

San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869.

NO. 61.

The International Pacific Railroad—House Report, presented Feb. 2, 1869.

The Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred House bill No. 847, entitled "A bill to aid in the construction of the International Pacific Railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to the Rio Grande river; to authorize the consolidation of certain railroad companies, and to provide homesteads for the laborers on said roads," respectfully report:

That they have had said bill under consideration, and have agreed upon and here-with report a substitute for the same, and recommend the passage of the substitute.

Your committee deem it proper to give, for the consideration of the House, a brief statement of the reasons which have induced them to arrive at the conclusions to which they have come:

1. THE ROUTE.—The proposed railroad line, commencing at the mouth of the Ohio river, opposite the city of Cairo, Illinois, passes in a southwardly direction 936 miles; 71 miles across the southeast corner of the State of Missouri; 300 miles diagonally across the State of Arkansas; and 505 miles across the State of Texas to the Rio Grande river, passing through Little Rock and Austin, the capital of the latter named State. This route traverses one of the most beautiful and fertile regions of the country in the United States, which, however, is greatly wanting in natural means of transportation, and which will never be settled and developed until by the construction of railroads, emigrants are invited in that direction.

2. This railroad when completed will be a great trunk line with which all the roads leading westward from the Mississippi river and Gulf of Mexico must connect. It will immediately develop the two great States of Arkansas and Texas, giving them easy and convenient access to the outside world. It would necessarily cause a great influx of population into both of those States, and trade and traffic now dull and sluggish would be greatly increased, much to the advantage of manufacturers and merchants of more northern States.

Indiana, Galveston, New Orleans, Vicksburg and Memphis, by railroad lines already commenced, would soon be in connection with the great trunk line, and compete largely for and receive their due proportion of the traffic and travel passing over it.

Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and the northern Atlantic cities would be within easy and rapid communication for the purposes of trade and travel with this new country and would vie with each other in efforts to secure its trade.

3. The rebellion left the States of Arkansas and Texas in a wretched financial condition, so that it is impossible by State, corporate, or individual credit to raise money to secure the construction of this or any other important line of railroad in said States. The State of Arkansas, with an area of 52,198 square miles, has less than 50 miles of railroad. The State of Texas, with an area of 237,504 square miles, has less than 500 miles of railroad, none of which connect with railroads in other States. This vast domain, equal in extent to the Austrian empire, Switzerland, Denmark, and the Netherlands, and greater, by 3,000 square miles, than all of New England added to New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, is off the line of the great thoroughfare leading to the west, and so the immense tide of emigration rolling from the Atlantic coast fails to find its way to this land so richly endowed by nature with a salubrious climate, great fertility of soil, and inexhaustable wealth of minerals.

And your committee entertain the belief that with a little timely aid on the part of the United States, these States will soon be able to assume that position of importance for which nature's lavish hand has fitted them.

4. The speedy and effectual reconstruction of the States of Arkansas and Texas is of vital importance to the whole country, and your committee believe that the early construction of this railroad line would cause the immediate development of that country, a great influx of population thither from more Northern States, and a general prosperity to prevail among all classes of people both white and black, and thus a healthy state of public opinion would be created and maintained, life and property would become

more secure, and the laws of the country could be readily enforced. And your committee further express their belief, that such of the citizens of those States as may have participated in the rebellion, witnessing the grand result which would necessarily flow from such beneficent legislation, would soon forget the acerbity and bitterness of the past, and learn to love with patriotic devotion that government which, while it has a mailed hand to strike those who resist its lawful authority, deals justly and fairly by all, with an eye single to the prosperity of all.

5. The construction of this road must necessarily greatly augment our trade with the Mexican republic, and if by friendly offices the plan of the bill can be carried out so as to secure the construction of a railroad line to the Pacific coast, with a branch to the city of Mexico, we will thus penetrate the very heart of Mexico, grasp the entire trade of that republic by interior lines inaccessible to foreign nations, and, moreover, inspire the republic with a new life, and inevitably solve the political problem which has unhappily for 30 years set their wisest men at defiance.

6. The construction of this road would greatly cheapen the transportation of military and other supplies for the United States to our depots at San Antonio and other points in Texas, where more than \$100,000,000 per annum are expended for wagon transportation.

7. The United States has granted about 2,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of the road to the south line of Arkansas. By the laws of Texas, and an ordinance of the constitutional convention of that State, now in session, about 7,000,000 acres of land have been granted in the State of Texas to aid in the construction of the road through that State. The financial methods of the bill are, first, the railroad companies may issue thirty year's bonds to the extent of \$30,000 per mile upon the road, as sections of ten miles of road are finished, the United States to guarantee the interest only of such bonds; the interest to be 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the treasury or at the office of the assistant treasurer in New York, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, in lawful money. Such guarantee of interest when made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to constitute *ipso facto* a first mortgage on the road and rolling stock in favor of the United States to the extent of the interest.

The United States to retain all money arising from the transportation of troops, ammunition of war, military and Indian supplies and the mails and the transmission of telegraphic messages, the whole to be applied semi-annually to the payment of interest on the bonds, and the companies to pay the treasurer, ten days before any instalment of interest is due, a sum of money sufficient to meet such interest, and for that purpose to set apart one-third of the gross earnings of the road and semi-annually to pay all or a sufficient amount thereof into the treasury to pay the interest on the bonds; and on failure so to do the President to have power to order the seizure of the railroad to secure the payment of the interest.

Second, to secure the payment of the principal of such bonds the companies shall execute a second mortgage on the railroad and a first mortgage on the lands. The lands to be sold at \$2.50 per acre, and the proceeds to be paid into the treasury to be invested in such guaranteed bonds.

By the passage of this bill the United States would become liable for the interest on the bonded debt of the International Pacific railroad line to the extent of \$30,000 per mile. This interest, upon the completion of the road, would be not more than \$2,000,000 per annum.

The earnings of the road on account of transporting mails, troops, and supplies, would be very considerable and as this road would pass its entire length through a settled country capable of indefinite development, it is but fair to assume that the yearly earnings from the first would be \$8,000 per mile, and would soon reach \$10,000, or perhaps \$15,000 per mile, so that leaving the broadest possible margin for the running expenses and repairs of the road there would be ample means from the beginning to meet the interest on the guaranteed bonds as it accrued.

Moreover, the reserved right of

seizure on behalf of the United States for non payment of interest would at all times have a salutary effect on all interested in the road to secure the prompt payment of the interest on the bonds.

The provision for the sale of the lands will protect settlers in the right to secure cheap homesteads; besides effecting a speedy reduction of the bonded debt of the railroad; and the construction of the road will open to market immense bodies of government land along the line of the road, for which at this time there is no demand.

In view of all the facts, therefore, your committee has come to the conclusion that it will be for the best interest of the whole United States, and particularly for those States through which the proposed road is to run, that the bill reported by your committee should be passed. Your committee therefore renew their recommendation that said bill be passed.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The reconstituted committee is considering Senate amendment to disability, with slow progress. Shackleford of Virginia was stricken from the list. Judge Parker, whom Sumner calls atrocious, was retained by 4 to 3. Bingham voted aye. Nothing important in either House.

It is believed that General Grant will notify his Cabinet officers between now and Monday.

Cushins treaty for a ship canal over the Isthmus of Darien, favorably considered by the Senate and committee on foreign relations.

Colonel Parker, of Indian descent, and heretofore on General Grants staff, is prominent as Commissioner of Indian affairs.

Sherman is expected on Friday.

Sheridan succeeds Sherman as Lieutenant General.

Grant's Cabinet, it is conceded, will consist of moderate Republicans.

Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit, is gaining favor.

Government pay bonds in gold passed the House by 119 to 41.

The body of the unfortunate Charles Witz, executed for alleged outrages as keeper of a Confederate prison, was delivered to his friends.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill regarding Mississippi; providing abrogation of Provisional Government, and an institution of officers elected at the recent election, with a provision that where a person is elected that could not take the required oath, the office should devolve upon the person receiving the next highest vote.

SENATE.—Judiciary committee resolved to take no further action this session on removal of political disabilities.

Reconstruction committee made very little progress to-day, considering Senate amendment to House bill, relieving political disabilities. The impression is strong that nothing will be done this session. House being certain to erase some names which will involve the return to the Senate for concurrence.

Both Houses will go into a caucus on Tuesday next, regarding officers for the ensuing session. Further business in either House regarded improbable. Managers of either caucus agree that new members be present.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—A large fire occurred at 2 o'clock this morning, on Camp street, opposite the Times office, destroying Heath's Furnishing House, badly damaging Johnson's Stationery store and Brice's Grocery house; upper stories which were occupied by Photographers, Bookbinders and as offices. Loss \$100,000 on stocks, two-thirds insurance, buildings owned in New York, fully insured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Three thousand troops depart inland to-morrow. The city is quiet. The rebels are burning plantations in Villafranca and Jugnay districts.

The expedition against Quanajo consists of 2500 men, including cavalry.

An export duty from March 1st, of 50 cents per box, \$1.25 on hogsheads of sugar; one dollar per hale on tobacco; 50 cents per thousand on cigars; 5 per cent increase on import duties; 20 per cent on internal taxes; the proceeds to secure eight million dollars.

Dulce assumes the volunteer of vigorous campaign against rebels in arms.

Salutes in honor of Washington's birthday frightened the inhabitants.

The insurgents live off of the inhabitants.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—Hostilities between the Turks and Persians suspended.

ALL KINDS OF

Blacksmith's Tools and Anvils.

an. 14d & wif.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—The Provisional Government has retired. The cortes entrusts Serrano with the formation of a Cabinet. Cebellora Deroda, succeeds Dulce at Havana.

MARKETS.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.

Cotton demand light & lower, middling 2s; sales 2,100 bales; receipts 3,750 bales. Gold 122½.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Money continues easy; closed 5 to 7; sterling quiet, 9c.

Gold declined 132 to 1, during the afternoon, but closed at 132½ to 133; cotton 2s to 1.

Foreign Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.

Cotton quiet; Uplands 14s to 12½; Orleans 12½ to 12½; sales 10,000 bales.

Cards of City Merchants.

DREEL & BRIAM, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

Dry-Goods and Groceries,

AND

IMPORTERS OF

California Wine.

Alamo Plaza, opposite Menger's

San Antonio, April 26, 1867.

1146

E. SAWYER & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS:

15 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. (April 24)

NORTON & DEUTZ.

Main Plaza, San Antonio.

Hardware & Cutlery,

Woodenware,

Leather.

Paints and Glass,

Agricultural Implements.

PUMPS, STOVES, ARMS, &c.

Jan 26/67

KOENIGHEIM & CO.,

MAIN PLAZA,

OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JUST RECEIVED a splendid Fall Stock.

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHES, CASIMERE, &c., &c.

April 22/67

DEITLER & BAUGH,

Dealers in all kinds of FRUITS,

Apples, Oranges, Malaga Grapes, Pecans

and Confectioneries.

These fruits are fresh and just received,

and for sale low for cash.

Jan. 16/67

PHILIP CONRAD.

Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE

and House Furnishing Goods, Mattress

Maker and Upholsterer,

MAIN STREET,

Next to Neto's Drug Store,

Keeps constantly on hand a full assort-

ment of Mattresses; and offers his services

for repairing furniture, paper hanging, cur-

tain hanging, and carpeting.

San Antonio, April 18/67

Lawyers.

JACK COOKE,

LAWYER.

Office, west side of Military Plaza,

near Courthouse.

April 12/67

DR. WEISSELBERG,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE, at Neto's Drug Store,

On Commerce street.

San Antonio, Jan. 18/67.

DR. F. HERFF,</h

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of Travis County and City of
San Antonio, Texas.

A. Siemering & Co., Publishers.

W. B. MOORE, Editor.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869.

Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Texas:

MORGAN C. HAMILTON, of Travis,
E. DEGENER, of Texas,
P. W. HALL, of Robertson,
C. W. BRYANT, of Harris,
A. BLEDSOE, Dallas,
G. W. WHITMORE, of Smith,
J. W. TALHOT, of Williamson,
F. E. WILLIAMS, of Colorado,
N. PATTEN, of McLennan,
G. T. RUBY, of Galveston,
M. H. GODDIN, Polk county.

NOTICE.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, February 1, 1869.
By mutual consent, the Publishing Business heretofore existing in this city under the style and name 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 name.

A. SIEMERING,
Subtitit.

The old rebel of the Galveston News, came to the South as a "Yankee" pedagogue; now he is down on "Yankee School-marm."

THE AUSTIN RING.—The hand-organ of the Austin Ring—the (so-called) Republican—boasts that the "Ring" has concentrated the State and national patronage at the Capital in spite of the people of the State and says: "Let every member of the Austin Ring remain at his post."

FIGURATIV.—The Texas Ranger in a prospectus published in its last issue, talks about settling Seymour and Blair on the radical throne.

We would suppose the editor never perched himself on a "sharp stick" any length of time; otherwise he would have let Seymour and Blair down early in November 1868.

An Imaginary Conversation Between a Party of Politicians En Route for Washington.

[By Our Special Reporter.]

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Lamar.—What makes our colossal friend here look so moody? He really seems to be laboring under a fit of despondency—(aside) or, under the reaction ensuing upon his last heavy drink.

Judge H.—There's nothing the matter with him at all. He is only musing upon the distribution of offices for Texas, which will, no doubt, be confided to him by General Grant.

Judge CANBY.—He has no right to look moody. I am the only Provisional Supreme Judge that has got into trouble after trouble of late—so that even the Austin Republican, a paper in which I took stock early and liberally, is throwing me off—and that too after it had called me one of the greatest of men.

Judge H.—Don't grumble about our organ; it can't stand everything. Let us alone and we'll make it all right, as we did before. If any of you want to know why our friend Jack seems to be out of sorts, why don't you ask him?

Judge A. J. HAMPTON.—I have trouble enough on my mind, gentlemen, to make me look as I feel—and. You all seem to think, as I unluckily said in regard to Grant, that

"Everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high;"

But in that you may prove to be mistaken. I have, myself, some unpleasant reminiscences of Washington, and what is worse, some gloomy forebodings that we may fall.

Judge CANBY.—Why?

Judge H.—To begin at the beginning—I fear our friend Governor Peace, politic as he is, committed a blunder when, in effect, he proclaimed that the constitution of the United States had not been all the time the supreme law of the land in Texas. True, by so doing he increased our salaries, his own inclusive very handsomely, which was well enough. I don't mind his taking this position in antagonism to all the proclamations and acts of my Provisional Government—I can submit to that; but when he tried to make Congress and Sheridan responsible for his "change of base," he went a little too far. He might as well have declared them responsible for his note to "J. W. Throckmorton, Esq.," or his jumping his oath to the constitution of 1845, which lasted him near six weeks.

These things are known at Washington. Congress may ruin him and us by causing the matter to be investigated by a committee authorized to send for persons and papers. Suppose Sheridan was to be ex-

onerated that he held that the national constitution had not been continually in force; and that by his General Order, as acting Commandant he meant to saddle upon Texas "laws" made under the Civil constitution? I, for one, would not like to risk him.

Colonel HAYNES.—Don't mention such "unpleasantness" as Nash has it. Everybody in Washington will be like ourselves, in the eager pursuit of office. Nobody will be able to direct attention to by-gones. Your brother Morgan, Davis, Degener, and the rest are not politicians like us; they don't know the ropes.

Judge H.—Perhaps so; still they are hard customers to encounter. Davis was fighting in the field when you and I were frolicking in New Orleans and New York. Davis never had a body-guard. Degener had two sons killed when fighting under Kuechler against Duff's men. As to Morgan, even I was not able to attach to him by a pretendedly apologetic speech the suspicion that he, like all of us conservative Republicans, had drawn two paws. It is well enough for us to talk lightly of these men in their absence; but suppose they should have us hauled up as witnesses before the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and should cause us to be questioned closely as to our own acts and omissions, and the acts and omissions of those we got President Johnson to put into the best offices in Texas—what sort of figures would we cut?

Judge H.—That would not do at all. If such a game were to be attempted, we should have to create a division—or to run away.

Judge H.—That would not avail. It is but too well known that most of the incumbents of national offices got them by proving to the satisfaction of President Johnson, in the first instance, that they were good Johnson Democrats, in order to get nominated; then to the satisfaction of the United States Senate, in the second instance, that they were good Republicans, in order to get confirmed. In so doing they made few records. The fact that some of them appear in Washington about this time may operate in one of two ways—may cause Johnson to suspect that he has been imposed on; and he may order them back forthwith, to prevent them from turning over to Grant; or, may cause Grant to presume them to be Johnson Democrats, from the fact that they were permitted either by express leave or tacitly, to be at the Capital just now. So much for that class. (Turning and speaking to Judge Caldwell)—As to us, the case is different. We have ventured to go to Washington without obtaining leave of absence from Canby, because we take it for granted that he won't dare to remove us. These military men think of it twice before they do anything distasteful to us politicians.

Judge H.—As a general thing that is so. But Canby is not a mere Colonel with two brevets—he is a full Brigadier, and is not afraid to be sent back to a Regiment. We must get him relieved; and his predecessor re-instated if we can; but we must do anything sooner than have that terrible Sheridan put upon us. There is great danger that even Canby may protect property and life so efficiently before an election is held that the negroes will actually vote at they please, and defeat our ticket and even my nephew McCormick.

Judge H.—Don't be afraid of matters in Texas. Our real danger lies at Washington. The Central will all the machinery so that everything will work smoothly at home; it has acted quite handsomely in giving as the needful in times past, and is bound to disburse generously in the future. The \$7,000 in cash raised by subscription for us to start upon, is but a beginning. The Central must come to the rescue. Conservatives all over the State must shell out. We must live handsomely while we are on public business. We must have rooms, fine liquors, cigars, &c. That is my idea.

Judge H.—I fully concur with you. Meanwhile, I trust you will not fail to get my disability and the disqualification of my kindred and friends who are already quartered upon the public crib, removed before Grant comes in.

Judge H.—Don't be uneasy. They know nothing of your opinion as a C. S. Supreme Judge in the case of "re-park Lentz Merry," at Washington, although they did make your circular (in which you rather threw me off) a national document by printing it along with poor Murray's message in the appendix to the first report of the Committee on Reconstruction.

Judge H.—Don't mention such unpleasant subjects. We should follow out the Conservative motto and "Let by-gones be by-gones."

Judge H.—We must think of these points, however, in order that we may guard against them. Suppose I was caught up suddenly without preparation before the Committee and asked to give the meaning and the true reason of the insertion of the proviso in the section as to suffrage in our proposed State constitution? Suppose I was abruptly asked what clerkships and other offices were held by divers of our party, naming them, that caused them to swear to the C. S. constitution before taking the test oath in order to fill the offices they now hold? What could I do but get sick and leave the city in hot haste? Then the antecedents of many of my official friend won't bear to be investigated too closely. Facts might be developed of which I could not be presumed ignorant when I recommended them.

Judge H.—You can, at all events, rely on being supported by our Provisional Governor Peace.

Judge H.—I fear our friend Governor Peace,

went back upon him, when, after getting him to commit himself in his message against universal enfranchisement, we took the other side. Then, since he mightly smuggled the Railroad bonds and gold in a private deposit in the vault of the Treasury without causing any entries to be made on the books of the Comptroller and the Treasurer, he has lost the confidence both of the military and the people. He can't go to the United States Senate, and he knows it, as well as the reasons why. He is not to be put off with a puff in the Republican. He is sore under our sharp practice, and, though, he may seem to be with us as the regular Republicans and regular Democrats won't trust him, in the future he will play his own game.

Colonel H.—That can't be helped. With yourself for Governor and then U. S. Senator, with our friend Armstrong here for Lieutenant Governor, with Schutze (to carry the German vote) for the General Land Office, and the rest of our "state," if we can only prevent the Democrats from putting out a ticket and the Radicals from holding a Nominating Convention, we can win. Make me Collector of the Port of Galveston, and I will carry that region of Texas like a flash.

Judge H.—I object to the latter proposition. I am booked for that office myself. A Supreme Judge is entitled to precedence over any mere Revenue officer.

Colonel H.—I hold other positions which entitles me to the preference. I am ex-President of the Grand Council of the Loyal League, I am Chairman of our Executive Committee; besides, I have claims for military services.

Judge H.—Such military services! It is well known that you did no more for the national cause in the field than you did since when you prevented the "Intelligencer" from taking the part of Congress against President Johnson, under whom you now hold the office from which you are absent without leave.

Colonel H.—Take care! or, I will crush you, by referring to the assassination of your colleague, Captain Smith, and your recent adventure at Houston.

Mr. ARMSTRONG.—No quarreling among friends—and conservative Republicans, at that!

Judge H.—That is my sentiment. We must prop each other, because we have to contend against competitors, each of whom (as I said about General Davis in the last editorial I wrote for our organ) "is the more dangerous on account of the purity of his private character"—which is more that can be said with truth about our crowd.

Judge H.—Quite right! Let us all take advantage!

Colonel H.—Agreed! Instead of quarrelling, let us smile—and continue smiling!

(After taking a drink all round, they subsided into silence, and after a considerable pause, the voice of one of the party was heard soliloquizing in a subdued tone, as follows):

There is a good deal of force in what Jack says—we have just cause for apprehension. Still, we must do our best. As we are the "ins," if we are not precipitately ordered home—because absent without leave—by some member of our friend Johnson's Cabinet, or perhaps, by some one of Grant's Cabinet; we have an advantage over the "outs," which we must use to the utmost. We must first get all on our Washington "State," appointed; then, through their official influence, and with the aid of the money, and intimidation of the negroes of the old Confederate Democrats, must secure the election of all the candidates, whose names we put on our "State" for Texas.

As we have had an understanding with Throckmorton, whereby we have secured on equitable principles, the support of himself and his friends, it will not be very difficult to control matters in Texas. It may be a hard task for Throckmorton and his new "mutus" to keep down the old Confederate Democrats, who are so pleased with the universal enfranchisement provision, which was sneaked into our proposed Constitution, under a very thin disguise, by our friend Jack, that they are willing to gape it down on a whole, and to swallow our profitable charters to boot, and to prevent them from bringing out and electing men of their own, who are not on our "State," but we must curb them. We must scare them, and at the same time let them keep on intimidating the negroes so that they will have either to vote our ticket, or not vote at all—which will amount to the same thing. We are sure of the money and the influence, that is a good way to express terrorism) of the old set—the unregistered. Until the election we are "Conservatives" at the next election thereafter, as we shall be in the lead, we shall be whatever circumstances may require. Democrats, if, as we confidently anticipate, the democracy are in the ascendancy, or Radicals, if Grant's administration should chance to prove a success.

As regular politicians with the prestige of having controlled the National patronage for Texas, and also the registered voters, we shall be in a position to lead the winning side, whatever it may be. Once at Washington, we must act in concert and effectively. We must pull each other on all occasions, and by every customary mode, and must prove Morgan Hamilton and Davis, and their delegation, to be men of less social position, weight of character and property, than ourselves—mere carpet-baggers.

We must draw off attention from Chase's Richmond decision, which has swept away the rulings of our Provisional Supreme Court, and left us without any foundation of law. We must drill all our crowd to dodge, being caught up suddenly and examined before the committee on reconstruction—what could any of us say, if

asked as witnesses, how certain of our Ring that might be named, who held offices under the Confederate States, could take the test oath?

Our main task, however, is to get by hook or by crook, the charter of the Central of the Central Transit, and of the Steam Ship company, made valid—either by direct means or by inference. These corporations have staked us and must continue to stake us. They furnish the sinews of war; besides, we must take care that all of our crowd keeps up appearances, and seem, as far as possible, to be sober and respectable.

Must manage to keep his name out of the police reports, and when Judge gets drunk, he must be watched and kept in his room, lest he should straggle into some gentleman's house and call for what he called for at Houston. Bye-bye, we must not fail to urge our strikers in Texas, by every means, to break up the Leagues. We are sure to have trouble about those d—d reports on Lawlessness and Crime, got up at our instance by Peace and Reynolds. How, assuming them to be true, and we all know they are, can we satisfy even the "Conservatives" in Congress, that the Provisional Governor and Reynolds are not responsible and should not have been removed?

We must not let Jack and Bell borrow any more money.

Personal.

John L. Haynes of the Austin Republican, and Jack Hamilton, Haynes called to see us, on old acquaintance sake, and left his card.

He had arrived the day before; and therefore staid in the city a day. Hamilton, the leader of one wing of the split up radicals of Texas, arrived and departed the same day, and almost the same hour. They were enroute for Washington City to do their share of the thumbing of Congress.

We have always regarded John L. Haynes as altogether a very clever gentleman, and about the whitest black republican of his party. His instincts and feelings are largely with the people of Texas; and were his party generally composed of such men, we should have less slandering going on.

Hamilton, as all know, is a great genius, great speaker, a perfect rabble rouser; and a man of strong impulses and bitter partisan prejudices. His record covers every degree of faith from the red hot secessionists of the past to the petty radicals of to-day. Houston Times.

Payments to be made in Government Funds.

Service to commence on award of contract.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposed for Stage Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of

Proposals for Oats.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

To applicants will be received at this office, until Wednesday, March 10th, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster Department at Austin, Texas, with three thousand (3000) bushels Oats in sacks.

Oats to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, 32 pounds to the bushel, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence within fifteen days after award is made, and continued in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the receiving officer.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will within ten days after the date of such acceptance, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a Clerk of a Court of Record.

Form of bid can be seen on application at this office, and to Lt. Col. J. G. C. Lee, Depot Quartermaster at San Antonio, Texas.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposed for Oats," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of

Bvt. Maj. General CANDY.

J. A. POTTER,

Bvt. Brig. Gen. & Chf. Q. M.

5th Military District.

Feb 23d/61.

Proposals for Stage Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 20th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

In Duplicate, will be received at this office, until Monday, March 14th, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing such transportation by stage as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, until December 31, 1869, on the following routes, viz:

Austin, Texas, to Bremen, Texas, and all intermediate points.

Austin, Texas, to Victoria, Texas, and all intermediate points.

San Antonio, Texas, to Waco, Texas and all intermediate points.

San Antonio, Texas, to Columbus, Texas and all intermediate points.

Bidders will state the rate at which they propose to transport

Local Intelligence.

FOR SALE.

BUTTER for Butchers and Hides Dealers at this office. (daw.)

MEXICAN WHEAT.—A large consignment of the above article arrived yesterday to the house of F. Gross & Co. This wheat is to be ground up into flour at Mr. Lax's Mill.

Proceedings of the City Council.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1869.

Present—His Honor, Mayor Thielepape; Aldermen—Messrs. Newcomb, Atwell, Gross, Herzberg, Sutor, Proutefrider and Bucelli.

The minutes of February 8th, 1869, were read and amended in regard to removing the Dam in the river at Lewis' mill, that his Honor the Mayor have the said dam removed to the best advantage, by daily laborers, then adopted.

The petition of Frank Umrich, praying that the license tax on his Bar-room be remitted for the year 1869, petition granted.

The petition of N. O. Green, Esq., in regard to city scrip held by him, was read and referred to committee on Finance.

The petition of Jose Flores, in behalf of his brother Pedro Flores, regarding an execution from the District Court, Medina county, in favor of the city of San Antonio, and against said Pedro Flores, for \$600 costs and interest, praying that he be granted a stay of twelve months, for good reasons set forth, the same was referred to Finance committee.

The petition to have removed the city lock up, from the market west of the river, was read and referred to the committee on Petitions and Ordinances.

The petition of Mrs. Wheat, asking to be paid city scrip issued to her in 1867, the same was referred to the Finance committee.

The petition of Peter Scheiner, refusing to pay city taxes on money at interest, for the reason that he does not receive the interest on the same, was referred to City Attorney for his opinion.

The petition of I. Epstein, was read, ordered that he be paid the sum of \$250 on account.

The petition of A. Moye, for the office of City Assessor for 1869, laid over.

The petition of the Hook and Ladder company, asking aid to assist them in purchasing the necessary utensils, referred to the Finance committee.

The petition of M. G. Anderson, Esq., referred to the Finance committee.

The petition of Catherina Denna, asking for temporary relief as an indigent person, ordered that the sum of \$10 be paid her.

The petition of G. Mockert, in regard to his assessment for 1868, referred to Finance committee.

The letter from the City Collector in regard to the taxes due by Mrs. E. Brackett, for the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, referred to the Finance committee.

The memorial of the Mayor and City Council to General Canby, regarding our city schools, and asking aid from State Treasury, was read; the same to be sent General Mason to be forwarded to Army Headquarters.

The account of Story, for \$5 ordered paid.

The following resolution was adopted:

That the city authorities will join the procession formed by the Fire Companies, the various Associations and the citizens at large, to celebrate the anniversary of General George Washington's birth day; but must decline to contribute from the city treasury any amount towards the expenses for music, on account of demands on the city treasury for more important matters.

On motion, Board adjourned till Thursday, February 18, 1869, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

WHY WE DO NOT GET OLD MAIL.—The following was handed to us for publication. We hope the Postmaster General will relieve us from this distressing state of mail interruption. A pretty state of affairs in our mail departments all throughout Texas generally, and more especially in San Antonio.

Coupland, Feb. 23, 1869.

POSTMASTER, SAN ANTONIO,

Sir.—At the request of Mr. Carter stage agent, I can state that we have had no mail of any account since Monday the 15th inst., the train has not been up since Thursday, the hands cars brought up 2 sacks of mail, and to-night we have just received a despatch that the train will not get up to night but will come tomorrow.

Respectfully,
H. H. HEISKELL.
(signed) P. M.

A Miss McCarron was buried at Mascoutah, Ill., a few days ago, with her gold watch and other ornaments, and it was discovered the next day that the corpse had been robbed of these valuables, and even the silver screws of the coffin had been taken.

Christian Sharp, inventor of the "Sharp rifle," petitions Congress for an extension of his patent.

It is reported that, without count in the Rothschilds, there are in Paris about one hundred and fifty Israelites whose combined fortunes amount to about \$200,000,000.

Secretary Seward.—It is stated, is making arrangements for an extended tour of travel, which he proposes undertaking on the expiration of his term of office. The journey will be across the continent to California, and from thence through the Republics of South America.

MARKET MANIFEST.

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

KRAUT., in barrels and half-barrels, for sale by C. H. MERRITT & BRO. feb24dtf.

Pickles in Salt., in 5 gallon kegs, for sale by C. H. MERRITT & BRO. feb24dtf.

20,000 lbs. Choice Mexican Beans. For sale by C. H. MERRITT & BRO. feb16dtf)

25 lbs. Raw Herring. (Portland). Just received by feb16dtf) H. GRENET.

25 lbs. Red Onions. For sale low by feb16dtf) H. GRENET.

50 Cargoes New Peloncillas. For sale by feb16dtf) H. GRENET.

For Seed—Caster Oil Bean—Seed beans, for sale by feb20dtf) STEELE & WILLIAMS.

Review of the Markets.

Wholesale Prices Current—Quotations in Specie.

DAILY EXPRESS OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1869.

Our quotations for this week have undergone a little advance for Groceries.

Potatoes have advanced to \$13 per bbl.

Sugar, crushed, 16¢ per lb., Louisiana 13¢;

Powdered 15¢; Whiskey \$1.40 per 100 fl. oz.;

other quotations remain nominal.

Dry-Goods.

PRINTS, SPRAGUE, FANCY

DO PURPLE & PINKS

AMOSKEAG, FANCY

WAMENTS

Brown Domestic.

INDIAN HEAD, 4-4

HARRISBURG, 4-4

TREMONT C, 4-4

SUFFOLK, 4-4

BEDFORD R

Brown Drills.

STARK A

SUPERIOR

Bleached Domestic.

LONDSDALE 4-4

MASONVILLE 4-4

HOPKINS 4-4

RED BANK 4-4

GREEN H 1

CANOE

Picks.

AMOSKEAG A.C.A

AMOSKEAG A

ALGODON

Hickory Stripes.

YORK

HEYMARKER

PITTSFIELD

Jeans and Kerseys.

ALPINE

LONGWORTHY

HILLISIDE

BEVERLY TWILLS

Sewing Cotton.

CONT'S P. DOZ

GREEN AND DANIEL'S

BLACKSTONE

Linen.

WHITE ROCK

STILLMAN, SOLID

OAKLAND

Boots and Shoes.

BROGAN, SPLIT P. DOZ

Men's BUN BROGAN

do BROGAN WAX

BROGAN BOYS

Men's CALF BOOTS

do GRAIN do

do KIP do

do BUFF SUEDE

GROCERIES.

Crackers.

BUTTER AND SODA

SUGAR

JEANS, MEXICO

CANDLES 16 OZ. P. BOX

do 14 OZ. P. DO

do 12 OZ. P. DO

do WAX P. DOZ

Coffee.

COFFEE, ORDINARY TO FAIR

PRIME TO CHOICE

JAVA

Candy.

STICK

ROCK

PONEY

Chocolate.

SWEET

VANILLA

Fish.

P. KIT—MACKEREL, NO. 1

COD, P. DOZ

do P. DOZ

Flour.

CHOICE P. BBL

XXX

XX

Fruits.

Raisins, P. BOX

do 1/4 DOZ

do 1/2 DOZ

Lemons, P. DOZ

Prunes

Plums, 1/4 DRAM

Dried Apples

Currants

Citron

Almonds

Pecans, P. BUSHEL

Porter and Ale.

LONDON PORTER, P. PINTO

do do P. QUARTERS

BREWER BEER P. PINTO

Sugar.

SUGAR, P. BBL

do CRUSHED P. LB

do POWDERED P. LB

Miscellaneous.

CORN

MILK, CONDIMENT, HONEY

MOMMAS

SYRUP</p

National Colored Men's Convention—Adjournment Since
Nov. 20.

There is no colored citizen of the United States.

Fellow Citizens! We your representatives assembled in national convention, having attended to the business which you, in fraternal spirit, committed to us, respectfully beg leave, at the conclusion of our labors, to address you briefly, yet earnestly, to express the condition which we now occupy in the land of our nativity, and 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 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 thanksgiving to Him in whose hands are the destinies of all his creatures, that through the ordination 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 swaying grasp more than three millions of our brethren, 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 up to the north to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic border to the Pacific coast, the grand anthem of liberty is uttered with a harmony unknown by the world 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 outlaws; 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 imposes upon us, demands our attention, and of that condition of these bodies and souls of us, 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 here in convention. You know that our cause, though it has not been fully understood and appreciated for us throughout the different States of this Union, those franchises and immunities which are the pride and boast of our white fellow citizens, black one of them, in his own individual beauty, is painfully alive to the grievances (as various in their character as the localities themselves) which he is called upon to endure. That, let us not be deceived, in view of those grievances, let us sympathize that

"Mute,

The toil-labor, work the heavy load, And the wolf did not waggle. Not boughed to vain for such a thing as a bough, Things of gaudy or savage sound. Miser's quidnuncs not, wad oblige him to shew Should temper it to bear. It is but for a day."

Let us, girls, gird up our spirits, 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 the Negroes for us, they best of sympathizing friends, to follow the leadership of a Garrison, a Gerrit Smith, and an Abraham Lincoln, as He still sends to us such friends, as largely increased in number, and bearing so many like traits known that to single out any two or three from that sparkling galaxy would seem visionary. Suffice it that the mere mention of those honored names stirs to thrill us now to the very core, and that they shall be cherished unchanged in our hearts, being handed down to the general remembrance of our latest posterity. God grant that each cast of the ingenuity of these heroes may long be inspired to us, and that the day may be far, far distant, when we shall be called upon to lay him away with tender hands, and with tearful eyes, by the side of his last-tried comrade—the ever to be lamented Frederick Douglass.

But, fellow-citizens, let us, too, in our grateful recognition of those effectual services—these benefits And, behold, that the United States Government is to us only, on the condition that we labor earnestly and unceasingly in our own behalf. He may, indeed, end His Mission, as "the way, the truth, and the life"; but, every day, the revolution "doth work out our salvation with fear and trembling." Still, His promise, that cannot lie, abides; and assured beyond a doubt is that guardian of success which protects us, if we only and faithfully unto the end. Then, let us, too, be not wanting in the crisis of our race, but let us firmly and undesigningly address ourselves to the duties of the hour.

Our present condition, we are reluctantly compelled to say, for we are simple, 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 intrusion of us, without any compensation, and usually demands the payment of a tax, is the chief cause of the treatment upon our citizens, the source of all political expediency points to but one—the right to self-government. The right of suffrage and of eligibility to office, as guaranteed by our Constitution, is well understood fully the importance of this right of suffrage, we know, that it is the dearest treasure in the gift 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 which that, in the expressive language of Whittier:

"Executes a Freeman's will."

Abrogating death 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 a discrimination, is manifestly unjust and anti-republican.

Let us, then, the present, second to Congress, responding to that the United States Constitution, in article four, section four, provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," and at once upon this basis, and upon the great mass of the Southern people, whom, it is evident that, in defining the definition of this article of the Constitution, we are not entitled, either by actual or modern assumption, to any interpretation of the right to self-government, from the very nature of independence—that Magna Charta of our liberties—that setting aside German and Roman precedents, as well as those of medieval Europe and of the fathers of our own government, blinded, as the latter were, by a spirit of compromise, or ignorance, or both, which they confidently believed

to be ephemeral, we should determine and insist upon that a "republican form of government" is one during its just powers from the consent of the governed, and in its dissolution a due correlation of the right to be represented therein. Let me appeal to them to consider that most of our State governments are mere aristocracies, the most intolerable, because by them the privileges 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 can do, upon our citizenship and upon the proofs of determining 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 hopes 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 ready of cultivating habits of industry, and of becoming engaged in agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical pursuits, and economizing and saving our earnings, and of becoming proprietors of the land. But these subjects have been adequately treated by the Rev. Dr. 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 date—the persistence in the all-important subject of universal suffrage, and in eliciting our entreaties that each and every one of us, fellow-citizens, make that most of personal moment, and never cease in his endeavors, by petitions and memorials to Congress, to secure its thorough until that moment is accomplished fact. Then, indeed, shall we confidently trust in the prospects of a bright and glorious future for our country. They will be, proud of the frank and devoted wife of her white and other black children, sit honored among the nations. Then will her renown, acquired by material interests by prosperous industrial enterprises, by the brilliant achievements of her sons and wives, by her successful and elevated competition in every department of literature, science, and art, be eclipsed by greater glory, vanquishing spot throughs, newly extended conquests, the rights of humanity, and the pursuit of happiness secured to each and all of her citizens of whatever condition or hue.

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 here in convention. You know that our cause, though it has not been fully understood and appreciated for us throughout the different States of this Union, those franchises and immunities which are the pride and boast of our white fellow citizens, black one of them, in his own individual beauty, is painfully alive to the grievances (as various in their character as the localities themselves) which he is called upon to endure. That, let us not be deceived, in view of those grievances, let us sympathize that

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Carpenters Tools.

Mill and Cross-cut Saws of all kinds.

Boring Machines.

Nails of all sizes.

Bills, Hinges, Screws, &c.

Door, Cabinet and Trunk Locks of all kinds.

Sheaf Woven and Solder Tools and Fixtures.

Brass Rings, &c.

Brass Holes and Webbing.

Old Cloth, Harness, Collars, &c.

Tin Rivets and Kettles, &c. &c.

Steel Hoses and Agricultural Implements.

And a general assortment of

HARDWARE.

Also: Paints, Oils,

Tar, Petroleum and Glass.

Paint, Shoe and Clothes Brushes,

Petroleum and Lamps.

ARMY and NAVY Size Pistols.

Powder, Shot and Caps, and all other articles in their line of business at low prices.

Lauder's Gunpowder Seeds.

Always on hand.

SOLE Agents for Herrings' Soaps; also, for

Planer and Kayser's Sewing Machines.

April 1st.

RECOLLECTIONS OF Partnership.

The partnership before existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Kirk & Griesenbeck, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Griesenbeck retaining the firm.

The business will be continued by Mr.

Louis Zorn, who assumes all the liabilities of the concern, and to whom all payments of indebtedness must be made.

J. ZORN.

C. GRIESENBECK.

San Antonio, Jan. 18, 1863. d.w.t.

P. G. TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

LIME AND SOAP,

and dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Units old stand, next door to Kiepper Hotel, San Antonio.

Highest price paid for tallow.

Debtors wt.

FRUITS! FRUITS!!

New York Apples, Peaches, Pears,

Oranges and Lemons.

Just received and for sale by

H. GREENE.

STEELE & WILLIAMS.

(Late John Withers & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

Commerce Street,

Dec. 30th. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

For Rent.

The two story stone Building formerly

occupied by Messrs. Kirk & Griesenbeck is also.

One Store on the Alamo Plaza, joining

Messrs. Vance's store, formerly occupied by Mr. C. Huberick. For particulars inquire at J. H. Kammann. (See Advt.)

W. H. FISCHER, Jr.

Opposite Alexander Sator, Jr.

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