

San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

No. 42.

TEXAS.
Re-assembling of the Reconstruction Convention—Interesting History of the Causes which led to a Division of the Republicans.

(Special Cor. of the Chronicle.)

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Feb. 10, 1869.
The reconstruction convention re-assembled on the 7th of December, and that you and the country may be posted upon the doings of this body I propose, in the first instance, to briefly explain the causes which led to a division of the Republican ranks in this State.

At the first session of the convention, a proposition to declare the rebel assemblies (which have met in this State since 1861, and which are called legislatures) illegal was met with a storm of indignation from gentlemen heretofore occupying prominent positions in the republican party, and the proposition to put the acts of those assemblies null and void as if it failed, because there were enough Simon-pure rebels in the convention, with the conservative republicans, to defeat any bill of safety calculated to make "treason offices and traitors traitors." The earnest republicans, who desired to reconstruct on a legal basis, did not desire to be hampered with the legislation of the defunct Confederacy, and urged that the rebel legislatures should be declared illegal, and so the so-called laws they made null and void as if it failed. They also proposed to validate such laws as were necessary for the good of society, or under which private rights had accrued.

These propositions would not suit the "conservatives," as they were called, and there were many uncharitable hints thrown out that the railroad interests of the State had purchased the convention. It is certain that the railroad companies of the State are indebted to the school fund of the State to the sum of \$2,382,000.00 for money they borrowed of the State, in specie, at 6 per cent. per annum, payable in coin. By no act of the Texas rebel legislature, the payment of this interest was so arranged that the worthless rebel State warrants were made a valid payment, and under the provisions of this act since 1860, \$900 was paid. To declare the rebel legislatures illegal and the rebel laws null and void as if it failed would not do, as this can, with mounting interest, would have to be paid again! Here was "dust" sufficiently large to make many a good "conservative" and report says it made them. The beauty of the whole matter yet to be told. These railroad companies paid no interest at all during the war, but when it was certain that the Confederacy had "gone under" they gathered up the worthless rebel State warrants at about forty to fifty to one, and paid them into the Treasury as a heavy tax payment upon the principal borrowed, in coin.

This may be the secret of the anti-slavery abolitionists. This may explain why its supporters failed to declare the rebel legislatures illegal, or any of their acts null and void. The stakes were high, and the railroad men active lobbyists. The cry was raised, "Save the railroads" because the railroads had some \$700,000.00 of the children's money to save from the State coffers, and they could afford to pay half the amount to those who helped to save it. The anti-slavery did this thing.

Without going into a disputation to assert that railroad money was used to form the anti-slavery party, but it is just as strange that members of the convention, who have, in an official position, constantly denied the validity of all rebel assemblies and laws, should be found so pliant when the payment of so much money was demanded, and should so suddenly discover that the rebel legislatures were legal bodies, and clothed with legitimate power to legislate for all time, and for the disposal as well as the loyal.

Mixed up with this question, in natural and easy consequence, comes many more, all tending to the direct "policy" of perpetuating the issues of the rebellion and turning the State over to the rebels of the first election. A number of these anti-slavery are so very magnanimous that they propose to grant the right of suffrage to every murdering rebel within the State; and I presume that, as most of them opposed the emancipation of the "nigger" as long as possible, they now hope, by their moderate and conciliatory course, to centre the vote of the "people of the State," after the negro is disenfranchised, upon themselves, for any office they may desire.

The question of the division of the State is the question now agitating the convention, and it is apparent that a large majority of the members of the convention favor it. The author of the measure, Mr. Flanigan, from the committee on internal improvements, made the following report:

The Convention.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH DAY.

CAPITOL, AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 26, 1869.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment; roll called; quorum present. Prayer by Chaplain; journal of Saturday read and adopted.

Mr. McCormick asked leave of absence for Messrs. Flanigan Webster and Horne.

Mr. Gray, on motion, was excused for to-day.

Mr. Thomas rose to a point of order, stating that the name of Mr. Sumner had not been called at the commencement of the morning session, and that he was not expelled.

The President decided the point of order in the negative.

Mr. Varnell offered the following RESOLUTION.

Whereas, A prejudice exists in some of the Northern and Western States against the introduction into said States, of Texas cattle, in consequence of a disease having appeared amongst the native cattle in some of the North Western States supposed to have been communicated by Texas cattle, introduced into said States in the summer months, and

Whereas, It has been demonstrated beyond question, by years of experience, that Texas cattle can be introduced into the Northern and Northwestern States in the season of frosts, without any danger whatever of communicating disease to the native or any other cattle in said States; and

Whereas, Some of said Northern and Northwestern States are proposing to pass laws, absolutely prohibiting the introduction of Texas cattle into said States;

Therefore, Be it resolved by the people of Texas in convention assembled, that the passage of laws by any of the said States prohibiting the introduction therein of Texas cattle, during the season when it is well known no disease will be communicated by them, is an unjust discrimination against a very large and growing interest of this State, and a direct interference with commerce between the States, as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States; and

Be it further resolved, That the President of this convention be requested and instructed to forward certified copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the several Northern and Northwestern States, to be by them laid before the Legislatures of their respective States, and also a copy to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

YARNELL.

The President decided that under the rules the resolution could not be acted upon.

Mr. Flanigan, from the committee on internal improvements, made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, Jan. 26, 1869.

Hon. R. J. Davis: President of the Convention.

Your committee have had before them a declaration in relation to the Corpus Christi Ship Channel, and after an examination of the same I am instructed to report it back and to recommend its passage.

Very Respectfully,
J. W. FLANIGAN,
Chairman of the Committee.

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

Rules suspended.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the resolution.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. Flanigan moved a further suspension of the rules to put the declaration on its final passage.

Rules suspended.

Declaration read a third time and passed.

Mr. Flanigan, from the same committee, reported as follows:

COMMITTEE ROOM, Jan. 26, 1869.

Hon. R. J. Davis: President of the Convention.

Sir: Your committee have had before them a declaration to incorporate the Port Sullivan, Belton and Northwestern Railroad Company, and, after examining the same, I am instructed to report it back and to recommend that it pass.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. FLANIGAN,
Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Gray moved a suspension of

the rules to take up the resolution.

Rules suspended.

The question recurred upon the engrossment of the declaration.

It was engrossed.

Mr. Patten moved a further suspension of the rules to put the declaration on its final passage.

Rules suspended.

Declaration read a third time and passed.

Mr. Flanigan moved a suspension of the rules to take up the declaration incorporating the Texas Wood-on-Railroad Company.

On the motion to suspend the rules the year and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yeas—Messrs. President, Adams, Armstrong of Jasper, Bell, Bryant of Grayson, Buffington, Butler, Burnett, Cole, Curtis, Downing, Fleming, Gaston, Hamilton of Travis, Harn, Johnson, Jordan, Keigwin, Kendall, Keschler, Leib, Lippard, McWashington, Morse, Mundine, Phillips of San Augustine, Posey, Rogers, Ruby, Scott, Slaughter, Thomas, Vaughan, Whitmore, Wilson of Brazoria—34.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong of Lamar, Brown, Bryant of Grayson, Buffington, Curtis, Fleming, Hamilton of Bastrop, Hunt, Keely, McCormick, Newcomb, Phillips of San Augustine, Posey, Rogers, Ruby, Scott, Slaughter, Thomas, Vaughan, Whitmore, Wilson of Brazoria—21.

So the convention refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Patten introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention do adjourn on Monday, February 1st, 1869, at 12 o'clock, m., subject to be reassembled at any time by the Commanding General or by a majority of the committee who were elected to proceed to Washington.

Mr. Thomas offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That no adjournment of this body take place until a constitution shall have been perfected and an ordinance framed submitting the constitution to the people for ratification or rejection.

Resolved further, That no business shall be in order other than the formation of a constitution until the same shall have been completed.

Mr. Degener moved to lay the substitute on the table, on which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yeas 29. Nays 30.

So the convention refused to lay on the table.

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

Yeas 34. Nays 25.

So the substitute was adopted.

Mr. Flanigan moved the previous question.

Previous question seconded.

The question required "Shall the main question be now put?"

Main question ordered.

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

Yeas—Messrs. President, Adams, Armstrong of Jasper, Armstrong of Lamar, Bell, Bryant of Grayson, Buffington, Butler, Burnett, Cole, Curtis, Downing, Fleming, Gaston, Hamilton of Travis, Harn, Johnson, Jordan, Keigwin, Kendall, Keschler, Leib, Lippard, McWashington, Morse, Mundine, Phillips of San Augustine, Posey, Rogers, Ruby, Scott, Slaughter, Thomas, Vaughan, Whitmore, Wilson of Brazoria—34.

Nays—Messrs. Board, Brown, Carter, Degener, Flanigan, Hamilton of Bastrop, Harris, Hunt, Kendall, Keschler, Lippard, Mullens, Newcomb, Patten Ruby, Slaughter, Varnell, Vaughan, Whitmore, Wilson of Milam—20.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Patten moved that a majority report of the committee on the constitution be instructed to report this evening at 7.

It was so ordered.

Mr. Davis of Nueces, offered the following resolution, as amendatory of the rules:

Resolved, That all speeches shall be limited hereafter to five minutes on any subject.

Mr. Davis moved a suspension of the rules to take up the resolution, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted thus:

Yeas 29. Nays 30.

So the convention refused to suspend.

Mr. Buffington offered the follow-

RESOLUTION.

Providing for the election of an additional delegate to Washington, and for providing a fund to pay the expenses of the delegation to Washington.

Resolved 1. That this convention shall elect an additional delegate to Washington, who shall reside in that portion of the territory of this State North of the 32° parallel North latitude, and West of the Trinity River.

Resolved 2. That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury, at the disposal of this convention, and not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the commissioners from this convention to Washington and which shall be paid over to said delegation, and used by them in paying their expenses; and that the certificate of the Secretary of the convention shall be a sufficient voucher to authorize the comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the President upon the Treasurer for said appropriation.

Mr. Butler rose to a point of order that under the rules no business could now be entertained but the consideration of the Constitution.

Mr. McCormick moved that Mr. Wilson of Brasoria be permitted to print remarks upon the immigration bill passed yesterday.

Leave granted.

Mr. Buffington moved to adjourn till half past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Flanigan raised to a point of order, that the convention cannot adjourn under the rules adopted this morning.

The point of order was sustained.

On motion the convention took a recess till this evening at half past seven o'clock.

Ends of Our War.

A. MUHL,

IRON AND BRASS.

MACHINE SHOP.

All work done neatly and cheaply. All repairs of Machinery promptly executed. Shop on Main Street, on the river bank. (continued)

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

Dry-Goods and Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS OF

California Wine.

Alfred Phinney, importer Major's San Antonio, April 26, 1869.

E. SAWYER & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS.

Main Plaza and Market Street, next to the Plaza House.

A good yard for stock in connection with the provision.

Sale days—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

(continued)

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Main Plaza, San Antonio.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Woodenware,

LEATHER,

PAINTS and GLASS.

Agricultural Implements.

PUMPS, GROVES, ARMS, &c.

Malone G. Anderson, Thaddeus G. Anderson

ANDERSON & CO.,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

San Antonio, Texas.

Office, up stairs Hotel Building, on the Military Plaza.

JACK COOME,

LAWYER,

On Commerce street, San Antonio, Jan. 14, 1869.

DR. F. MERRIFIELD,

Respectfully announces to his friends that he has resided here in the

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States
Official Journal of the Republicans and the
Confederate States.

W. M. VARNELL, Editor
A. SUMNER & CO., Publishers.

WEDNESDAY FEB. 3, 1863.

Executive Committee of the
Conservative Party of Texas
MORRIS G. HAMILTON, President
E. DEGENER, Vice-President
C. W. HALL, of Houston
C. W. BRYANT, of Galveston
G. W. WILDERMAN, of San Antonio
J. W. TAYLOR, of Waco
H. E. WILLIAMS, of Dallas
C. S. COOPER, of Fort Worth
M. H. GOODMAN, of San Antonio
DON CAMPBELL, of Galveston.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square Inch, per Line, or less, \$1.00.

WEEKLY EXPRESS.

Four months	Two months	One month	Two weeks
One half \$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
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Three \$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$6.00
Four \$16.00	\$16.00	\$16.00	\$8.00
Five \$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$10.00
Six \$24.00	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$12.00
Seven \$28.00	\$28.00	\$28.00	\$14.00
Eight \$32.00	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$16.00
Nine \$36.00	\$36.00	\$36.00	\$18.00
Ten \$40.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$20.00

DAILY EXPRESS.

Four months	Two months	One month	Two weeks
One \$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$0.50
Two \$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
Three \$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$1.50
Four \$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$2.00
Five \$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$2.50
Six \$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
Seven \$7.00	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$3.50
Eight \$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$4.00
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Advertisements having the sum of \$100.00 inserted, \$1.00 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Special Notices and advertisements under the head of "General Oakes," communicated to the editorial pages, double the above rates.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, it be charged as one each insertion.

Any one permanent advertisement occupying from one-half to one-quarter, will be charged a sum of twenty-five per cent, from above rates.

"Payment Precedent is delayed."

All communications for publication should be addressed, "Editor Express."

All business correspondence should be addressed.

A. SUMNER & CO.

MAIN SENATOR.—Hanibal Hamilton is chosen Senator from Maine. Mr. Hamilton is as radical now as when Vice President.

More Troubles Lure.—The staff of the Press dispatches have been treating us to, in reference to the Virginia committee are all under, there has been no agreement between them and the Senate Judiciary committee.

PROGRESS TIME.—All the good Democratic papers in the State, (those who have stood by Jeff Davis), are unanimous in the belief that the Convention has no legal right in sit on the question of dividing Texas. These same papers (except those on the border of the new States) agree in wishing to sit when the right time comes.

The next time will be when said Democrats can vote and control the State.

The Austin Republicans and Texans as Oakes—The Austin (so called) Republicans of the 30th ult., attempted to create a difficulty between our Austin correspondent and General Oakes in relation to Dr. Steiner. If General Oakes denies the assertions of our correspondent, we would suggest he demand an examination by a Board of United States officers; we would then introduce the two editors of the so-called Advertiser, committee men. He may thank his funkering followers for the notoriety he has gained in this matter.

Montgomery name is not pronounced Montgomery, as most people say it, but the true system is pronounced Montgomerie, like the name of the island.

The Advertiser has failed of the court of Justice, because, a lawyer is required to stand up while question and a lawyer need not drink to stand, so Montgomery.

THE CONFEDERATE Advocate of Thibodaux, Louisiana, 1,000 pages, and will appear next week.

REMINISCENCE OF A. M. BONGLEY, before the Grand Jury of the State of Austin, against W. M. Varnell, E. J. Davis, and others. The above Wisconsin of the treason of the West, the treason against the State of Texas of Austin, and the Advertiser.

FORMER STATE your occupation, age, and residence.

A. H. L.—My occupation, I am nothing by profession, nothing also, a nonentity. I have been blundering along for a year or so, enjoying the very merited judgment of editor (that is, if presumption merits such a name) of the Austin (so called) Republican sheet, — I can't call it a newspaper, but my senior, Col. J. L. Haynes, chairman of the "conservative" Republican State Committee, so far outstrips me in unscrupulousness, that I cannot begin to turn unscrupulous expeditions enough to keep pace with him. Thus I am nothing in the way—a disgruntled nonentity. As to age, I can't get it on yet, which accounts for my many vagrancies and absurd blunders I make in politics, as shown hereafter; especially, when poor Haynes is too lazy to review my editorials. Having resided in Austin a few years, and being in full communion with the King, I can truthfully testify against the designs of the traitors named in the indictment, against the peace and dignity of the State of Austin.

FORMER.—Are you acquainted, personally, with W. M. Varnell, E. J. Davis, and the other "seven men of the west?"

A. H. L.—With six of them yes, slightly, but, as much as I care about? With E. J. Davis, since he has carried a majority of the convention off with revolution, and committed treason against my State of Austin, I desire no communication—I have cut him and know him no more, forever, trust!

FORMER.—Were you in the service of the United States during the war for the suppression of rebellion?

A. H. L.—I was only on, I can't say, 500 days. Absolutely, I was not, for safety, I managed to find "soft places", and had just time enough to remain in such places during the war, or throughout.

FORMER.—What do you mean by "soft places?"

A. H. L.—I call being detailed on duty upon the staff of the "expected" Brigadier General, John Hancock, and shucking around house in New Orleans and Washington, dressed up in the national military dress, which some of the traitors named in the indictment, were daily wearing on battle-field as "soft places." The traitor Davis spoilt this little well connected history of stealing his regiment. Being captain of the body guard of the Provisional Governor of Brownsville, Texas—A. J. Hamilton, another unworthy Brig. Gen., I consider a very "soft place."

I must say in this connection, I think of upon Hancock in 1860, and will throw off upon the big Jack Hamilton, how his "great speeches" don't accomplish anything—now the convention have decided that the West Texas traitors are not traitors. Old Jack fooled me, he did. Division is not as "dead as Caesar's wife."

Perfectly right.

FORMER.—Do you of your own knowledge know that said Davis, Varnell, and the other wise men of the west designed or contemplated treason against our State of Austin and Texas. What have you tried to do to prevent it?

A. H. L.—I know it, why, of course, I know it. The Republicans have made an attempt to disgrace the fact; they are bold and honest, and I have done everything I could, safely, to stop it—so I have.

FORMER.—Have I not discovered them as traitors and secessionists in a hundred editorials. Have I not "read" them out of mind and poor Haynes' and the King's timid conservative ranks? Yes, verily, I have. Have I not written tomes and epistles of "brave" Republicans to keep up our spirits, and injure the revolutionists, but, also, with every tomes and epistles, they rise in the estimation of all good men, while poor Haynes, myself, and the balance of the King, including Potts, are sinking into eternal oblivion. Have I not used my great malignancy to "kill off" this E. J. Davis? I have that—I have painted him as a traitor. I have called him an animal. I have called him a scoundrel, acting secondary, but in no purpose.

The people know I am provoking, (not to use a harsh phrase), and he treats me and poor Haynes, like he treats all other who are with cold disdain, and my tomes and epistles, with silent contempt. Did I not, at the suggestion of poor Haynes, nominate an article, which contained 10 such well-defined provisos, (not to use a harsh phrase) embodied therein, and did not the revolutionary proceedings of a good working majority of the convention, (excluding A. J. H.) which these 10 well defined provisos? (?) It did, and I have since drew in my horns. I have not, poor Haynes, he is going to Washington, to be buried to death—he is. This is how I have tried to stop them; but have failed miserably, gloriously failed out of it. So much so, that the King ordered me to take back the words "traitor," "revolutionist," "secessionist" &c. etc. of this revolutionary majority would stop the press, which the King, as well as myself, individually enjoy. I took it back "squarely" and "firmly"—I did, and even "came out" a little "now," and acknowledged the revolutionary proceedings? of the majority had "died" as yet in the convention, and although, for the present, we, that is poor Haynes, represent the King, were a little "more bound about it" than when our "fearless representative" came.

FORMER.—What is the name of the

returned to his seat (from which he was expelled for revolutionary proceedings) by the tones of the anger of his constituency, our head would get well. Poor Sumner! Haynes deserved him, on the one-third rule of the constitution, see on. But Haynes was victimized, and they had him sent to jail.

FORMER.—What would the seven wise men propose to give to their new State?

A. H. L.—"Coyote," and at the suggestion of that arch traitor, Degener, the seal of the said State is to be a coyote perched upon a "ring," much to the annoyance of Pease, Haynes, Hamilton from Austin, myself and our "ring" generally.

The jury will find the indictment.

AUSTIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Constitution Making—The Suffrage Question—The Copperhead Party Developed—The Capital to be Voted On—The Newspaper Question—A Mandarins State—The Oaks-Steiner Question.

AUSTIN, Texas, January 30, 1863.

Editor San Antonio Express:

The convention is doing up its work upon the constitution quite rapidly. Yesterday the suffrage question came up in the 1st Section of the Legislative Department as reported by the committee, defining citizenship. Armstrong of Jasper offered as a substitute the old provision which excluded Africans and the descendants of Africans, which was voted down by a vote of 39 to 6.

The six are strictly the representatives of the rebel party. Mr. Munday then offered a substitute providing for the universal suffrage of all persons of proper age, without distinction of sex; there was some wrangling on this proposition, and it really developed the true tendency of the "third party." It was finally rejected by a vote of 52 to 13. Thomas of Collin then offered a substitute providing that every male person who shall be of legal age shall vote, which was laid on the table by a vote of 34 to 31. The question then recurred upon the Section reported by the committee, resulting in a vote of 40 votes to 26 nays. Thus the "third party" is pretty fully defined—the six men who voted to exclude the negroes from the ballot and the Jack Hamilton clique.

In times of yore, when light and darkness were yet undivided, when Reconstruction was yet unborn, and the Archangels, who represented the human passions, were convened by a higher power, to consult on the establishment of an organization on the basis of true humanity, the Archangel of Democracy, whose name is Armstrong, Armstrong of Jasper rose from his seat, he blew his trumpet, and, with a voice of thunder, he spoke a speech.

And the god of slumber had pity on the august assemblage of Archangels, and he closed their eye-lids and wrapt their minds in oblivion. And behold, the Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvement dreamt a dream, and he dreamed thus:

A. Legend.

In times of yore, when light and darkness were yet undivided, when Reconstruction was yet unborn, and the Archangels, who represented the human passions, were convened by a higher power, to consult on the establishment of an organization on the basis of true humanity, the Archangel of Democracy, whose name is Armstrong, Armstrong of Jasper rose from his seat, he blew his trumpet, and, with a voice of thunder, he spoke a speech.

And the god of slumber had pity on the august assemblage of Archangels, and he closed their eye-lids and wrapt their minds in oblivion.

And behold, the Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvement dreamt a dream, and he dreamed thus:

The Vision.

The Genius of Progress leaned over his chair, and he whispered into his ear:

"Awaken, thou man of progress, for behold thine enemies are asleep. There sitteth the man who representeth the ancient city of Goliah; he sleepeth the sleep of virtue. And see further, the sarcastic orator, who representeth the fertile lands of Bolivar Point and Pelican Spit, who beareth the uncommon name of Smith; his soul too seeketh oblivion in the arms of sleep—of sleep, the twin brother of Death. And behold further, the irrepressible Red Republican of Bexar, the transcendental philosopher from Germany; behold his head is enveloped in a cloud of smoke; he is unconscious of the outside world; the narcotic weed conjures before his mental eye bewitching sights of the new State, which the pagans call "Coyote," in which he triumphs in majesty, clad with the Senatorial robe."

And the Angel of Progress groaned a deep groan, and he continued:

"Degenerate son of Rusk, art thou entirely forgetful of thy duty? Was the seducing furnace by thy side, where the sons of Ham, the cursed son of Noah, are burning the forests of Texas, so entirely overcome thy faculties that even that man whom thou dreadest most, the orator whom the Republicans of that county have elected, which beareth the name of Titus the Benighted, the son of Vespasian, cannot arouse thee with the music of his nose? Awake! Lemuel is harmless, for behold he sleepeth!"

"Awake, Chairman of the Internal Improvement Committee; now is thy time; call up the Relief bill of the Pacific Railroad, which extends forty-six miles through the sunny plains of Louisiana and Texas, with eager strides progressing to Guadalupe, there to receive the horn of plenty, which the sons of the Celestial Empire are ready to pour into the lap of thine beloved Rusk."

Your correspondent did not mention General Oakes, but since this matter has come out, he has learned the following facts, which he is willing to substantiate, and authorizes you, whenever called upon, to give his proper name:

Steiner lived in Austin for some time—for months—his murder of the cab-man being known to all persons here—military and civil. Finally a letter was written by one of the present editors of the Republican, and signed by both of them,

Haynes and Longley, at least, by one of them, also by others, and sent to General Oakes asking him to order his arrest. And Steiner did not leave until after the order for his arrest had arrived; how far General Davis was implicated in that matter your correspondent will not venture to say, further than it is said that friendly relations existed between him and Steiner, and that he was not very active in his efforts to arrest the murderer.

This attack is just of a piece with all the mendacious conduct of the so-called Republican. Its sneaking proprietors attempt to implicate a gentleman in difficulty with General Oakes,

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY
FOR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.**

The following is a list of business men in this city, who may be addressed in reference to their respective class of business:

District Judge—T. H. Stribling.
County Judge—W. W. Gamble.
Mayor—W. C. A. Thielepage.

Manufacturer's Architects, &c.
J. H. Kampman, Architect and Builder.

Professional
Mortimer Stearn, M. D., Homeopathic Physician.

J. Gaskin, Attorney at Law.
Leigh & Dittmar.

J. P. Newcomer, Notary Public.
Dr. T. Tempelman van der Heuven, Physician.

Dr. Weisnberg, Physician and Surgeon.

Dr. F. Hora.

Dr. A. Boyd Duran, Dentist.

Hannaford.

San Antonio National Bank.

Books and Stationery.

H. Stearn,
W. W. Gamble.

Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods.

H. Fentzinger.

Jewelry.

Bell & Brothers.

Groceries, Dry-Goods, &c.

Drexel & Brian.

H. Gross,

F. Gross & Co.

Groceries, Wines & Liquors.

M. Fentzinger,
Waggon & Hammel.

Rhodes & Co.

San Antonio Steam Candy and Cracker Factory.

Schmidt & Duerler.

Drexel & Brian, Importers of California Wine.

Bronzes and Medicines.

F. Kalteyer,

A. Roth.

Auction and Commission.

H. Stearn & Co.

Hardware.

A. Carter, Jr.

Elmendorf & Co.

Hurst & Penn.

Dry-Goods, &c.

Berk & Grissom.

Brown & Co.

Bloomberg & Frank.

Kingsbury & Co.

A. Housinger.

Furniture.

Philip Gould.

ELMENDORF & CO.,

Hardware Merchants,

MAIN PLAZA.

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale

English and American Cutlery,

Irons and Steel of all kinds,

Carpenter's Tools,

Mill and Grind out Gears of all sizes,

Boring Machines,

Rolls of all sizes,

Batts, Hinges, Bolts, etc.

Doors, Cabinet and Trunk Locks of all kinds,

Boss Helmets and Soldier Tops and Trappings

Bushels, Bags, &c.

Bridle Bits and Webbing,

Oil Cloth, Hoses, Collars, &c.

The Biographical Edition, &c., &c.

Seed Boxes and Agricultural Implements.

And a general assortment of

HARDWARE.

Also: Paints, Oils,

Turpentine and Glass,

Paint, Blue and Clothe Brushes,

Potash and Lampo.

Colt's Army and Navy Revolver Pistols.

Shovels, Spades and Hoes, and all other articles

the 10 miles radius of business at low prices.

Elmendorf's Garden Seeds

always on hand.

Sale Agents for Horning's Safety Auto, for

Plane and Kayser's Sewing Machines.

April 1, 1865.

NORTON & DEUTZ,

Pay the Market price for

Hides, Skins

and

WOOL.

June 1st.

Sale Agency of French Linen in the

Southern States.

P. BRIERRE,

No. 3, Callejas Street, (Up Stairs)

NEW ORLEANS, La.

—

Editions of all kinds,

Hair Boxes,

Headbands of all

Materials,

Table Linens, (kinds

not known).

ALL KINDS OF

Watches and Clocks

and Jewelry.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

and Drapers in Merchant.

—

LIBERAL advances made on articles

of County Products.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed

Administrator of the Estate of Andrew

Frederick Stearn, by the County Court

of Bexar County, on January 10, 1865. All

persons to whom the same may relate

are notified to present the same within the

time prescribed by law.

PAUL WAGNER,

Administrator.

Jan. 21st.

JACK HARRIS,
Saloon and Bar-Room,
Market Street, at the Old Bull Head Stand. The very best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

General Dealer.

Water obtained in a few hours.

The undersigned having purchased the patent-right for this country, to put down the "tube-well" are prepared to receive orders.

These wells are cheaper and better than the old style in every way. Water guaranteed free or no charge.

Parties wanting wells can apply to Capt.

A. W. Kempton through the Post-office, or leave address with the Book Keeper at the San Antonio Express Office.

A sample of these wells can be seen on the Military Square of this city.

WARNING.

All persons are warned against infringing upon this patent.

KEMPTON & CO.

Dec. 5, '65. 65.4dwt.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE!!

Large and well assorted inventories.

Just received by

Nov. 27th (m.) H. GRENET.

STEEL & WILLIAMS,

(Late John Withers & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

Commerce Street,

Dec 2d (m.) SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

100 sacks RIO, strictly choice.

For sale by

Nov. 27th (m.) H. GRENET.

HIDES

Bought at the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE,

ELMENDORF & CO.

April 18th (m.)

BUTTER! BUTTER!!

100 Pounds Best Grade.

For sale by

Nov. 27th (m.) H. GRENET.

E. F. & W. S. BLENDING,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Cleburne, Texas.

—

REFERENCES:

Judge Thos. Harrison, Waco Texas,

Judge R. E. Baylor, Independence, Tex.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, New Orleans,

Gundhar & Gilden, Memphis, Tenn.

Guild & Smith, Attorneys, Nashville, Tenn.

John D. Brown, El Paso, Tex.

Fredericksburg, Texas.

W. H. Thompson & Son, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

KEY CODE, GROCERIES AND

HARDWARE

OWNERS OF THE

Fredericksburg Store, Miss.

st. 1st (m.)

MRS. SCHMIDT'S HOTEL,

MAIN STREET,

San Antonio, Texas.

dec. 10th (m.)

THE NEW BRAUNFELS

Woolen Manufacturing Company,

Is now prepared to fill orders for their Woolen

or goods, which are of superior quality.

Colored and white blankets,

Scarves and Shawls,

Tweedcoats, and wool.

White and colored knitting yarn, and request

the patronage of the trade.

P. MOUREAU,

President

Sept. 21st.

Notice to Stock-raisers.

COOPER & BRO. located at Pleasanton,

Atascosa county, offer their services to the

stock raisers of Western Texas, to assist

to examine the value of horses, cattle, and

collect the money thereon. Persons desirous

of doing so will please forward written

authority, with lists of marks and</