the head of New Advertisements. These gentlemen are well known to our community, as sterling business men, of moral worth and character. Parties intrusting their business with this firm can rely upon personal attention to the same.

CITY COUNCIL.—At a called meeting of the City Council, an ordinance was passed, fixing the ad-valorem tax and license taxes until the year ending January 14th, 1870. Licenses can be obtained for three months, instead of four, as heretofore, excepting on third class stores. A law was passed for Texas manufactured beer, or Beer Saloons, exclusively; for the sale of beer a tax of \$50 a year.

Mr. W. G. Anderson rendered his legal opinion to the Council, in regard to the testing of the butcher stalls and the legality of the same, and say: If there was fraud or combination on the part of the butchers, to prevent a fair sale in favor of the city, then the sale is null and void.

If it can be proven by the city that the butchers attempted, among themselves, to put the price of the meat down to the lowest price fixed by the city, then the sale is null and void. The city should not suffer and a new sale should be made.

An ordinance to provide for the widening of the public walks in all the streets of this city, and if any building now standing shall be torn down or left in fire, shall be removed back to a distance given by the Council, from the line of the curb stone. It is against the law for any one to rebuild or repair buildings torn down or unroofed, and a heavy penalty is attached for violating this law.

Delegates Chosen for Washington.
They are Not to Leave until the Adjournment of the Convention.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THIS EXPRESS.]

AUSTIN, Texas, January 21, 1869.

In the convention to-day, Hamilton of Travis offered a protest against the expulsion of Sumner, and asked that it be spread upon the minutes.

On account of epithets and incorrect statements contained in the protest, the convention refused to put it upon the minutes.

At 12 m. the convention went into an

election for delegates to go to Washington, resulting in the choice of General Davis and J. W. Flanagan from the State at large; Whitmore from the North, Burnett from the East, Morgan Haughton from the Middle, and Varnell from the West—all division men.

It is understood that the delegates will not leave for Washington until the convention adjourns.

TEXAS.

TELEGRAPHIC

GENERAL DEPARTURES ON THE RIVER.

WATERFORD, Jan. 18.—A meeting was held here, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., to consider the formation of a Bucket and Sack Company, in conjunction with the Hook and Ladder Company, and that these two act in concert and action with each other at fires; that the Hook and Ladder dissolve their connection with the fire engine.

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SAN ANTONIO STREAM

Cracker and Candy Factory,

Schmitt & Duerler,

Commerce and Market Streets,

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.

CONFECTONERIES,

WEEDING AND BALL CAKES,

Made to order. Soda, Mineral and Gar-

sparsifer waters in fountains and bottles.

All kinds of

Soda Water Apparatus

Instantaneously assembled.

JUDGMENT.

MANUFACTURERS, Biscuit-Roll, Firecrackers, Clay

Indian Rubber Boxes, Pipe stems, pipe

cleaners, pipe covers, pipe points,

deciduous 5m.) & PENTENRIEDER.

PIPPES.

MANUFACTURERS, Biscuit-Roll, Firecrackers, Clay

Indian Rubber Boxes, Pipe stems, pipe

cleaners, pipe covers, pipe points,

deciduous 5m.) & PENTENRIEDER.

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 com-

mittee 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

Mechanics are daily authorized agent in

San Antonio and will sell at factory

prices:

Zork & Grossbeck, Goldfrank, Frank

& Co., F. Gross & Co., Th. Schleisinger,

Wagner & Rummel, Rhodius & Co., Bon-

nott & Minter.

I will spare no pains to keep it the best

in the market. All orders promptly at-

tended to. P. C. TAYLOR.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

As we will wind up our business with

in two months, we

LORENSTEN & CO.,

offer our entire stock of

STAPLES 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.

NO. 844 W. 11TH.

JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID FULL

Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MADE,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHES, GARNISHES, &c., &c.

APRIL 22nd.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSIONER SUBMISSES,

Austin, Texas, January 16, 1869.

Sentenced Proposals.

Which shall be in duplicate, with a

copy of this advertisement attached, will

be received at this office until 12 o'clock,

noon, on Wednesday, the 11th day of February,

1869, for furnishing Fresh Beef to

the United States troops stationed at the

following places, and all dependent posts

supplied therewith:

Nacogdoches, 4 companies;

Helena, 2 companies;

Greenville, 2 companies;

Lampasas, 2 companies;

Homestead, 2 companies;

Corsicana, 2 companies;

These contracts shall commence on the

1st day of March, 1869, and continue in

<

**ELMENDORF & CO.,
Manufacturers,
MAIN PLAZA.**

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale

English and American Cutlery,

Iron and Steel of all sizes,

Carpenter's Tools,

Mill and Crucible Saws of all sizes,

Boring Machines,

all sizes,

Wrenches, Hammers, Nails, etc.

Door, Cabinet and Trunk Locks of all kinds,

Shears, Mallets and Saddlers' Tools and Trimmings,

Buckles, Rings, etc.,

Bridle Bits and Webbing,

Oil Cloth, Hammocks, Collars, etc.,

Tin Plates and Kettles, etc., etc.

Steel Hoses and Agricultural Implements,

And a general assortment of

HARDWARE.

Also: Paints, Oils,

Turpentine and Glass,

Paint, Shoe and Clothes Brushes,

Potteries and Lamps,

Colt's Army and Navy Small Arms,

Powder, Shot and Caps, and all other articles

in their line of business at low prices.

Sanderson's Garden Goods

always on hand.

Soil Agents for Horning's Seeds; also, for

Planer and Kaylor's Sewing Machines.

May 24, 1866.

PIEWS! PIEWS! PIEWS!

Sampson & Torrey have received another

consignment of those celebrated Piews,

which took the Premium at the Industrial

Exhibition in St. Louis, Mo.

Jan 14, 1866.

For Rent.

A large Irrigable garden on Flores street.

Apply at the Auction Rooms M.

Feb 23, 1866. E. BAWYER & Co.

W. WESTHOFF. L. PREUSS.

W. WESTHOFF & CO.,

INDIANO, TEXAS.

Wholesale Grocers,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

And Dealers in Hardware.

— Liberal terms made on consignment

of General Stores, etc.

W. WESTHOFF & CO.

111½ Main Street, San Antonio, Tex.

Telephone No. 111.

LEROUX & COSCHROVY.

— Liberal terms made on consignment

of General Stores, etc.

W. WESTHOFF & CO.

111½ Main Street, San Antonio, Tex.

Telephone No. 111.

TIN, SHEET IRON

And Copper-Ware Manufacturers,

— And Dealers in Castings and Hollow Ware

of all descriptions. Wood and Willow Ware,

Tin Plate, Block Tin Lead, Wire, Kitchen

Copper and Brass, and a general as-

sortment of Tinner's Furnishing Goods.

Have just received and constantly receiv-

ing a fine assortment of Cooking Stoves,

comprising the celebrated

Cotton Plant.

Queen of the South.

Magnolia, Delta, Piney Woods,

Texans and Mutual Stoves.

Also, a fine assortment of Well and Cis-

ter Pump, with galvanized Iron and Lead

Pipe. Coal Oil and Gas Oil Lamps, Ward's

Under Writing Machines. Motors for

Minute Ice Cream Freezers.

And the Steel Spring Parlor Rocking Chair.

Particular attention paid to the Manufacture

of Tin-ware, Tin Roofing and Guttering.

Our exhibit in the Field sales will be well

REMARKS & VERSOVO.

May 10, 1866. Commerce Street.

A. SPENCER.

Has just received a large stock of

DRUGS.

MEDICINES,

PERFUMERIES, and

BURGESS INSTRUMENTS

In fact all the leading articles, such as

PATENT MEDICINES,

that are usually required.

PHARMACEUTICAL STORE.

The stock being selected by himself for

this mark.

Mineraria, Leeches.

Liebig's Extract of Meat

Company.

On account of the delay of expected lot-

ments from Europe, we have been compelled

to suspend our business until the

arrival of our supplies.

The Discrepancy,

San Antonio, Dec. 20, '66. Michael

A. BOYD DORENUS, D. D. S.

(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental

Surgery.)

(Five Years' Experience.)

Drugs.—On Consignment, all sorts of Festo-

neder's Oint.

Tooth extracted without pain or danger,

under the influence of Nitrous Oxide or

Laughing Gas.

Medicinal Fiber Spray used, if preferred.

Medicinal Waterworks. Charges mod-

erate.

Editor to the public his patients of this

city.

SONOR & REUTZ,

For the Medical and Dental

HIDES, SKINS

Relaxed Tissue, Animal Skins and

WOOL.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

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