

San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

NO. 56.

The Louisiana Levees.

Mr. Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, proposes by a bill before Congress to have the United States guarantee the bonds issued by that State to raise money to rebuild the Mississippi levees. He offers to secure the United States against all loss by a pledge of the 7,000,000 of acres of swamp lands donated by Congress to Louisiana just before the war, and by a further pledge that every section of alluvial land reclaimed by the reconstruction of the levees shall be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the bonds. If the security offered has any value whatever, why is it not made directly to the purchasers of the bonds? The State of Michigan would like to have five millions of dollars expended in making lake harbors in that State, where there are none, and a pledge of the lands adjoining such harbors would promptly obtain the loan in any market. The pledge of all the lands and all the property in Louisiana has no value, because the people of that State have shown, by their conduct since the close of the war, their utter want of principle, truth, patriotism and honesty.

It is the boast of every Louisianian that no negro, nor no Northern white man, has been able to occupy, hold or cultivate an acre of land in the State unless protected by the actual presence of United States troops.

It is the boast of every Louisianian that no negro or Northern white man who has attempted to cultivate an acre of the soil of that State in the absence of such armed protection has escaped without the loss of his land, his machinery, his stock, his crop, or his own life, or the life of some member of his family; and in many cases, all these calamities have befallen the victim. Who, does Mr. Kellogg expect, will purchase these swamp lands? Who, does he expect, will undertake to reclaim them? Not Louisianians, because they confess an inability to do so. They will not work themselves and have no money to hire labor, and, in fact, have three times as much land now as can be cultivated. What inducement has Louisiana offered to the people of the North to go down there and build her levees, reclaim her overflooded plantations and drain her swamps? It is an inducement to be shot at on sight for no other offense than not having been Southern born! Mr. Kellogg has not been absent so long from the Northern States but he must know that no emigrant, save a mere office-seeker, will ever go to Louisiana to reside while even the plains have no worse pest than the Comanche or the Arapahoe.

There is no Indian tribe which has been guilty of greater crimes against humanity, and against the moral and political rights and liberties of men, than have been practised by the people of Louisiana, with the full approval of public opinion in the State, upon the property, feelings and persons of those Northern people who have sought to live in that State, and of those negroes who attempted to labor for themselves. With millions of acres of land lying idle and uncultivated, and with a scarcity of food for those living there, these people of Louisiana and Mississippi have refused Northern whites or negroes the privilege of cultivating the soil, or of even raising food to divide with the half-starved native rebels. What is the pledge of land, in a State whose people have degenerated into savages, worth in the money market? In a commercial sense, the land in Alaska is of more value to an actual settler. The Esquimaux would at least permit him to live in peace, would not murder his wife and children, or burn his crops, or poison his stock.

The United States are already known in the money markets of the world as principal upon a goodly number of bonds, and also as the guarantor of some fifty millions of railroad bonds. The United States owe fully as much debt as they can carry. Why should they add to the debt by issuing their bonds to build levees to protect the plantations of John Slidell, who is on his way home to Louisiana? Let Mr. Slidell and his associates pledge their own plantations to raise the money to re-build their levees. —Chicago Tribune.

GENERAL GRANT TO THE COLORADO PEOPLE.—A Committee from the Colored National Convention, recently in session in Washington, waited upon General Grant, the President

elect, and congratulated him upon his election, and expressed their devotion to the country. General Grant, in reply, said:

I thank the Convention, of which you are the representatives, for the confidence they have expressed, and I hope sincerely that the colored people of the nation may receive every protection which the laws give them. They shall have my efforts to secure such protection. They should prove by their acts, their advancement, prosperity and obedience to the laws worthy of all privileges the Government has bestowed upon them by their future conduct, and prove themselves deserving of all they now claim.

Gov. Hamilton.

The Houston Telegraph announces its preference for Hon. A. J. Hamilton as the next Governor of Texas, says he deserves the gratitude of the people for his conservative course; and calls upon him to head a committee of conservatives to meet the commissioners before Congress, appointed by the convention to defeat a division of the State, etc.

We cordially join in the Telegraph's tribute to Gov. Hamilton, and agree with it in hoping that he will use his influence at Washington to defeat the schemes against which he has labored so ably in the convention.

Gov. Hamilton is a thorough republican. All that has been said about his being untrue to his party is without foundation in fact; and we are fully of the opinion that such men as Davis and Morgan Hamilton will change their base long before any such charge can be truthfully made against A. J. Hamilton. But the latter gentleman knows how to be a republican, without being an extremist, while other men, of smaller calibre both of head and heart, find it necessary to be destructive in order that they may make themselves notorious. For some such reasons as these, it is—as we have for sometime been aware—hoped by many conservatives that Gov. Hamilton may be our next Chief Executive. They believe, indeed, that he can do more than all the radical extremists combined towards making the State republican; but that influence they could not help anyhow; and they seem willing to risk it, for the sake of peace and the general good, even in the gubernatorial chair, since it would probably be no greater there than in a private station, while so many people continue to believe that his course in the convention has done the State service which should be recognized in spite of party feelings and prejudices.—Galveston News.

The Telegraph and News are two of the most violent misrepresenters of loyal men, and zealous apologists for Ku-Klux murderers in the State. How does Jack Hamilton like his new associates?

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

—We copy as follows from the Mobile Register, of the 4th:

The work on this road was commenced yesterday afternoon, the ground being broken on Virginia street, a short distance from and southeasterly of the Magnolia Cemetery. Mayor Price and a number of other gentlemen were present, the first spade being used by the Mayor; his example being followed by all others present in turn, each seemingly anxious to have a hand in the inauguration of the work which is to connect Mobile with New Orleans. Speeches were made by Messrs. Pollard, Moulton, McGuire, Safford and Wickersham, after which the party returned to town, stopping on the way at Erascati, where they were most hospitably entertained by the proprietor. We understand that the work on the road will be pushed vigorously forward.

—It has been reported that Grant objects to riding in the same carriage with Mr. Johnson on inauguration day. The other day he was quizzed on the subject, and replied that he supposed it was an established fact that the President elect would have to go to the Capitol to be sworn in, but he was not aware of any constitutional provision which required the retiring officer to go there to be sworn out.

—As it is clear that Texas is too large to remain a single State, and as her admission was provided for in her admission to the Union, it seems to us that she may wisely be divided now.—New York Tribune.

Cultivation of Rural Taste.

While all these improvements will be highly utilitarian in their aim, the love of rural life is worthy of the most careful culture. In this connection it is proper to observe that one of the most certain means of encouraging a taste for rural pursuits, both in agriculture and horticulture, and of instilling a desire for the study of botany and vegetable physiology is that of proper embellishment of schoolhouse and college grounds. Surround these seats of learning with an extensive variety of trees and shrubs—with the name of each conspicuously attached, arranged with artistic discrimination, and the minds of students will necessarily be drawn to the study of the vegetable kingdom. To know how to plant and cultivate a tree should certainly be a knowledge possessed by every person, whatever his proposed profession or aim in life. This is obvious to every reflecting mind; yet there is a total want of this variety of external attractions in these institutions, for which there is no possible excuse.—Report of Commissioner of Agriculture.

FATE OF THE UNFAITHFUL.—The renegade Senators who proved recreant to the trusts reposed in them by their constituents are rapidly receiving their rewards. Patterson of Tennessee, was the first to receive orders to quit. Next, Dixon of Connecticut, was kicked out. Doolittle of Wisconsin, is repudiated and sent out in the cold. Henderson of Missouri, was not mentioned in the caucus which nominated his successor. Van Winkle of West Virginia, is doomed. Andrew Johnson, when he descends into the political dead house on the 4th of March, will not be alone.

Moral: It is not safe to betray the confidence of the people. There is a way which seems good unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death.—[Cincinnati Gazette.]

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson moved in the United States court before Judge Trigg at Knoxville, that the indictment for treason against John C. Breckinridge be dismissed. Mr. Nelson said that he was induced to this that he might give some trifling evidence of his gratitude for kindness done his son, when held a prisoner of war, by Breckinridge. Action of the court in the matter was postponed at the instigation of the District Attorney. The application was based upon the amnesty proclamation.

—Mr. E. A. Pollard is "played out." He says he made oath that he had done nothing to encourage the rebellion because he was told by an employee of Collector Smythe that he had as much right to take such an oath as Mr. Vandigham or Ben Wood would have. Whatever he may have been told, he knew that the oath, taken upon his honor, was perjury. He is not to be believed upon oath.—Louisville Courier Journal.

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SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM IN COFFEE.—Beat the white of an egg to froth; put into it a small lump of butter, and turn the coffee to it gradually so that it not curdle. It is said to be difficult to distinguish the taste from fresh cream.

The New York World assures us that Gen. Grant has promised to attend a ball in Washington, and intimates that he makes his promise on the assurance that "Negroes are to be excluded."

We venture to say that while Gen. Grant

Agricultural Rhymes.

If butter curdled in morning air
Is kept in a cool place with care,
The taste is nice;
But that which shows the buttermilk
Don't sell to those who dress in silk—
For any price.

To be in debt
Brings out the sweat.
No half-cooked meat
Is fit to eat.

A woman who sneezes
Ought not to make cheese;
Put her hands in a muff;
Or, ever take snuff.

When the wind is east and turkey gobble,
It is no time a horse to hobble;
But let him range to catch the breeze—
Should he be troubled with the hives.

An ox with broad horns and short,
glossy hair,
Is good for a team, the market, or fair.
One white foot is bad, and two are too many,
The horse is best that does not have any.

A farmer without hogs,
But an army of dogs,
Will have more puppies than pork
For the swill will be lost.
To the husbandman's end.

Dogs good for nothing to work.

The shakiest farmer, strange to say,
Is known for being out of hay.

"Poor Richard's Maxims."

TENNESSEE NEWS.

The Columbia Herald has no faith in the Barlowe Kuklux mystery.

The largest hog slaughtered this winter in Maury, weighed 598 pounds.

East Tennesseans have made an average of \$3 per head on hogs driven into South Carolina.

It is said that Judge Trigg recognizes the operative force of the President's pardoning proclamation.

A railroad route is surveyed from Gallatin through Lebanon to Murfreesboro, to connect Chattanooga and Louisville.

Colonel Jno. B. Brownlow doesn't think any negro militia will enter the field. The force will be drawn from Eastern, to operate in Middle Tennessee.

Corporal Smith and Private Waterman, Forty-fifth United States Infantry, got drunk in Nashville and cut and shot one another mercilessly. They still live.

Disguised villains in Maury county whipped an old negro so severely near Columbia, that he died of the infliction. Can't the citizens of the county capture such lawless, soulless scoundrels!

Some time ago, in Santa Fe, Manly county, Wm. Neal fired a navy at Ben Johnson; Johnson, unarmed, escaped. Last Saturday Johnson fired a double barrelled gun at Neal who dodged behind a doorway and was uninjured. They will try it again.

Two old and respected citizens of Columbia, Messrs. Galloway and Kannoff, have become involved in a law suit involving the fame and fortunes of both. One is charged with perjury, the other with forgery. So the Judge expounded the case, and the jury gave a verdict for Galloway for \$12,522.

The Nashville papers exhausted the snake story, they have enjoyed the Barlowe mystery keenly, and now, with cultivated tastes, they have a panther yarn that makes one's hair stand on end. Of course the huge animal, like the sea serpent of last summer, escaped from Dan Rice and of course the wildest excitement prevails. This panther, we are told by one paper, devoured seven cows and thirteen hogs, and the Kuklux are still at work whipping wife-whippers and frightening negroes. In fact the Nashville papers are in ecstasies.

BELL & BRO'S.,
MANUFACTURERS
AND DEALERS IN

Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Plated-Ware,

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Spectacles, &c.,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED!

No. 9 Commerce Street,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Nov. 1868. J. & W.

Cards of City Merchants.

DRESEL & BREHM,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

Dry-Goods and Groceries,

AND

IMPORTERS OF
California Wine.

Alamo Plaza, opposite Menger's
San Antonio, April 26, 1867.

E. SAWYER & CO.,
AUCTION & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

Main Plaza and Soldado street, next
to the Plaza House
A good yard for stock in connection with
the premises.

Sale days—Monday's, Wednesday's and
Saturday's.

NORTON & DEUTZ,
Main Plaza, San Antonio.

Hardware & Cutlery,
Woodenware,
LEATHER,

Paints and Glass,

Agricultural Implements.

PUMPS, STOVES, ARMS, &c.

KORNIGHIM & CO.,
MAIN PLAZA,
OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JUST RECEIVED. A splendid Fall
Stock of

Fancy and Staple DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

MATS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHES, CASIMERES, &c., &c.

April 22nd.

DENTER & BAUER,

Dealers in all kinds of FRUITS,

Apples, Oranges, Malaga Grapes, Peaches
and Confectionaries.

These fruits are fresh and just received,
and for sale low for cash.

Jan. 16th.

PHILIP CONRAD.

Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE
and House Furnishing Goods, Mattress
Maker and Upholsterer,

MAIN STREET,

Next to Nettie's Drug Store.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assort-
ment of Mattresses; and offers his services
for repairing furniture, paper hanging, cur-
tains hanging, and carpeting

San Antonio, April 6th, 1868.

Lawyers.

JACK COCKE,

LAWYER.

Office, West side of Military Plaza,
near Courthouse.

Doctors.

Dr. T. Templeman van der Hoeven

OPPOSITE NEW AMERICAN.

FLORENCE STREET.

May 12th.

DR. WEISSELBERG,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE, at Nettie's Drug Store,

On Commerce street.

San Antonio, Jan. 3rd, 1868.

DR. F. HERPF,

Respectfully announces to his friends that

he has resumed practice in the city.

Office, at Nettie's Drug store, on Commerce

street.

EDWARD.

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States
Official Journal of Beaufort County and City of
An Ad. mo.

A. SIEMERING & CO., Publishers.

W. B. MOORE, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Texas:

MORGAN C. HAMILTON, of Travis,
E. DEGENER, of Bexar;
P. W. HALL, of Robertson;
C. W. BRYANT, of Harris;
A. BLEEDSOE, Dallas;
G. W. WHITMORE, of Smith;
J. W. TALBOT, of Williamson;
R. F. WILLIAMS, of Colorado;
N. PATTEN, of McLennan;
G. T. RUBY, of Galveston;
M. H. GIBBON, Park county.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Per Square Foot Lines or Text (Non-Display)

WEEKLY EXPRESS.

Squares, 1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
One half \$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.75	\$6.00	\$10.00
One 4.00	6.00	7.50	12.00	20.00
Two 8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
Three 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	60.00	100.00
Six 24.00	36.00	45.00	75.00	125.00
Seven 28.00	42.00	52.50	87.50	140.00
Eight 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
One half \$6.00	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$16.00	\$20.00
One 12.00	18.00	24.00	32.00	40.00
Two 24.00	36.00	48.00	64.00	80.00
Three 36.00	54.00	72.00	96.00	120.00
Four 48.00	72.00	96.00	128.00	160.00
Five 60.00	90.00	120.00	160.00	200.00
Six 72.00	108.00	144.00	192.00	240.00
Seven 84.00	120.00	168.00	224.00	280.00
Eight 96.00	144.00	192.00	240.00	300.00
Nine 108.00	160.00	216.00	288.00	360.00
Ten 120.00	180.00	240.00	320.00	400.00

Terms of Subscription:

Cashier.

Daily, single copies one year, \$16.00

One copy \$1.00

One copy sent gratis to getter up of Club of

ten copies of \$10.00. Paper mailed or delivered by carrier.

Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, \$1.00 per square; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents per square.

Special Notices and advertisements under the head of Special Notices, paid especially on the editorial pages, double the above rates.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Any one permanent advertisement, occupying from one-half to one column, will be allowed a discount of twenty-five per cent. to a short rate.

Payment immediately in advance.

All communications for publication should be addressed, Editor Express.

All business correspondences should be addressed

A. SIEMERING & CO.

NOTICE.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, February 1, 1869.
By mutual consent, the Publishing House heretofore existing in this city under the style and firm of A. SIEMERING & CO., consisting of A. SIEMERING and W. B. MOORE, is hereby dissolved; W. B. MOORE withdrawing from the business.

All dues to said firm must be paid to A. SIEMERING, who also assumes all liabilities of the co-partnership.

A. SIEMERING,

W. B. MOORE.

The Publishing and Printing Business of A. SIEMERING & CO., will be carried on as heretofore, under the same style and firm.

A. SIEMERING.

Notice to the Sale of Tobacco.

The Act of December 20, 1868, extends the limitation of January 1, 1860, to February 15, 1869, and affords an opportunity for the parties in question to dispose of their un stamped tax-paid stocks. A wise course which they may pursue under existing laws, is to unpack such of their said tobacco as is in bulk, under the provisions of Special 63, dated December 20, 1868, which will enable them to sell it more readily. No other than bonded manufacturers can lawfully print stamps, and they only upon the payment of the proper tax thereon. As to such portion of the stocks of smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco and snuff, of the parties referred to, remaining on hand undisposed of February 15, 1868, the same will have to be regarded as manufactured after the passage of the Act, and the holders in good faith without any violation of law will then be regarded, it would seem, as the manufacturers thereof; and may, we think, upon due compliance with the law regulating the supply of stamps, purchase and procure proper stamps from the Collector. We find no provision in the Act of July, which will necessarily or absolutely forfeit such un stamped tobacco in the hands of purchasers in good faith, who shall have violated no law or regulation in respect thereof.

Parties interested are agitating and petitioning Congress to provide by legislation a tax paid stamp, to be used on such tobacco. But legislative action to that effect is extremely uncertain.

Since writing the above the following letter of Commissioner Rollins has come to us. The Commissioner says:

"In relation to tobacco in the hands of dealers, I have to say that Section 78 of the Act of July 20, 1868, provides that after January, 1869, (since extended by law to February 15, 1869) all smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after July, 1869, all other manufactured tobacco of every description shall be taken and deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of that Act, and shall not be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages and stamped as prescribed by that Act, except at retail by retail dealers."

from wooden packages stamped as provided for in that Act. All manufactured tobacco, therefore, in the hands of dealers after the dates above named, not packed and stamped with tax-paid stamps, as required by the new law, must be so packed and stamped at the expense of the owner or holder, before being sold or offered for sale, though such may have been previously paid on it.

"The tax is not to be assessed and collected from dealers as it was from manufacturers under the former law; but it is their duty, after the dates named above, to buy stamps from their collector, and properly stamp their tobacco, not so stamped, before offering it for sale; and it is the duty of Internal Revenue officers to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent the sale of unstamped tobacco after the dates named above, and when parties, after those dates, are found selling unstamped tobacco, steps should be immediately taken for their indlement."

Division:

The New York Tribune has at last spoken an opinion on the question of dividing Texas, and thinks the time has arrived for the work to be accomplished.

There is but one opinion throughout the country upon the question of division—the only difference existing among us is one of time. Loyal people deem the present the best time, because loyalty is in the ascendancy. Democracy claims the present to be the most inopportune time for division—and not strangely; that faction bases its reasons for non-division upon the same grounds that loyalists base their reasons for division.

Texas contains a greater area than all of New England, New York, and New Jersey combined, and contains only one million two hundred thousand inhabitants; of this number a

million live east of the Colorado River, and their interests concentrate in Galveston Bay, and their public men are dangerously tempted by the Texas Central Railway. Should we ever become reconstructed it would be extremely doubtful whether a Legislature would ever be convened in the State that would permit the State to be divided. The deed must be done now while we are a Territory, or we must abandon the project.

The voice of the New York Tribune is unusually encouraging just at this juncture of affairs. It assures us that the opponents of "Rings" and political adventurers are our friends, and the villainous delegation of Andrew Johnson's Provisional office-holders who have just left Texas on a pilgrimage to the National Capital on the hunt for pay, will come to grief.

Sold for Ten Cents.

The "great" convert to the Confederate ranks—Alexander Rosny—who convoked the unwashed and the untutored at our County Court-house some days ago, has made an inglorious failure. A few poor dupes—like the individual who came to this office and wanted to deposit fifty cents for "the new Congressman" who was to "kick out the d—d Radicals and give us the offices"—have forwarded their ten cent contributions—but, alas! the admiring Mavericks, and Jo. Dwyers have clutched their purses with a death-like grasp, while they have patted their new instrument on the back and encouraged him to make an ass of himself. Alas! alas! for human hopes. Principles gone, party friends betrayed and deserted, and possibly five ragged ten cent pieces of Uncle Sam's currency in pocket. If Judas sickened at the sight of his thirty pieces, after he had sold out, we should think the holder of these five bits of paper would always hereafter despise the old flag that compels his neighbor to take them as representatives of money.

There is a moral attached to the fate of our quandam friend, that will probably benefit some of our tender-footed Union men.

The late played-out, who now call themselves "Democrats," are at present very jubilant. They see the ease with which they have led Jack Hamilton, Haynes & Co., into a dead-fall; and they will lead on until they get a large number of Union men to take issue with the Radical party; and when they get enough of these to call it a "split" in the Radical ranks, they will do as they did with "nigger Hancock"—oh, "Mule Hancock" they will say, "get thee behind me, Satan."

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Northern Capital.

Since the 1st of January, 1869, forty millions of dollars have been sent into the South to move the surplus of cotton and tobacco known to be on hand.

The unprecedented increase of these commodities in regions that were supposed to be useless, except under the slave regime, has again turned the attention of monied men to our advantages and resources, and in a very few months we may expect to hear of speculators seeking investments in Texas, as they are now doing in Virginia and the Carolinas.

The great object of Western Texas should be to organize a State government that will be prepared to supply statistics to the world of the result of our present year's product, as it is predicted that our lands will yield a larger supply than has been known for ten years.

We can sell the finest land in the world for one dollar per acre. It is necessary to show the farmers of other sections that these lands are what we represent them to be, before they will seek our State for home.

Division will give us the government—the government will give us capital and immigration.

TELEGRAPHIC

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate finally adopted the amendment as originally reported by the Senate Judiciary committee, simply declaring the right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office, and it shall not be denied or abridged in any State of the United States, on account of race or color, or previous condition, and gives Congress power to make laws for securing the right.

HOUSE.—Confined to speeches made on the reduction of the army.

Discussing the amendment last night Mr. Saulsbury said: If God had been as wise as the radical party, and had their experience, he would have made men all alike, and then all this trouble would have been avoided.

SENATE.—The Senate is discussing the payment of Southern Senators for a full term.

The Judiciary committee reported adversely to Sawyer's bill, extending the time of bringing suits before the court of claims for captured and abandoned property. Also Virginia election bill with amendment providing for the submission at the same time with the constitution, whether the fourth sub-division of the first section of the third article, and seventh section of the third article of said constitution shall constitute part hereof, and the vote on said question shall be for or against disqualification. If the constitution is carried the Assembly shall meet the first Tuesday in July, and if defeated there shall be no Assembly. If the majority of votes are one against disqualification the quoted parts shall stand as part of the constitution.

HOUSE.—Election committee reported against Hamilton, claiming his seat as representative at large from Tennessee.

The bank and currency bill passed in first section.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—In the United States circuit court, Judge Underwood presiding, the case of Rob. Stevens, a negro of Charleston, S. C., against the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad for putting his wife in a second class car by force after selling her a first class ticket. The Judge in his charge to the jury, which was half black, said the distinction on account of color was a relic of barbarism which had happily passed away, even in that sink hole of iniquity, New York, where it had been tolerated longer than elsewhere to secure southern trade. After an incidental statement to the effect, that Virginians were given to drunkenness, the Judge read several extracts from the bible, and closed by instructing the jury to teach this company that they must not make distinction on account of color. The jury brought in a verdict for sixteen hundred dollars for plaintiff.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HAVANA, Feb.

Local Intelligence.

THEATRE

AT THE CASINO HALL,

Sunday Night, Feb. 21st, 1869.

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

Note but members and their guests, (strangers) admitted. (feb20-d.)

FRONTIER BASS BAZZ.—This Club plays to-day as half-past two o'clock, at their grounds. All members are requested to be punctually on the ground. The public are cordially invited to attend.

For Sale.—Mr. A. Siemering advertises in our columns of to-day that he has a Farm and Mill for sale. For further information we direct your special attention to what he has to say about the same, under the head of New Advertisements.

PREPARATORY SERVICES.—To-day, at 11 o'clock the preparatory services in commemoration of the Lord's Supper, will be preached by the Rev. J. F. Martin, at the Presbyterian Church. The members are particularly requested to attend these services.

THAT VAGRANT LAW.—We have been asked about this law innumerable times since we reported that the law was now in operation; yet the law is not in force; loafers and vagrants abound in legion on our streets. Mr. Chief, pick them up, and put them to work.

DARK.—Yesterday forenoon was quite dark, so much so, that the types could hardly see the faces of the type. Our smallest Devil intimated that that dry goods chap, had been to see his Marie, and had commenced to tear the Sun from the Heavens, and that was the reason why it was getting dark. May be so.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE.—This beautiful Catalogue has just been placed in our hands to examine. It embraces choice plates of regal and magnificent Flowers, of all descriptions, and classifies them in order to know when and how to plant the seeds and transplant the flower. In this Catalogue also is to be found choice seeds for the vegetable garden. Mr. Vick's sends his Catalogue and Guide to all who desire it, for ten cents. Address, James Vick, Rochester, New York.

We advise all those who love beautiful flowers, to send and get this Catalogue, so they may know how to cultivate and grow the sweet flowers.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—The following is the programme for the celebration of Washington's birth day, Monday the 22nd February, 1869:

Chief Marshal—S. G. Newton, Esq.

Assistant Marshal—Manuel Yturri.

Orator of the Day—John A. Cooke, Esq.

The procession will form on the Military Plaza at 9 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of the Chief Marshal of the day, in the following order:

1. Band.

2. Military.

3. Fire Company No. 1.

4. Alamo Fire Company No. 2.

5. Sociiedad Mexico-Texano.

6. State, County and City Officials.

7. Laborer's Association.

8. Schools.

9. Citizens generally.

The procession will march from the Military Plaza, down Nueva street, as far as Monod's store; thence across the San Pedro to Navarro's corner; thence up Laredo street to the Gas Factory; thence along Rivas and Paseo streets, by the Commissary Building, to the Alamo Plaza; thence to Main street; thence along Main street to Main Plaza, where an address will be delivered and Washington's Farewell address read.

The procession will then march across the Plaza along Dolores street to the Military Plaza, where they will disperse.

By order of the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

A CONFED. IN LOVE.—The following, a Southern exchange says, is the result of the "poetical agony" by a Georgian soldier, who sent a young lady a "bokay," while in camp near her father's residence. It was satisfactory, as far as it goes, to show that "none but the brave deserve the fair," and we hope had the desired effect. Here it comes:

"Accept this bokay from a fellow,
Who oft has heard the cannons roar;
Has listened to the files a tootin',
And helped to do a heap of shootin';
Has seen the war clouds dark arise,
Like fifty buzzards when they die;
Who is bigger than his dad,
And wants to marry mighty bad."

The towns along the Pacific Railroad, rise, flourish, and decay within a very short period. The rapid progress of the road carries along with it the immense force of laborers employed, together with their families, and ruins the towns that have been built to supply the necessities of the corps. For instance, two years ago the flourishing "city" of Meadow Lake had a municipal government, a daily paper, a stock and exchange board, two theaters, thirteen hotels, numerous stores, seventy-five bar rooms, and many other places of entertainment. This winter the population, all told, is thirty-five. A building that cost \$6,000 was sold for \$75 recently.

MARKET MANIFEST.

Seed Potatoes, Sourkraut, Herrings and Salt Pickles, for sale by feb20dtf) WAGNER & RUMMEL.

50,000 lbs. Choice Mexican Beans. For sale by feb16dtf) C. H. MERRITT & BRO.

20 Hhds. Raw Herring (Portland). Just received by feb16dtf) H. GRENET.

25 Hhds. Red Quinoa. For sale low by feb16dtf) H. GRENET.

50 Cargos New Peloncillo. For sale by feb16dtf) H. GRENET.

PLOWS, Consignment just received, and Leaf Tobacco, a choice lot. For sale by feb16dtf) SAMSON & TORREY.

SUPERFINE XXX, and Family Flour, for sale at feb16dtf) STEELE & WILLIAMS.

CUTLERY! Cutlery!

Table knives and forks, Butcher Pans and Pocket knives. A large and splendid assort- ment just received by feb16dtf)

E. PENTENRIEDER.
dec12daw 3m.)

FOR RENT.

The residence of Gust. Borsch. Apply to DR. T. VAN DER HORVEN.

Take Notice.

A good pianist wishes to give lessons on the Piano. Call on Mr. C. G. Arzt.

For Rent.

On March 1st, 1869, Mrs. Benoit's Brick Cottage, Flores street, opposite the Arsenal. Let running back to San Pedro and a good well on the premises. Enquire next door. DR. T. VAN DER HORVEN.

feb17dtf.

Review of the Markets.

Wholesale Prices Current—Quotations in Specie

DAILY EXPRESS OFFICE, Feb. 12, 1869
Corrections made in our Price Current weekly. Our quotations of to-day are nominal with a few exceptions:

Dry-Goods.

Prints, Sprague, fancy \$ cts. 8cts.
do purple & pinks

Amoskeag, fancy

Wamsutta

Brown Domestic.

Indian Head, 4-4

Harrisburg, 4-4

Tremont C, 4-4

Suffolk E

Bedford R

Brown Drills.

Stark A

Superior

Bleached Domestic.

Lonsdale 4-4

Masonville 4-4

Hope 4-4

Red Bank 4-4

Green H

Canoe

Picks.

Amoskeag A.C.A

Assonet A

Algodon

Hickory Stripes.

York

Heymaker

Pittsfield

Jeans and Kerseys.

Alpine

Longworth

Hillside

Beverly Twills

Sewing Cotton.

Coats 1/2 doz

Green and Daniels

Blackstone

Linen.

White Rock

Stillman, solid

Oakland

Boots and Shoes.

Brogans, split 1/2 doz

Men's Buff Brogans

do Brogans wax

Brogans, Boys

Men's Calf Boots

do Grain do

do Kip do

do Buff waxed

Crackers.

Butter and Soda

Sugar

Beans, Mexican, 1/2 lb

Candles 16 oz, 1/2 box

do 14 oz 1/2 do

do 12 oz 1/2 do

do wax 1/2 lb

Coffee.

Ric, ordinary to Fair

Prime to Choice

Java

Candy.

Stick

Rock

Fancy

Chocolate.

Sweet

Vanilla

Pins.

1/2 Kit—Mackerel, No. 1

Cod, 1/2 box

do 1/2 do

Flour.

Choice 1/2 bbl

XXX

XX

Fruits.

Raisins, 1/2 box

do 1/2 box

do 1/2 do

Lemons, 1/2 do

Prunes

Figs, 1/2 drum

Dried Apples

Currents

Citron

Almonds

Pecans, 1/2 bushel

Porter and Ale.

London Porter, 1/2 pints

do do 1/2 quarts

Brewer Beer 1/2 pints

2 30

do do 1/2 quarts

2 35

do do 1/2 quarts

2 30

do do 1/2 quarts

**National Colored Men's Chas-
vention.** — Adj. President, G. W.

**Adj. to the Colored Citizens of the United
States.**

Fellow-Citizens: We, your representatives assembled in national convention, having attended to the business which you, in fraternal trust, committed to us; respectfully beg leave, at the conclusion of our labors, to address you briefly, yet earnestly, so relevant to the condition which we now occupy by her in the land of our nativity, and to the duties and responsibilities which are in consequence devolved upon us, in order that we may attain to that equal status in the eye of the law with our other fellow citizens which we of right aspire to, and which we of right ought to enjoy.

At the outset of our address we would devoutly call upon you to join with us in thanks to Him in whose hands are the destinies of all His creatures; that, in the orderings of His providence, we speak to you under far different circumstances from those in which you have been addressed by your assembled representatives at other periods of our history. Once you were called upon to labor for the overthrow of a gigantic system of oppression, which held in its crushing grasp more than three millions of our kindred, and for the recognition of our own claims to citizenship in these United States of America. Now we can interchange congratulations with you that throughout the broad domain of our beloved country, from the St. John's river upon the north to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic border to the Pacific coast, the grand anthem of liberty is intoned with a harmony unbroken by the discord which would be caused by the wailing of even one unhappy slave. We can do so, too, with a consciousness that we are not looked upon now, as we were then, in the light of quacks; for the American people have spoken through their representatives in Congress, and enacted that "all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." Thus, fellow-citizens, we have reason to rejoice in the fact that the past has had its triumphs for us; but our condition in the present, together with the duties and responsibilities which it enforces upon us, demands our attention, and of that condition, of those duties and responsibilities, we would now speak.

As to our condition, we need not dwell long upon that, for you understand fully the necessity which prompted you to send us to meet together in convention. You know that our citizenship, recognized as it has been by statutory provisions, has not secured for us throughout the different States of this Union those franchises and immunities which are the pride and boast of our white fellow-citizens. Each one of you, in his own individual locality, a painfully alive to the grievances (as various in their character as the localities themselves) which it is called upon to endure. But, let us not be disheartened, in view of these grievances. Let us remember that

"Methinks the camel labors, 'neath the heavy load,
And the wolf dies in silence.—Not bestowed
In vain let such examples be. If they,
Things of beauty, or of savage men,
Endure and abide not; we of softer clay
Should temper it to heat. It is but form
day."

Let us gird ourselves up manfully, and contend for the removal of those grievances, in the firm and confident trust that the same God who has conferred blessings upon us in the past will be equally propitious to us in the future; and that, as He raised up for us those hosts of sympathizing friends, to follow the leadership of a Garrison, a Gerrit Smith and an Abraham Lincoln, so He still accords to us such friends, as largely increased in number, and bearing so many illustrious names that to single out any two or three from that sparkling galaxy would seem invidious. Suffice it that the mere mention of those honored names serves to thrill us now to the very core, and that they shall be cherished enduringly in our hearts, to be handed down to the grateful remembrance of our latest posterity. God grant that each one of the phenomena of those names may long be spared to us, and that the day may be far, so distant, when we shall be called upon to lay him away, with tender hands, and with tearful eyes, by the side of his last-striken comrade—the ever-to-be-mourned Thaddeus Stevens!

But, fellow-citizens, let us not forget, in our grateful recognition of those effectual services for us rendered, particularly that the following authorities have as to us only up to the condition that we labor earnestly and untiringly in our own behalf. He may, indeed, send His Messiah, as the way, the truth, and the life; but every day He requires us "to work out our own salvation with fear and trembling." Still, His promise, that comforteth alone; and assured beyond a doubt, in this gathering, of success which doubtless we, in our only and faithful state should. The lot we have been cast in, waiting in this crisis of our fate; but let us firmly and undeniably address ourselves to the duties of the hour.

In our present condition we are an abjectly degraded people; for we are stripped, more or less, in every State in this Union, of privileges and franchises which are fully enjoyed by every class of our white fellow-citizens. This irritation of us, without any corresponding just, urgent, demands rendered, and for the nation, and in order to secure our undivided support, any claim or encumbrance upon our interests, the current of all political representations points to but one measure; and that is, to render the right of suffrage, and of eligibility, in office as universal as reasonably practicable. We all understand fully the importance of this right of suffrage; we know that it is the greatest treasure in the gifts of any government, the strongest weapon in the possession of the subject, repelling the approaches of despotism and guaranteeing the possession of all other franchises, a weapon that, in the expressive language of Whittier—

"Removes a freeman's will."

As I purpose doing the will of God."

Now, to deny such a right to one class of citizens while it is accorded to another, without a good reason for such discrimination, is manifestly unjust and anti-republican;—let us, then, to the promptest appeal to Congress, reminding it that the Federal Constitution, in article four, section four, provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Let us urge upon that body and upon the great mass of the American people whom it represents that, in settling the question of this epithet, "republican," we are not unshapely, either by accident or modern assumption, of it for the purpose of denominating a people, from interpreting it in the light derived from the Declaration of Independence—that Magna Charta of our liberties—that settling said Charter and its appendages, as well as those of medieval Europe and of the fathers of our two governments, binded, as the latter were, by a spirit of compromise, or hampered by evils which they suddenly believed

to be ephemeral, we should determine and insist upon it that a "republican form of government" is one deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed—was in which relation is the correlative of the right to be represented therein. Let us appeal to them to consider that most of our State governments are mere aristocracies, the most intolerable, because by them the insignia of (so-called) republican nobility are conferred upon the many while they are withheld from the few. And, in making this appeal, let us insist, as we rightfully have done upon our citizenship and upon the proofs of determined manhood and loyalty manifested by colored men at different periods of our national history, and especially during the late unhappy rebellion. If the black soldiers' prowess at Red Bank, of revolutionary fame, and at New Orleans during the war of 1812, is forgotten, surely his gallant bearing at Fort Pillow and before Petersburg still dwells in the memory of the country, for which he gave the highest manifestations of his love, and which he hoped will yet prove grateful for his devotion and self-sacrifice.

We had purposed, fellow-citizens, to have invited your attention to the importance of education, and of establishing and supporting schools and colleges among us, and also to have pressed upon your consideration the necessity of cultivating habits of industry, and frugality, and mechanical pursuits, and of becoming proprietors of the land. But these topics have been so eloquently treated by the Rev. Bishop Daniel A. Payne, in his letter to this convention, that we cheerfully refrain from saying anything further thereon, and content ourselves by referring you to that able production, as published in the minutes of this convention.

And we shall now conclude by returning with a Cato-like persistence to the all-important subject of universal suffrage, and reiterating our entreaties that each and every one of you, fellow-citizens, make that matter one of personal moment, and never cease in his endeavors, by petitions and memorials to Congress, to secure its triumph until that triumph is an accomplished fact. Then, indeed, shall we confidently trust in the prospects of a bright and glorious future for our country. Then will she, proud of the fealty and devotion alike of her white and of her black children, sit honored among the nations. Then will her renown, acquired by territorial extent, by prosperous industrial enterprises, by the brilliant achievements of her armies and navies, by her successful and laurelled competition in every department of literature, science, and art, be eclipsed by her greater glory, vaunting that though all her widely extended confine the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are secured to each and all of her citizens of whatever condition or hue,

ELMENDORF & CO.,
Hardware Merchants,

MAIN PLAZA.

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale
English and American Cutlery,
Iron and Steel of all sizes.

Carpenters Tools,

Mill and Cross Saws of all sizes,

Riving Machines,

Nails of all sizes,

Bolts, Hinges, Screws, etc.

Door, Cabinet and Trunk Locks of all kinds,

Sher Makers and Saddler Tools and Trimmings

Buckles, Rings, &c.

Bridle Bits and Webbing,

Off Cloth, Hams, Collars, &c.

Tin Rivets and Kettles, &c. &c.

Steel Hammers and Agricultural Implements.

And a general assortment of

HARDWARE.

Also Paints, Oils,

Turpentine and Glass.

Paint, Shoe and Clothes Brushes,

Petroleum and Lamps.

Cotto Army and Navy Size, Pistols,

Powder, Shot and Caps, and all other articles

in their line of business at low prices.

Garrison's Standard Seeds

always on hand.

Soil Agents for Herrings' Salts; also, for

Planer and Kayser's Sewing Machines.

April 1st 1861.

W. H. Elmendorf.

P. C. TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

LIME AND SOAP,

and dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Posts old stand, next door to Klopfer Hotel, San Antonio.

1st Highest price paid for tallow.

doc. W. H. Elmendorf.

FRUITS: FRUITS!!

New Dried Apples and Pusches, Raisins,

Carrots, Turners and Peas.

Oranges and Lemons.

Just received and for sale by

Mr. GREENET.

STEELE & WILLIAMS,

(Late John Withers & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

Commerce Street,

Do 243m.) SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Brokerage of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Zork & Grisenbeck, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Grisenbeck retiring from the firm.

The partnership will be continued by Mr. Zork, who assumes all the liabilities of the concern, and to whom all payments of indebtedness must be made.

L. ZORK,

C. GRISENBECK

San Antonio, Jan. 18, 1861. d.w.t.

For Rent.

The two story stone Building formerly occupied by Messrs. F. Gross & Co., opposite Meers Zork & Grisenbeck; also,

One Store on the Alamo Plaza, joining Meers, Vance's store, formerly occupied by Mr. C. Huberick. For particulars enquire at J. H. Kamppann.

(See Advt.)

F. H. MEERS.

10 stories. 10. 10. 10. 10.

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