

San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869.

NO. 34.

The Convention.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH DAY.

CAPITOL, AUSTIN, TEXAS,

January 18, 1869.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment; roll called; quorum present. Prayer by Chaplain.

Journal of Saturday read and adopted.

Mr. Keigwin rose to a personal question, respecting a special of the Hon. R. K. Smith, published in the San Antonio Express, stating that he was elected to a seat in the Convention, in violation of the order of Maj. Gen. Reynolds.

Mr. Varnell rose to a personal question respecting an assertion in today's Austin Republican, stating that on the question of division he had paired off with Mr. Caldwell. He denied the assertion in the Republican.

Mr. Varnell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Austin Republican be and it is hereby discontinued from and after this date, for gross defamation and insult to members of this Convention.

Mr. Thomas raised the point of order that the resolution could not be considered without a suspension of the rules.

The President decided the point of order in the negative.

Mr. McCormick moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed till next Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Hamilton, of Travis, moved to reject the resolution, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yea—Messrs. Adams, Armstrong of Jasper, Bell, Bellinger, Bryant of Grayson, Carter, Fleming, Gaston, Hamilton of Travis, Harris, Harn, Horne, Kealy, Keigwin, Leib, Mackay, McCormick, McWashington, Morse, Mundine, Pedigo, Phillips of San Augustine, Posey, Rogers, Schutze, Sorrel, Stockbridge, Summer, Thomas, Vaughan, Watrous, Williams, Wilson of Brazoria, Wright, 36.

Nays—Messrs. President, Bledsoe, Board, Bryant of Harris, Butler, Burnett, Curtis, Degener, Downing, Evans of McLennan, Evans of Titus, Fayle, Flanigan, W. Flanigan, Gray, Hamilton of Bastrop, Hunt, Johnson of Harrison, Kendall, Kuehler, Lipard, Long, Mullen, Newcomb, Patten, Ruby, Scott, Slaughter, Smith, Varnell, Whitmore, Wilson of Milam—33.

So the Convention rejected the resolution.

Mr. Bledsoe introduced a declaration incorporating the Dallas Bridge company, and asked its reference to the committee on Internal Improvements.

It was so ordered.

Mr. Pedigo, from the committee on counties and county boundaries, reported as follows:

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Jan. 13, 1869.

Hon. E. J. Davis, President Convention:

Sir: Your committee on counties and county boundaries, to whom was referred a petition from sundry citizens of Refugio county, praying the removal of the site of said county from the town of Refugio, to the town of St. Mary's, have had the same under consideration, and a majority of the committee believing that the change asked for, will injure to the benefit and promote the convenience of a large number of the inhabitants of that county, and do injury to none, have instructed me to report to the Convention, the accompanying declaration, and ask its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. PEDIGO,

Chairman Committee. Declaration establishing the County seat of Refugio County.

Be it declared by the people of Texas in Convention assembled, That the County seat of Refugio County shall hereafter be at the town of St. Mary's in said county, and remain there until removal by law.

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

Rules suspended.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the resolution.

It was adopted.

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

Rules suspended.

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It was adopted.

Mr. Pedigo moved a further sus-

pension of the rules, to put the declaration on its passage.

Rules suspended.

Declaration read a third time and passed.

Mr. Flanigan moved that Mr. Wm. Prece, sr., be substituted instead of Mr. Wm. Prece, jr. as door keeper of the convention.

Carried.

Mr. Monroe, from the committee on engrossed bills, reported as follows:

COMMITTEE ROOM,

January 18th, 1869.

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

Sir: The committee on engrossed provisions, after examination, instruct me to report the following resolutions and declarations as being correctly engrossed, viz:

No. 60. A declaration respecting the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, and the Pacific Railroad.

No. 80. Resolution respecting the Houston Union.

No. 85. Declaration for the relief of the Houston and Texas Central Railway company.

No. 87. Resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to call into service a regiment of Texas cavalry, to repel Indian invasions.

No. 88. Declaration supplemental to a declaration, in relation to the International Pacific Railroad company.

No. 89. A declaration respecting the Belton Bridge company.

No. 90. A declaration incorporating the Bolivar Point, East Texas and Red River Railroad company.

No. 91. Resolution congratulatory of the appointment of Major General Canby to the command of the 5th Military District.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. MONROE,

Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Slaughter moved a suspension of the rules to take up a bill incorporating the Jefferson Navigation Company.

Rules suspended.

Mr. Bryant of Grayson, offered the following amendment:

Be it declared, that a Board of Survey and Supervision be appointed by the Mayor of the city of Jefferson, to regulate the toll; and

Be it further declared, that no toll shall be collected except at low tide water.

Mr. Fleming moved the amendment be rejected.

Carried.

Mr. Slaughter moved the previous question.

Previous question seconded.

The question recurred: Shall the main question be now put? upon which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yea—Messrs. President, Adams, Bell, Brown, Buffington, Butler, Cole, Degener, Downing, Evans of McLennan, Evans of Titus, Fayle, Flanigan, W. Flanigan, Gray, Hamilton of Bastrop, Hunt, Johnson of Harrison, Kendall, Kuehler, Lipard, Long, McCormick, Morse, Mullens, Mundine, Monroe, Newcomb, Patten, Phillips of San Augustine, Ruby, Schutze, Scott, Slaughter, Smith, Stockbridge, Watrous, Whitmore, Williams, Wilson of Brazoria, Wright, 46.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong of Jasper, Bellinger, Bledsoe, Board, Bryant of Grayson, Bryant of Harris, Hamilton of Travis, Kealy, Keigwin, Leib, Posey, Rogers, Summer, Thomas, Varnell—15.

Main question ordered.

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

Yea—Messrs. Adams, Bell, Bledsoe, Brown, Bryant of Harris, Buffington, Butler, Cole, Degener, Downing, Evans of McLennan, Evans of Titus, Fayle, Flanigan, W. Flanigan, Gray, Hamilton of Bastrop, Hunt, Johnson of Harrison, Kendall, Kuehler, Lipard, Long, McCormick, Morse, Mullens, Mundine, Monroe, Newcomb, Patten, Phillips of San Augustine, Ruby, Schutze, Scott, Slaughter, Smith, Stockbridge, Varnell, Watrous, Whitmore, Williams, Wilson of Brazoria, Wright, 46.

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Nays—Messrs. President, Armstrong of Jasper, Bellinger, Board, Bryant of Grayson, Hamilton of Travis, Kealy, Keigwin, Leib, Phillips of San Augustine, Posey, Rogers, Summer, Thomas, Varnell—15.

So the declaration was adopted.

Mr. Gray moved a further suspension of the rules to put the declaration upon its final passage, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

At prices below New York cost.

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

Liberal advances made on consignments of Country Produce.

Yea—42. Nays 18.
Rules not suspended.

The President announced that the business next in order was the consideration of the declaration incorporating the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

Mr. Butler moved that the declarations be made the special order of the day for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, a.m.

Carried.

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

Liberal advances made on consignments of Country Produce.

W. WESTHOFF.

L. FRAZER.

W. & L. FRAZER.

Wholesale Grocers,

Factoring and Commission Merchants

And Dealers in Hardware.

107-108-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States
Official Journal of Bexar County and City
of San Antonio.

W. B. MOORE, Editor.

A. Siemering & Co., Publishers.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869.

Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Texas:
MORGAN C. HAMILTON, of Travis,
F. DEGENER, of Bexar,
F. W. HALL, of Robertson,
C. W. BRYANT, of Harris,
A. BLEDSOE, of Dallas,
G. W. WHITMORE, of Williamson,
J. W. TALBOT, of Williamson,
E. F. WILLIAMS, of Colorado,
N. PATTEN, of McLennan,
G. T. RUBY, of Galveston,
M. H. GOODMAN, of Polk County,
DON CAMPBELL, Marion County.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
In Square of Eight Lines or Less (Newspaper).

WEEKLY EXPRESS.

Squares, 1 month, 2 mos., 3 mos., 6 mos., 1 year	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
One half	4.00	6.00	7.50	12.50	20.00
One	8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
Two	12.00	18.00	22.50	37.50	60.00
Four	16.00	24.00	30.00	50.00	80.00
Five	20.00	30.00	37.50	62.50	100.00
Six	24.00	36.00	45.00	75.00	120.00
Seven	28.00	42.00	52.50	87.50	140.00
Night	32.00	48.00	60.00	100.00	160.00
Nine	36.00	54.00	67.50	112.50	180.00
Ten	40.00	60.00	75.00	125.00	200.00

DAILY EXPRESS.

Squares, 1 month, 2 mos., 3 mos., 6 mos., 1 year	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
One half	4.00	6.00	7.50	12.50	20.00
One	8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
Two	12.00	18.00	22.50	37.50	60.00
Four	16.00	24.00	30.00	50.00	80.00
Five	20.00	30.00	37.50	62.50	100.00
Six	24.00	36.00	45.00	75.00	120.00
Seven	28.00	42.00	52.50	87.50	140.00
Night	32.00	48.00	60.00	100.00	160.00
Nine	36.00	54.00	67.50	112.50	180.00
Ten	40.00	60.00	75.00	125.00	200.00

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Postage,	\$1.00 each
Daily, single copies one year,	\$15.00 each
One half	12.00 "
One	10.00 "
Two	8.00 "
Three	6.00 "
Four	5.00 "
Five	4.00 "
Six	3.00 "
Seven	2.00 "

One copy sent gratis to gather up of Club of
ten copies or more. Paper mailed at 5-cent
a copy.

Advertisements having the title of the pa-
per, first insertion, \$1.50 per page; each
subsequent insertion, 75 cents per page.

Special Notices and advertisements made
the head of Special Notices, permanently, or
the editor's pages, double the above rates.

Advertisements in order of insertion,
to be charged as above mentioned.

Any one person's advertisement, occupy-
ing from one-half to one column, will be
charged a discount of twenty-five per cent
from above rates.

Payment **Immediately** in Advance.

All correspondents for public notice should
address, Editor Express.

All business correspondents should be
addressed.

A. SIEMERING & CO.

**The Overthrow of the Austin
"Ring."**

When the organized military forces of the rebellion were captured or dispersed, the Republican element in Texas was a unit. When Mr. Seward instructed Governor Terry that it was essential to declare the work of the rebellion null and void ab initio, no avowed Republican in Texas called in question the correctness of the instruction. When Governor Pease, after signing a petition to General Griffin to the same effect, copied his oath of office out of Hart's Digest (which contained no other constitution of the State of Texas than that of 1845), swore to it before a United States Commissioner and not before a State officer holding under the so-called constitution of 1861, and in order not to recognize the then occupant of the Executive office as Governor, addressed him a note demanding possession thereof as "J. W. Throckmorton, Esq." he had not abandoned the position of the party.

A few weeks later he changed, Cooperating with a few others, mostly old politicians, and some of them disenchanted, he proclaimed the so-called constitution and laws of 1861 to be in force; and he and the Supreme Court, which had been organized to support his new theory, without taking a new oath of office, accepted and continued to draw the increased salaries provided for by this apocryphal instrument.

When this change occurred the Northern municipal elections had just been carried by the Democracy, and President Johnson's policy appeared to be gaining ground. Under such circumstances it was easy to perceive who were looking forward from habit to further political preferment to become Johnsonized.

Meanwhile, that Mutual Appreciation Society, now known as "The Austin Ring," was organized at our Capital; and it went to work to organize the State in accordance with the theory of the Governor and his

first established an organ—the Austin Republican—which appears to have been conducted on a strictly MUTUAL principle, as in its columns its proprietors have puffed themselves and blackguard all who have not been subservient to them to their own entire satisfaction, and, we might add, to the great disgust of all people who do not admire coarseness, smut, and obscenity.

The Ring soon found that it had forfeited the confidence of the Republican party of Texas, so it set to work to split that party. It was aware that if Republican principles should become dominant, its constituent elements could not command the support of that party. Hence it has labored to build up a third party out of tramping Republicans and trading Democrats—the only sort of a party upon which it could rely to retain it in place and power and to promote its constituent elements to higher offices.

By means of bullying, blackguarding, proscription, and the disreputable appliances of its ally, the Central Railway, for a time it seemed to carry all before it.

Of late, however, a reaction has taken place. Delegates became tired of dictation and disgusted with official insolence on the part of PROVISIONAL officers. Although the delegates to our convention knew that when vulgar utterances proceeded from the organ of the Ring, it was because none other than such could come from men of no more moral culture and intellectual education than its editors;

they chose to regard the owners of the organ—"the scutials themselves"—as being responsible for both its scurrility and its gynephany.

A majority of the convention became disgusted. They have demonstrated by their votes that if there was any chance to get public printing done in Austin without resorting to a rebel press, they would drop the organ of the Ring with alacrity and cut off its official proprietors entirely from the matter and justice be done, though the heavens fall.

Another matter of local interest which has come under my observation illustrates Austin statesmanship in the convention. It seems some Northern capitalists had taken a fancy to build a bridge across the Colorado. The ferry, which is a miserable affair—but the property of Swisher, who would suffer by a bridge—therefore Swisher's agent, Dr. Lane, Buck Walton, and another Confederate, put in a charter for a bridge, which measure was presented by their local representative in the convention. The charter asked for three years time before they began to build, and was so grasping in its demands for exclusive privileges that the Improvement committee reported adversely to it. Just think of such a narrow, contracted way of doing things; this charter was simply applied for to preserve this miserable ferry. Well, such is Austin, and its great men.

One thing, however, which Austin is doing worthy of imitation; that is its Association for building purposes. The young men have incorporated a Building Association, and all the main citizens have by a combination been able to put in process of erection a commodious building for a Government Depot, which has certainly secured the continuance of Headquarters here. Let the people of San Antonio wake up to this thing.

MILLS OF EL PASO.—The El Paso mail route is run with greater regularity than any line of stages in the State. There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Mills, who represents El Paso in the convention could not reach the capital in time for his duties because of the difficulties of travel.

Lace cotton is now attracting the attention of the Southern agriculturists. It is already raised in Texas, and will probably be introduced in other parts of the South. It is reported to be superior to any other variety for poor soil or uplands, exhibiting strong and healthy growth and yielding largely. Its strength is equal to a strain of seven and a half pounds to each thread, while a similar thread of the best American cotton will support a weight of only five pounds. It is said to resemble Egyptian cotton, which in England is worth one fourth more than American.

AUSTIN CORRESPONDENCE

Canby Sues Them—Mr. Sothern, the Murderer—Intellectual Statemanship in the Convention.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 17, 1869.

Editor of the San Antonio Express:

It is evident General Canby does not suit the "ring," or even the Austin people of any shade of politics. The State Gazette, which represents the rebel wing of the press, had an ill-natured ring at the new Commander a few weeks since, to the effect that he had given no signs of a more benevolent state of

things,—meaning that Canby had not fallen into the little copperhead trap which had been fixed up for him, and the chief manager of which was John Hancock. On the other hand the Austin Republican—owned by the Pease "ring"—has kept perfectly silent over the new Commander. Reynolds is here yet, and this may account for the reticence of this flunkiey concern; they think that it might be just possible that Reynolds will be reinstated, and no doubt they are trying their best to bring this event about. So your correspondent takes it for granted that General Canby has chilled warm expectations in both wings of the Austin "ring." I hope this passing notice will bring them out.

One matter of local interest I have picked up: Dr. Steiner, the murderer of Major Arnold, of the Army, and the murderer of the cabman in San Antonio in 1863, is in the State of Wisconsin. He has friends here among the officials; has property bringing him in an income, which properly belongs to the State, as it was bought during the Confederacy; and I learn he desires to return here. It seems there is one witness in the way—a man who was policeman in San Antonio when he murdered the cabman; I would advise that witness to stir around and have the matter brought before a proper tribunal; his life is not safe so long as he stands in the way of so cold-blooded a monster as Steiner. After his murder of the cabman Steiner remained here some time, and was fitted by the BEST citizens; the Sheriff had a warrant for his arrest, but did not arrest him; the Military Commander here knew of the crime, and it is said actually warned the murderer to escape. Steiner ought to be brought back if he is anywhere in the jurisdiction of the United States and tried for his cold-blooded murder. It is a shame that wealth should screen a human fiend. General Canby's attention should be called to the matter and justice be done, though the heavens fall.

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MARKETS.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—The government is considering the abolition of the slave trade between Colonies.

Transports with reinforcements for Duke, are nearly ready to sail. The next fleet will land at Santiago de Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Seditious crews occupying during the performance at Villa Nueva theatre, cries of viva espedes. Many of the audience commenced rising, a riot ensued, the volunteers and police exchanged shots with the people, and many on both sides were wounded; the excitement is intense and more riots are expected.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The government is considering the abolition of the slave trade between Colonies.

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LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Cotton easier, but not lower, uplands 11 to 1; Orleans 11 to 1; sales 1,200 bales.

Foreign Market.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—No news.

Cards of all Kinds.

In fine 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.

Proprietary for Fresh Beef.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSIONER SUBSTANCIENCE,

Austin, Texas, January 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals.

Which must be in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock,

noon, on 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 therefrom:

Nacogdoches, 4 companies;

Heleña, 3 companies;

Greenville, 6 companies;

Lamar, 3 companies;

Hempstead, 2 companies;

Corpus Christi, 2 companies;

These contracts shall commence on the 1st day of March, 1869, and continue in force until the 31st day of December, 1869, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

Local Intelligence.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

ALLEYTON.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Sunday.	Monday, 1 P.M.
Wednesday	Wednesday,
Friday.	Friday,

VICTORIA.

SUNDAY.	TUESDAY
Wednesday	Thursday
Friday	Saturday

WACO.

MONDAY	MONDAY
THURSDAY	THURSDAY
SATURDAY	SATURDAY

EL PASO.

TUESDAY 6 P.M.	MONDAY 8 A.M.
THURSDAY 6 P.M.	WEDNESDAY 8 A.M.
SATURDAY 6 P.M.	FRIDAY 8 A.M.

EAGLE PASS.

TUESDAY 6 P.M.	MONDAY 8 A.M.
THURSDAY 6 P.M.	WEDNESDAY 8 A.M.
SATURDAY 6 P.M.	FRIDAY 8 A.M.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

WEDNESDAY 6 P.M.	THURSDAY 8 A.M.

LAREDO.

THURSDAY 6 P.M.	MONDAY 8 A.M.
Through mail via Galveston leave daily at 12:30 P.M. All mails going out in the morning will be closed at 9 o'clock of the evening before. Mail matter intended for such routes as leave in the morning, must be deposited in the Post office by 9 o'clock, P.M., or remain over until the next regular time of leaving.	

S. P. GAMBIA, P. M.

THE ROADS COASTWISE.

Transportation by wagons to the coast has become a dead lock, no teams have arrived here for weeks, which are on the road somewhere, if not under the ground. Merchants have daily looked for their goods, hoping against hope that they will be in time for the Christmas trade, and now it is nearly February, and they have not heard from the anxiously expected teams yet. Why is it that transportation has failed us? Simply because the roads are in such a condition that teams cannot travel them; no bridges to span the swollen creeks and no work has been done on the roads to put them in fit condition for transportation for man or beast. Something must be done right away. A law must be put in force requiring that all roads be worked and bridges built. Who will attend to this matter?

LOCAL BRITISH.

The Frontier Base Ball Club plays this afternoon at their playground, at half past two o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Whew! Another give-away Auction, At David Friedlander & Co.'s, on Saturday, January 30th, a lot of fine goods will be sold.

Notices also the Proposals for Corn, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Duncan. Somebody may now get rich and speculate.

Look at the new advertisements

which appear in our columns to-day. Dr. Mortimer Slocum announces to his friends and the public that he has a lot of school books which he will sell cheap, and other nice reading matter, at his new stand, one door west of the Post Office, where he will be happy to see his old friends and laugh, smile and chat with them as in the olden times.

The trial of Anna McBright, for

infanticide, commenced yesterday morning, which occupied the entire day in examining witnesses. The trial will be brought to a close today.

In the Herald of Sunday's issue, ap-

peared an article in the Local, reflecting somewhat upon our humble self. The gentleman aforesaid is a little sore-headed in regard to the courtesies extended to us and not to him, for instance in the Mayor's office he is not a welcome visitor, where we are at any and all times, a cushioned chair, paper, and a gold pen and holder is at our command when we so desire it.

Perhaps the local of the Herald never re-

ported for a city paper elsewhere than San Antonio, and does not know how to class a No. 1 local in a large city, or is not familiar enough with the profession at large, anybody can do up a local for a country paper, but come down to the business in a great city, and where would the untried be in a big fuddle. It requires business customs, and habits, gentlemanly manners, and a decided mind, with sharp quick active brain work, to make a local in a city.

If the local in the Herald takes those qualifications for importance, and insist, at that, he is a small Sardine, and is not a judge of what constitutes a sharp and smart reporter; We don't take ours in fancy soap, or pickle.

Hotel Arrivals.

MONROE HOTEL, January 18 and 22.—Charles Parker, U. S. A.; Colonel W. H. Lane and family, U. S. A.; D. M. Sells, U. S. A.; John B. Lubbock, John McMiller, New York, W. B. Brunton, Fort Stockton, L. B. Camp, St. Mary's, B. A. Risher, Austin.

Mexico.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Edward L. Plumb, late the American Secretary of Legation and charged Affairs at Mexico, arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz and is to sail on Saturday next for Washington. He brings with him the copies of the Convention for the settlement of American and Mexican claims and of the treaty recognizing the rights of naturalized citizens, which were ratified by the Mexican Congress. The Mexican journals generally abstain from comment on the speech made by the Mexican Roseans at his reception by President

Juarez. The Correo of Vera Cruz, the only journal which criticizes the discourse, shows much indignation at what it calls the arrogant tone of the American Minister and the hidden menace of his words. Many rumors calculated to create alarm were circulating in Mexico regarding the mission of Gen. Rosecrans, and it was reported that the recent frequent sessions of Congress with closed doors were held to consider the subject of his demands; but they were probably wholly devoted to the discussion and ratification of the two treaties with the United States. The Two Republics (newspaper) asserts that these treaties are not favorably received by the Americans resident in Mexico. The Mexican press generally express sympathy for the revolutionary cause in Cuba. Some journals demand the annexation of Cuba, and its conversion into a Mexican province.

Brigandage in the country is steadily on the increase, and the commerce and industry of the country are nearly paralyzed.

Gen. Gonzales Ortega has issued a manifesto to his friends advising them to remain tranquil and pursue their ordinary avocations for the present.

Raised Scale of two States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—A letter from Durango states that Gen. Ortega and Patoni (the latter recently assassinated) had in their possession—so their friends affirm—documents showing that the States of Chihuahua and Sinaloa have been sold to the States, and would be occupied by American forces inside of two years. The report was fully credited in Durango.

A Thought for Young Men.

All thinkers and observers have noticed the gradual and very strong tendency of some business men, and especially our young men, to a restless disposition. There are many causes for this. In common with the rapid march of events, inflation has pursued its course, invading not only the walks of commerce, but has permeated almost the entire mental range of the striving millions. The rush for riches may have abated somewhat within the past few months yet the unsatisfied thirst exhibits itself and surges to and fro at the mere intimation or possible hope of obtaining a fortune. Not the least feature of this deplorable mental excitement is the assumed necessity to obtain wealth immediately.

All substantial fortunes are obtained by dint of patience and the power of system and reasonable economy; the result of energy coolly and judiciously applied. Hundreds

are looking forward to the coming spring, definitely or indefinitely for grand developments, on some new line or enterprise; at all events to a change suggestive of more "material aid." That which is doing well or reasonably so, is not satisfactory. The brain is heated, while cupidity runs riot with its crazed victim.

The wheel may have to be reserved to check this unreasonable phase of human nature—and then comes both mental and material depression.

Let it be borne in mind that the most solid success comes from solid labor. Young man, be cheerful and thank God for the blessing you have; be prudent, and patient, and cultivate that calmness and deliberation which foreshadows power and guarantees future success.—Mo. Democrat.

There are six hundred thousand Jews in Hungary. They had been called on to organize their religious government under State protection. Two parties—the old believers and the reformers—claim the right to manage the affair, and a severe theologico-political struggle is in progress. The rules adopted by the majority will be accepted by the "Minister of Religion," and the minority will be governed thereby. Each party are having processions, and banners and speeches.

City Cards.

BELL & BRO'S.,

DEALERS IN

Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Plated Ware,

DIAMOND GOODS,

American and European Watch-and-Clock

Gold-Pens and Pencils of every kind,

GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,

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

Engravers and Manufacturers

of all articles in their line.

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

Commerce Street,

Five doors east of Main Plaza,

Opposite their Old Stand.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Nov. 18, 1868&wif;

LEIGH & DITTMAR,

LAWYERS,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

OFFICE FRENCH'S BUILDING NO. 200, Oct. 1868&wif;

RECENTLY ADDED TO THE FIRM.

JOHN LEIGH, Esq.,

LEIGH & DITTMAR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Opposite the Old Stand.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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RECENTLY ADDED TO THE FIRM.

JOHN LEIGH, Esq.,

OFFICIAL.
LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
Passed at the Second Session
of the Forty-eighth Congress.
(Continued)

By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

ARTICLE XVI.

The republic of Nicaragua agrees that, should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this from any cause whatever, the government of the United States may, with the consent, or at the request of the government of Nicaragua, or of the minister thereof at Washington, or of the competent legally appointed local authorities, civil or military, employ such force for this and for no other purpose; and when, in the opinion of the government of Nicaragua, the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

In the exceptional case, however, of unforeseen or imminent danger to the lives or property of citizens of the United States, the forces of said republic are authorized to act for their protection without such consent having been previously obtained.

But no duty or power imposed upon or conceded to the United States by the provisions of this article shall be performed or exercised except by authority and in pursuance of law of Congress hereafter enacted. It being understood that such laws shall not affect the protection and guarantee of the neutrality of the routes of transit, nor the obligation to withdraw the troops which may be disembarked in Nicaragua directly that in the judgment of the government of the republic, they should no longer be necessary, nor in any manner bring about new obligations on Nicaragua, nor alter her rights in virtue of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is understood, however, that the United States, in according protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intend that the protection and guarantees are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if the United States should deem that the agents or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of any country or country over the commerce of any other country or countries, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon mails, passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not, however, be withdrawn by the United States without first giving six months' notice to the republic of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE XVIII.

And it is further agreed and understood that in any grants or contracts which may hereafter be made or entered into by the government of Nicaragua, having reference to the interoceango routes above referred to, or either of them, the rights and privileges granted by this treaty to the government and citizens of the United States shall be fully protected and reserved. And if any such grants or contracts now exist, of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of the United States, stipulated in Article XV of this treaty, shall be held inoperative and void until the holders of such grants and contracts shall recognize the concessions made in this treaty to the government and citizens of the United States with respect to such interoceango routes, or either of them, and shall agree to observe and be governed by these concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grants or contracts; after which recognition and agreement said grants and protection shall be in full force; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or to deny the validity of the said contracts.

ARTICLE XIX.

After ten years from the completion of a railroad, or any other route of communication through the territory of Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, or in possession of the same shall ever divide, directly or indirectly, by the issue of new stock, the payment of dividends or otherwise, more than fifteen per cent, per annum, or at that rate, to its stockholders from tolls collected thereon; but whenever the tolls shall be found to yield a larger profit than this, they shall be reduced to the standard of fifteen per cent, per annum.

ARTICLE XX.

The two high contracting parties, desirous to make this treaty as durable as possible, agree that this treaty shall remain in full force for the term of fifteen years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and either party shall have the right to notify the other of its intention to terminate, alter, or renew this treaty, at least twelve months before the expiration of the fifteen years; and such notice given, then this treaty shall continue binding beyond the said time, and until twelve months shall have elapsed from the day on which one of the parties shall notify the other of its intention to alter, reform, or abrogate this treaty.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Managua, within one year, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at the city of Managua, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

A. B. DICKINSON, [L.S.]
TOMAS AYON, [L.S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Granada, on the twenty-first day of June last:

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

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

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the Presidents
W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The general post office of the United States of America and the general post office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of establishing and maintaining an exchange of mails between the United States on the one side and the Straits Settlements and the British East Indies on the other; by means conjointly of the line of United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong and of the line of British mail packets plying between Hong Kong and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, the undersigned duly authorized for that purpose have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a direct exchange of mails between the offices of New York and San Francisco on the one part, and the offices of Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, on the other, comprising letters, newspapers, price current, book packets, and packets of patterns or samples originating in the United States and addressed respectively to the Straits Settlements, or to the British East Indies, or originating in the British East Indies, or the Straits Settlements, respectively, and addressed to the United States.

These mails shall be conveyed by United States mail packets between San Francisco and Hong Kong via Yokohama, and by British mail packets between Hong Kong and Singapore or the Indian ports.

ARTICLE II.

The postage to be collected in the United States, upon paid correspondence addressed to the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, shall be ten cents per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion, two cents each on newspapers or price current, and eight cents per four ounces on book packets or packets of patterns or samples; and the postage to be collected in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, upon paid correspondence addressed to the United States, shall be ten cents per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion, and four cents per four ounces on newspapers, price current, book packets or packets of patterns or samples.

The correspondence thus paid shall be delivered at the place of destination, whether in the United States or in the British Possessions, free from all charge whatsoever.

Letters posted in either country unpaid or insufficiently paid shall nevertheless be forwarded and shall be charged at the place of destination with a rate of postage of the same amount that would be chargeable on a letter of like weight, posted for despatch in the opposite direction, together with a sum of six pence in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, or of twelve cents in the United States.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange of the correspondence referred to in Article II, preceding, shall not give rise to any accounts between the British and the United States post offices.—Each office shall keep the postage which it collects.

ARTICLE IV.

Every letter, newspaper, price current, book packet or packet of patterns or samples, despatched from one office to the other, shall be plainly stamped in red ink with a stamp bearing the words "paid all" on the right hand upper corner of the address, and shall also bear the dated stamp of the office at which it was posted.

ARTICLE V.

Dead letters, newspapers, &c., which cannot be delivered from whatever cause shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

ARTICLE VI.

The two offices may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this arrangement, such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall come into operation on the 1st day of November, 1868, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, and in London on the 14th day of August, 1868.

[SEAL] ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

[SEAL] MONTROSE,
Postmaster General of United Kingdom.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1868.

For Rent.

The two story stone building formerly occupied by Messrs. F. Goss & Co., opposite Market Street & Grinnell; also,

One Store on the Alamo Plaza, joining Messrs. Yane's Store, formerly occupied by Mr. C. Huberick. For particulars enquire at J. H. Kammerer. (See 1st d/s)

Administrators Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Emma Gidings, deceased, by the County Court of Dallas County, on September 29th, 1868. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law.

G. B. BIDDINGHORN,
Administrator.

Dec 23w6w.

For Rent.

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

California Clover Seed, Tobacco and every thing the Farmer needs, at Jan 12d/w1f

E. SAWYER & CO.

Jan 12d/w1f

For Rent.

A comfortable residence near the Government Building, with garret attached. For particular apply to

PETROY SMYTHE,
County Clerk's Office.

Jan 12d/w1f

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