

# San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869.

NO. 72.

**PUBLICATIONS**  
OF  
**A. NIEMERING & CO.,**  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

**Subscription.** PER ANNUM.  
Currency.  
The San Antonio Daily Express, \$10.00  
The San Antonio Weekly Express, 5.00  
The Tri-weekly Bible Press (for Texas), 10.00  
The Weekly Bible Press (for Texas), 5.00  
El ATALAYA DE TEXAS, Weekly, Spanish, (Gold), 5.00  
ZEPHANIAH'S BAYBIBLES (Texas Farmers Gazette) Monthly German, (currency), 2.00  
Our Agents and all Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions for any of our publications. Liberal per centage allowed. The above publications are the best mediums for advertising. Those advertising in more than one of our papers, will be allowed a liberal discount.

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

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

**Distict Judge**—F. H. Stribling.  
**County Judge**—W. W. Gamble.  
**Mayor**—W. C. A. Phillips.

**Manufacturers' Architects, &c.**  
J. H. Kampmann, Architect and Builder.

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Mortimer Bloom, M.D., Homeopathic Physician.  
J. Cook, Attorney at Law.  
J. P. Newcomb, Notary Public.  
Dr. T. Templeman van der Hoeven, Physician.  
Dr. Weissburg, Physician and Surgeon.  
Dr. F. Hoff.  
Dr. A. Boyd Doremus, Dentist.

**Bankers.**  
San Antonio National Bank.

**Books and Stationery.**  
M. Bloom.  
W. W. Gamble.  
E. Pentecost.

**Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods.**  
E. Pentecost.

**Jewelry.**  
Dill & Brothers.

**Groceries.**  
Dressel & Briam.  
H. Green.  
A. Sartor.

**Groceries, Wines & Liquors.**  
E. Pentecost.  
Wagner & Hummel.  
San Antonio Steam Candy and Cracker Factory, Schmidt & Duerler.  
Dressel & Briam, Importers of California Wine.

**Drugs and Medicines.**  
F. Kalyer.  
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**Auction and Commission.**  
E. Sawyer & Co.  
David Friedlander & Co.

**Hardware.**  
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Elmendorf & Co.

**Dry-Goods, &c.**  
Louis Berk.  
Kornheim & Co.  
Hartmann, Esq. & Co.  
Dressel & Briam.

**Furniture.**  
E. Sawyer & Co.  
Philip Conrad.

**Soap Manufacturers.**  
F. C. Taylor, Soap Manufacturer.  
Simon Meyer.

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Steele & Williams, Commission merchant & Auctioneer.  
George Heiser, Saloon.  
Elmendorf & Co., Dealer in Hides.  
Belle Brothers, Jewelers.  
Jack Harris, Bar-Room.  
Deitler & Baugh, Dealers in Fruits.  
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El Paso Mail Line, B. F. Ficklin.  
A. Staechel, Agent for Wilson, Childs & Co.

**NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Vink's Floral Guide for 1869.  
John E. Hehrack, Commission Merchant.  
Wood & Mann, Steam Engine Co.  
Waters' Piano, 481 Broadway, N. Y.  
N. L. McReady & Co., Commission Merchants, N. Y.  
Andrew, Clark & Co., Fishing Tackle.

**NEW ORLEANS.**  
Victor Pessou, Commission Merchant.  
Mourou & Gros, Commission Merchants, New Orleans.

**FOR SALE**  
A pair of fine  
**Black Horses,**  
Buggy and Harness.  
Jan 18 69 (wif)

**E. SAWYER & CO.**

## Importance of Immigration.

BY HON. JAMES C. NOYES.

The value of immigration to this country is far from being appreciated. It is computed that since the year 1790 about 6,500,000 emigrants have arrived in the United States. With their descendants they comprise nearly 21,000,000 souls, or about two-thirds of our population at the last census. To immigration we also owe at least one-half of our taxable property. The population of the United States in 1860, numbered about 6,000,000. Without immigration, at the rate of increase of the population of England it would now number only 11,000,000.

By actual investigation it is found that the immigrant brings to this country for every man, woman and child, an average of one hundred dollars. This is merely the money value. The productive capacity of the able bodied immigrant is worth at least nine hundred dollars. The two would amount to one thousand dollars. From 1850 to 1860, the average number of immigrants was 200,000 per year. During the last three years it has reached 300,000. At one thousand dollars each, the annual immigration is worth to the United States \$300,000,000. In ten years it would amount to a greater sum than the national debt.

Look at it in another way. The census shows that the annual average value of the labor of Massachusetts, per capita, in 1860 was two hundred and twenty dollars, for each man, woman and child. Independent of the gains of commerce. Suppose that of the immigrant to be worth but one hundred dollars, and that we shall be able to induce ten thousand emigrants per year to settle in Louisiana, we would have in ten years the following aggregate:

First year, ten thousand	\$1,000,000 00
Second year, twenty thousand	2,000,000 00
Third year, thirty thousand	3,000,000 00
Fourth year, forty thousand	4,000,000 00
Fifth year, fifty thousand	5,000,000 00
Sixth year, sixty thousand	6,000,000 00
Seventh year, seventy thousand	7,000,000 00
Eighth year, eighty thousand	8,000,000 00
Ninth year, ninety thousand	9,000,000 00
Tenth year, one hundred thousand	10,000,000 00
and	\$55,000,000 00

That is, we would have in ten years an addition of one hundred thousand to our population, and fifty five million of dollars to our wealth, or rather sixty five million, including the money brought into the country by the immigrants themselves. This enormous sum equals one fourth of the taxable property of the State. These figures are positively startling.

As population becomes more dense with a proportionate increase in capital, the rewards of labor increase. By becoming neighbors people are benefited by each other's help. Mutual kindness takes the place of the former savage and predatory habits. The farmers of New York and New England living within sight of each other's houses never think of carrying concealed weapons. The settler on the Plains or on distant ranches and plantations arms himself, often, in self defense.

As neighborhood becomes more thickly settled, poverty gradually disappears. The labor also becomes less severe and more remunerative—less severe because where the population is sparse so much labor has to be directed to maintaining even an imperfect security—more remunerative because more dense and more security is obtained at less cost, more of the products of labor can be saved to be divided between the laborer and the capitalist. Where the people are not impoverished by taxes, are not weighed down by the burdens of war and government interference, density of population tends to produce higher wages.

As the power of accumulating capital increases, the capitalist gets less for the use of his means and more is retained by the laborer. Both the government and the capitalist need less and consequently more is left to the workman.

With the increase of population in a free and progressive State like our own, comes a higher standard of living. As physical wants are better provided for, more of the products of labor can be applied to intellectual and moral improvements. More money is spent for educational institutions. The sick, the aged, the infirm are also better provided for. As the physical condition improves there is a constant and proportionate improvement in the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Good schools, libraries and churches be-

come possible in thickly settled communities. The rich only can secure educational advantages in sparsely settled districts. As population becomes more dense the price of land rises, there is greater diversity of employments, more demand for labor and more demand for the products of the soil.

These are some of the benefits which from the laws of political economy result directly from increase of population in a free State, where every individual has an opportunity for the legitimate exercise of his faculties. Such would not, however, be the case in India or in China. It would not have been the case in Louisiana in any considerable degree before the war, for the reason that the interests of all parties are precisely the same, and that one class cannot be injured without causing, at the same time, injury to all other classes.

A volume would scarcely suffice to indicate the beneficial effects of immigration in the expansion of ideas social and political progress, and the cultivation of sciences, art and letters. Some of the most difficult problems of American civilization relate to communities grown up in the isolation of the great West. Sparseness of population has much to do, in fact the cause of nearly all the multiplied evils of border life, from Texas to Dakota. Fill these vacant States and territories with population, and you cure the evils.

## OFFICIAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the Third Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 12.]  
An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the coast-trade by American citizens in American vessels," approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to prohibit the coast-trade by American citizens in American vessels," approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be extended so as to include and embrace the inhabitants or subjects of Japan, or of any other oriental country, known as coolies, in the same manner and to the same extent as such act and its provisions apply to the inhabitants and subjects of China.

Approved, February 9, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 13.]  
An act for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people in the District of Columbia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute population in the District of Columbia, to be expended under the supervision and direction of the mayor of the city of Washington, the mayor of the city of Georgetown, and the president of the levy court of the District of Columbia.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. WADE,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Endorsed by the President.

"Received February 6th, 1869."  
[Note by the Department of State.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress, in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—No. 14.]  
An act to prevent loaning money upon United States notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no national banking association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes or national bank notes as security or as collateral security for any loan of money, or for a consideration shall agree to withhold the same from use, or shall offer or receive the custody or promise of custody of such notes as security, or as collateral security, or consideration for any loan of money; and any national banking association offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any United States court having jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by a further sum equal to one-third of the money so loaned; and the officer or officers of said bank who shall make such loan or loans shall be liable for a further sum equal to one-quarter of the money so loaned; and the prosecution of such offenders shall be commenced and conducted as provided for the punishment of offenses in an act to provide a national currency, approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the fine or penalty so recovered shall be for the benefit of the party bringing such suit.

Approved February 19, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]  
An act to give an additional term of the

United States circuit court for the eastern district of Arkansas.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of one term a year, as now provided, the court of the eastern district of Arkansas shall hereafter be held on the second Mondays of April and October in each year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved February 19, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]  
An act to locate and establish an assay office in the Territory of Idaho.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a United States assay office be located and established at Boise City, in the Territory of Idaho, for the assaying of gold and silver.

For the carrying on of the business of said office the following officers shall be appointed, as soon as the public interest shall require their service, upon the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, namely: One superintendent, one assayer, and one melter and refiner, and two clerks, and the superintendent may employ as many subordinate workmen and laborers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be required. The salaries of the said officers and clerks shall be as follows: To the superintendent, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the assayer, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; to the melter and refiner, eighteen hundred dollars; to the clerks, one thousand eight hundred dollars, and one sixteen hundred dollars; to the subordinate workmen and laborers such wages and allowances as are customary, according to their respective stations and occupations.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act, before entering upon the execution of their offices, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States or of the supreme court of said Territory, as prescribed by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the director of the mint or of one of the judges of the supreme court of Idaho Territory and of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition of the faithful performance of the duties of their offices.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the general direction of the business of said assay office of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approval of the Secretary; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said director to prescribe such regulations, and to require such returns periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for parting, assaying, melting, and refining, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing said assay office.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That said assay office shall be a place of deposit for such public moneys as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. And the superintendent of said assay office who shall perform the duties of treasurer thereof, shall have the custody of the same, and also perform the duties of assistant treasurer; and for that purpose shall be subject to all the provisions contained in an act (entitled) "an act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved August 6th, eighteen hundred and forty-six, which relates to the treasury or the branch mint of New Orleans.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of said assay office be authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and on the terms to be prescribed by him, to issue in payment of the gold dust and bullion deposited for assay and coinage, or bars, drafts, or certificates of deposit, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, payable at the treasury, or any sub-treasury of the United States, to any depositor electing to receive payment in that form.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the United States treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in the construction of said assay office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed, on the passage of this act, to order the immediate construction of said assay office.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws now in force for the regulation of the United States assay office at New York, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offenses connected with said assay office, or with the mint of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be in full force in relation to the assay office by this act located and established, so far as the same are applicable thereto.

Approved, February 19, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]  
An act to authorize the importation of machinery for repair only, free of duty.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of importation.

Approved, February 19, 1869.

Cards of City Merchants.  
**DRESSEL & BRIAM,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS  
in  
**Dry-Goods and Groceries,**  
AND  
IMPORTERS OF  
**California Wine.**  
Alamo Plaza, opposite Menger's  
San Antonio, April 26, 1867. 1131f

**E. SAWYER & CO.,**  
AUCTION & COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS.  
108. Main Plaza and Solidad 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. (apr124f)

**KOENIGHEIM & 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, CASIMERE, &c., &c.**  
apr124f

**DEITLER & BAUGH,**  
Dealers in all kinds of FRUITS,  
Apples, Oranges, Malaga Grapes, Pecans and Confectionaries.  
These fruits are fresh and just received, and for sale low for cash.  
Jan. 16/69.

**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 assortment of Mattresses; and offers his services for repairing furniture, paper hanging, curtain hanging, and carpeting.  
San Antonio, April 6th dtf.

**JACK COOME,**  
LAWYER.  
Office, west side of Military Plaza, near Courthouse. (apr124f)

**Dr. T. Templeman van der Hoeven**  
OPPOSITE NEW ARSENAL,  
FLORENCE STREET.  
may124f

**DR. WEISSELBERG,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
OFFICE, at Nettie's Drug Store,  
On Commerce street.  
San Antonio, Jan. 3rd, 1869. dtw1f

**DR. F. HERFF,**  
Respectfully announces to his friends that he has resumed practice in the city.  
Office, at Nettie's Drug store, on Commerce street. (dtw1f)

**Great Bargains!!!**  
**Hartmann, Esq. & Co.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
Are closing out the entire stock of Lowenstein & Co., consisting of  
**Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods,  
Hosiery, Combs, Brushes, &c.**  
They have also on hand a few assortments of Groceries, Rhine and Hungary Wines, Liquors, Family and Toilet Soap, &c., &c. All of which they offer at prices to suit every purchaser. (feb19dtf)

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**  
The business carried on under the firm of Scholer & Co. is today dissolved by mutual consent, Emil Elmendorf withdrawing. Charles Elmendorf will collect, for Emil Elmendorf, all dues to said firm.  
E. SCHLEIER,  
E. ELMENDORF.  
San Antonio, February 15, 1869. (feb19dtf)

**Fredericksburg, Texas.**  
**Wahmann & Stucken,**  
DEALERS IN  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND  
HARDWARE.**  
OWNERS OF THE  
**Fredericksburg Steam Mill**  
oct. 1868m

The Daily Express.

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

A. Siemering & Co., Publishers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Table with columns for 'Per Square of Eight Lines, or Less (Nonpareil)', 'WEEKLY EXPRESS', and 'DAILY EXPRESS'. Rows include rates for 1 month, 3 mos, 6 mos, and 1 year for various ad sizes.

Terms of Subscription: Daily, single copies one year, \$16.00 each. Clubs of 5, 12.00. Weekly single, 5.00.

Advertisements having the name of the paper, first insertion, \$1.50 per square. Each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new insertions.

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

Payment invariably in Advance. All communications for publication should be addressed, Editor Express.

All business communications should be addressed to A. SIEMERING & CO.

NOTICE: SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, February 11, 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.

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

Our Job Office: We call the attention of our merchants and the public in general to the fact, that our Job Office is one of the best and most complete in the State, and that we are prepared to execute all orders in the best and most approved style, at New York Prices.

The wires inform us that Reverdy Johnson has desisted from his attempts at arranging the losses caused to our commerce by British pirates, and has asked leave to return.

This is well, and saves him from the disgrace of a summary recall. It is not under the guidance of a timid and superannuated old man like Howard, or by sagacious speeches made at times given by Linn, that such demands are to be settled.

The fact was simply that the English ruling classes, represented by the Times and its echoes, were filled with hate to the republican institutions of this country, and, at the same time, incorrectly informed of its power and resources.

From the British Minister in the Parliament the smallest ship-owner or merchant the phrase was, "The bubble of Republicanism has burst," and they forthwith began to treat the Great Republic as they would Mexico or Brazil.

Meanwhile the feeling of the masses was with the North, but they had no vote. Lord Palmerston announced to the Commons that our national destruction was accomplished, and amid tremendous cheering, he said, "I do not know of a money-

penalty, that will atone for the destruction of our mercantile marine, by a friendly power, in the time of our greatest peril.

We can afford to wait till England next engages in war with a maritime power, and then pay her in her own coin.

For English merchants to be found chuckling over and encouraging such a warfare upon friendly commerce, is on a par with the intelligence exhibited by those in the proverb who, living in houses of glass, challenge their neighbors to stone-throwing.

Emigration.

Texas, like all thinly peopled States, stands in need of three things: Schools, Railroads, and Immigration. The presence of either forwards the development of the others, and the three form a mutual trinity of aid.

Our State has been peculiarly unfortunate, hitherto, in her attempts to obtain these basic elements of growth. The railroads, though enriched with the public land, and aided by the State treasury, were either wretched abortions or corporate frauds.

The schools, though resting on a generous endowment, were, before the war, rendered well nigh valueless for want of organization, while the ravaging maw of the rebellion has engulfed the fund.

Immigration was shorn and crippled by the ill-favored scrutiny with which the mediaeval slave power viewed the entrance of European or Northern settlers, with their nineteenth century beliefs.

A great social revolution has since taken place,—the old theories and practices are undergoing a radical change.

The political and social proscription with which citizens from the North were greeted at the close of the war is fast fading out.

Into the tomb of slavery is descending the prejudices, passions, hatreds, and false economic theories which it engendered.

Political reconstruction has become an irrefragable fact, and around it as a centre will crystallize fast the conditions of a new social order.

Confidence in the future is being felt, and before another twelvemonth in reconstructed Texas, the demand for labor will be hot.

Yast are the efforts making in Kansas, Missouri and the great communities of the Northwest, to attract and invite immigration, and opulent are the results. The population of Kansas has more than doubled within the last four years.

Last year in Missouri more than thirty thousand settlers, many of them well-to-do farmers, were added to the State.

Along the advancing track of the Pacific Railroad with each year moves westward a powerful army of civilization, doubly as strong as the great host of warriors that Gant launched against the treble lines of bee.

The methods used are simple. New-comers are welcomed, not classed as mudsills and carpet-baggers, not stigmatized and sourly repelled. Their lives are made safe, their property secured, their political opinions treated with respect.

The querulous growls of Union-haters like Mr. Maverick, who cannot out-grow the dogmas of Him, Canaan, and Onesimus, are silenced with a shout of public derision.

Pamphlets in the English, German, and Scandinavian tongues, are scattered broadcast in this country and Europe, revealing to the inquirer the inducements offered in the way of climate, soil, lands, market and transportation, good government and schools. The great streams of

emigration from the Old World are guided, at the lowest cost, by organized capital, and moral and material guarantees secure the settler against fraud.

All this Missouri is doing. All this Texas can do, and this divert a portion of the swelling flood of labor and capital from the swarming lives of the North and of Europe, to our plantations, fields and farms.

A Novel Crime.

The Sheriff of Oneida county, N. Y., has been prosecuted for malfeasance in office. One of the charges brought against him is that he administered chloroform to a murderer before he was hanged.

The New York Sun, commenting on this charge, says: "It is difficult to see wherein this constitutes an offense. The warrant of the Court only requires the Sheriff to execute the criminal, and there is no provision of law forbidding him to make the suffering involved in carrying out the mandate as light as possible.

It might as well be objected that he had given him a cup of coffee or a glass of whisky. But then, some people do not think simple death anything of a punishment. Like the Indians they must have the torture connected with it to satisfy their feelings."

The New York Tribune, commenting on the same subject, says: "We believe the 'black cap' pulled over the face was saturated with anaesthesia. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Legislature. We don't see any particular harm in the Sheriff's action. If the law means that a man shall die for the crime, the main object is to take away life in the easiest manner. Any other method would be torture. The discussion of this 'aesthetic' question will be of great interest."

The Pathway of Progress.

From Frederick Douglas' Lecture on "William-the-Silent," we take the following: "The Dutch made very little headway against the Spanish power till they had exploded the 'divine right of Kings' humbug. We made very little headway against rebellion till we threw up the divine right of Slavery. [Cheers.] It was not till we saw our armies melt away before the front of battle, and saw the 'Stars and Stripes' wet with gore, our homesteads almost desolate, and our sons returning maimed, and agony planted on half a million hearthstones, that we consented to part with our reverence for Slavery. Affliction taught us, and taught the Dutch."

"It is," said the speaker, "instructive and interesting to observe how gradually and almost imperceptibly nations of themselves are driven from one step to another along the pathway of progress. The discovery of one truth prepares the way for another, and so the renunciation of one error leads to the renunciation of another."

"Take," said he, "the cause of Slavery. If you admit any of the articles of the Abolition treaty, you must admit all. If you admit that the negro is a man, you must admit that he is a free man. Admit that and you acknowledge he may be a citizen; and if a citizen a soldier; and if a soldier a voter; and if a voter he may be voted for; and if he goes to Congress, there is no telling where he may go. [Great laughter.] If he can stand Congress, Congress ought to stand him."

A remarkable account is given in a late English paper of the escape of a convict from prison. The cell in which he was confined had an iron door with the lock on the outside. The only implements the prisoner had were a wooden spoon, some bits of wire, and a needle and thread. Out of the spoon he made a key, the means of the needle he passed a thread over and under the door; bits of wire were pushed through the inspection hole and fastened to this long thread extending outside from top to bottom. The key was also pushed through, and being fastened to the thread, was brought opposite the key-hole by dexterous manipulation of the slender line, worked gently in, then turned by means of the wire; and the door was opened. This is one of the greatest exhibitions of skill and patience on record.—[Exchange.]

MOTLEY.—The historian Motley, late our minister at Vienna, attracted considerable attention when recently on the floors of Congress. He is described as a man above the middle stature, slim in figure, seems to be nearly fifty years of age, has a long head, well forward of the ears—the type of pioneers whether in letters, science, travel or mutual life; a grayish mass of hair, heavy eyebrows and a full peaked beard; altogether a man of traveled, reflective and *distingue* appearance.

Our Debt to Christianity.

To Christianity are we indebted for all the most admired characteristics of the age. With the poet we must admit that "through the ages one prevailing purpose runs," and that "the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

We cannot doubt this, but we know that this increasing purpose has run with feet since the advent of Christianity, and that the enlargement of human thought has gone on at an increasing and increasing ratio during the Christian centuries.

Christianity was feeble in its infancy, but like the stone cut from the mountain, it gathered strength as it rolled. It fostered thought and gave an impulse to human ingenuity as no system had ever done before. In spite of all the faults committed in its name, the religion of Jesus has proved itself from the commencement the best friend of humanity, the best patron of science and the most potent agency in the development of human thought.

The mariner's compass, the printing press, the newspaper, the steam engine, the electric telegraph, the railroad—these and a thousand other discoveries and inventions attest the fostering genius of Christianity. Of such she may be regarded as the parent, and such she retains in her service. These are the true preachers of the present, and more and more they will become the preachers of the future.

Not the unprincipled numbers-belding altar raisers, not the elegant coxcombs who, goaded or ungoaded, flap honeyed words to willing ears, not the vulgar demagogues who can find in the Gospel only fire and brimstone—act these, but the railroad, the telegraph, the printing press, and especially the newspaper, now are the great heralds of the cross. What have these agents not done? What are they not doing? Time and space have ceased to be obstructions in their way. They have bridged the mighty waters, pierced the everlasting hills and made the lightning the swift messenger of thought.

They have bound the nations and the continents together and created a community of interest. They have quickened and intensified thought by almost unqualified facilities of expression. They have given an impulse to the process of civilization which reveals itself in swiftly changing boundary lines—boundary lines which show that as civilization advances nations become fewer but larger, and that the tendency is to obliterate all the distinctions of race, language and religion. One great family, one common language, one common faith, and that faith Christianity—such is the future that lies before the world. All the great forces of the future are in the service of Christianity, and everything indicates that we are on the eve of a great crisis, out of which Christianity will come simpler, purer, more like its original self, but more powerful than ever.—E.S.

The Waco Iron Suspension Bridge: The tower, or more properly tower, now in process of construction, were begun last Saturday afternoon, Mr. Flint, president of the company, laying the corner brick. In its construction none but "gray hard" brick are used. These, besides being laid in hydraulic cement and well grouted in with the same are to be, as the towers progress, banded and cross banded with heavy hoop iron, so as not only to render assurance doubly sure, but actually prevent the possibility of the towers cracking.

Altogether, after thorough examination, we are fully convinced that the work, so far, has been conducted with consummate skill and judgment, and upon the most scientific and economical principles possible. Under such management, the success of the enterprise amounts to a certainty, and, as need not be added, the management has our sincerest commendations and profoundest respect and confidence.—[Waco Examiner.]

The following laughable mixture of two articles—one concerning a preacher, the other the freaks of a mad dog—occurred in a paper lately:

Reverend James Thompson, pastor of St. Andrew's church, preached to a large congregation of people on Sunday last. This was his last sermon. In a few weeks he will bid farewell to his congregation, as his physician advised him to cross the Atlantic for his health. He exerted his brethren and sisters, and after the conclusion of a prayer took a whim to cut up some fraternal freaks. He ran up Trinity street to the college. At this stage of the proceedings he was seized by a couple of boys, who tied a tin-kettle to his tail, and he again started. A great crowd collected, and for a time there was a grand scene of rousing and confusion. After a long race he was finally shot by a policeman.

The telegrams have told us of the small-pox on the Pacific coast; but a San Francisco letter says the streets are filled with funerals. In some cases, burials are so by night, and its decline is hardly perceptible. All the pest-houses are full—Men, women, and children, with vaccine scars on their arms have fallen victims to the epidemic. Whole families have died, but the plague spot of the State thus far has been the town of San Juan in Monterey county, one hundred miles from San Francisco. Out of a population of one thousand four hundred were taken down with small-pox, and of these four hundred persons one hundred and sixty have died.

The Native Virginian advertises for a collector in the following terms: Wanted at this Office.—An able-bodied, hard-featured, but tempered, not-to-be-puffed-up, and not-to-be-backed-down, freckle-faced young man, to collect for this paper. Must furnish his own horse, saddle, bags, pistols, whisky, bowie-knife, and cow-hide. We will furnish the accounts. To secure a promise constant and laborious employment.

New Advertisements. FOR RENT. A desirable residence, west side of the river, near the Government Clothing Warehouse, Enquire of MERITT & BR.

Executrix Notice. The undersigned, having been appointed Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Manuel Flores, dec'd, at the February Term, A. D. 1869, of the County Court for the settlement of the estate of said deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to file the same with the undersigned, at the County Court, in and for said County, on or before the 15th day of March, 1869. MARGARITA GARCIA FLORES, Executrix, march10w69

To Rent or for Sale.

A residence, known as the Oswald or Schleiher place, above the City, is a good dwelling house, Kitchen, Stable, &c., and three acres of land, on which there is a fine peach orchard. Apply to THOS. H. STRIBLING, mar10w69

Mill Property for Sale.

I offer for sale my San. Galt and Flouring Mills, at Sisterdale, Kendall county, on the Guadalupe river. Connected with the Mill is a tract of about 200 acres of land, with a good spring, upon which a good farm and settlement can be made. The Mill and the Miller's house, and a small piece of land, will be sold separate or with the balance of the land. Titles satisfactory. Enquire of the undersigned at San Antonio, or of W. E. Jones on Curries Creek, Kendall county. CHRISTOPHER RHODUS, march10m

Attention! Attention!! HARTMANN, EAGAR & CO., offer the entire stock of LOVENSTEIN & Co., consisting of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., &c. At prices below New York cost. Special attention of dealers is called to this rare chance, they should examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. A FORTUNE. Lone Star State Mutual Aid Association, Galveston, Texas. FIRST DRAWING. Will positively take place in Galveston on June 1st, 1869, or sooner, if all the shares are sold. SHARES limited to 50,000. Price of each share, \$1.00 only. Prizes amount to the amount of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be distributed to lucky Shareholders. Head This!! 1st. Cash Capital Premium, \$20,000. 2nd. " " " " 5,000. 3rd. " " " " 2,000. 4th. " " " " 1,000. And 1500 Prizes from 100 to 100 hundred and fifty dollars each, amounting in all to 22,000. 2,000 Prizes, total, \$50,000. To Texans!!! Please bear in mind that this is strictly a Texas Institution, composed of and managed by Texas Men. Circulars giving full particulars, sent on application. All orders and business letters should be directed to C. OLDFSON & CO., Managers, Galveston, Texas. By permission we refer to Messrs. Hall, Hutchings & Co., and J. Frederick, Esq., Ladies and Gentlemen wanted to act as Agents in every section of the State. march10w69

Hartmann, Eagar & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS. Opposite San Antonio National Bank. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas. Will make cash advances on all Merchandise consigned to them for sale. Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton, Wool, Hides, Flour and Corn, and Cash advances made on same. For particulars apply to San Antonio National Bank, San Antonio, Texas.

BELL & BRO'S, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Jewellery, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, WATCHES, CLOCKS, Spectacles, &c., Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. REPAIRED AND WARRANTED! No. 9 Commerce Street. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. march10w69

HIDES Bought at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. KLEMMHOFF & Co. april10w69

Furniture, In stock and for arrival. E. SAWYER & CO. jan10w69

JUST RECEIVED, Large Assortment of ARMY CLOTHING. E. SAWYER & CO. jan10w69

Local Intelligence

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

Table with columns for ARRIVE and DEPART, listing mail routes to ALLEYTON, VICTORIA, WACO, EL PASO, EAGLE PASS, and CORPUS CHRISTI.

FOR SALE

BLANKS for Butchers and Hide Dealers at this office.

Merritt & Brothers' advertisement in our column today, a desirable residence for rent.

LINK DOWN.—No dispatches to-day, the lines being down between New Orleans and Houston. Gold advancing.

THEATRE.—At Munch Hall this evening. Great attraction. Have you heard the song called Champagne Charlie?

ON THE CORNER OF THE SIDEWALK.—A few nights ago a gentleman had occasion to go down Market street.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A MEXICAN laborer while at work upon the roof of a house on Crockett street, fell and broke both arms.

THE MEXICAN.—A very poor man, and with no means of support except his daily labor.

A FACT.—We saw yesterday, a sight for which our city should blush, an empty cart on one of our main thoroughfares, bogged down in the mud and mire.

COMMERCIAL.—As will be seen by our Price Current, groceries have risen. Coffee is very scarce, and but little in market.

THEATRE.—To-night the theatre opens at Menuch Hall. The bill is a fine one.

OUR JESSIE.—Our Jessie gained laurels in other cities, let her do so in San Antonio.

REMEMBER.—We understand that the donations for the Columbus Railroad have reached the sum of \$20,000.

OUR JESSIE.—Our Jessie gained laurels in other cities, let her do so in San Antonio.

OUR JESSIE.—Our Jessie gained laurels in other cities, let her do so in San Antonio.

COURT-MARTIAL.—The evidence in the trial of the fugitive prisoners was closed on Monday, and the Court adjourned till to-day.

OUR READERS.—Our readers are familiar with the case of the fugitive prisoners. A number of a German family was committed near Boerne last year.

and which were supposed to have been committed by Indians, from arrows found near by. Shortly afterwards, five dead Mexicans were found hanging on a tree in Conal county, near the border of Kendall county.

MARKET MANIFEST

- Seed Potatoes, Sourwood, Herring and Salt Pickles, for sale by WAGNER & RUNNEL. KROUT, in barrels and half-barrels, for sale by C. H. MERRITT & BRO.

30,000 lbs. Choice Mexican Beans, For sale by C. H. MERRITT & BRO.

50 Sacks, Choice Mexican Beans, 20 Cargas do do Pilonillos, 500 Mexican fanega sacks, newly new.

50 Bbls. Raw Herring, (Portland), Just received by H. GRENET.

50 Bbls. Red Onions, For sale low by H. GRENET.

50 Cargas Noe Pilonillos, For sale by H. GRENET.

FOR SEED.—Castor Oil Bean—Seed beans for sale by STEELE & WILLIAMS.

Consignment of Imperial Tea, Just received and for sale by SAMSON & TORREY.

Proposals for Stage Transportation

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, State of Texas, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Austin, Texas, March 1st, 1869. SEALED PROPOSALS.

\$40 STITCH! STITCH! \$37 50

- \$40 \$40 First class SEWING MA. \$37 50 \$40 CHINESE given as premiums \$37 50 \$40 for 50 worth of subscrip. \$37 50 \$40 Bibles for WOODS' HOUSE. \$37 50 \$40 HOLY BIBLES, a first \$37 50 \$40 class family paper, at 75 cents \$37 50 \$40 a year. Also \$37 50

\$12 Tiek!! Tiek!! \$30

- \$12 AMERICAN WATCHES, worth \$30 \$12 \$12 given for \$30 worth of sub. \$30 \$12 receipts. Also \$30 \$12 Dictionary, \$12 \$12 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, \$12 \$12 worth \$12, given as premiums for \$12 \$12 \$12 worth of subscriptions. Also \$12 \$10 Sunday School \$100 \$80 LIBRARIES, \$80

READ THIS!

If George Williams, Merchant, formerly in the employ of Hayden & Co., of Philadelphia, or any of his friends, will send his address to B. S. 186, Hartford, Conn., he will receive something to his advantage.

Review of the Markets

Wholesale Prices Current—Quotations in Specie

Table of market prices for various goods including Dry Goods, Brown Domestic, Brown Drills, Bleached Domestic, Pickles, Hickory Stripes, Jeans and Kerseys, Sewing Cotton, Linsley, Groceries, Cracker, Candy, Chocolate, Fish, Flour, Raisins, Lemons, Peaches, Apples, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and various oils and fats.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING HOUSE

A. SIEMERING & CO., PUBLISHERS OF "The Freie Presse fur Texas," "San Antonio Express" AND El Atalaya de Texas.

Livery and Sale Stables

East Side Alamo Plaza, San Antonio Texas. G. WILLIE PEAY & CO., Having purchased all the right, title and interest of the firm heretofore existing under the style of Spangler & Peay, will continue the business at the old stand.

A. SARTOR, JR.

COMMERCIAL STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. HARDWARE, Carpenters Tools, Ploughs, Agricultural Implements, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, CLOCKS AND WATCHES, warranted for one year, STEEL AND PLATED SPECTACLES.

GROCERIES

October 23rd, 1868, J. G. WESTWARD, HO!!! FAST EXPRESS MAIL FOR

EL PASO

THROUGH IN SIX AND A HALF DAYS. Passengers leave San Antonio on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock a. m., for EL PASO, via Boerne, Fredericksburg, Fort Mason, Fort McKavitt, Fort Concho, Camp Charlotte, Fort Stockton and Fort Quitman. FOR CHIHUAHUA. Passengers leaving on Wednesdays connect at Fort Stockton with the Stage for PRESIDIO DEL NORTE. Passengers leave San Antonio on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, a. m., for Eagle Pass and Fort Clark. Via Castrovilla, New Fountain, Olanos and Uvalde. Fare Reduced. These routes have been newly stocked and the FARE REDUCED to the unprecedented low price of 15 cents Currency, per mile.

J. H. KAMPMANN, ARCHITECT & BUILDER

Is prepared to contract for all kinds of Mason Work, Stone-cutting, Carpenter Work, Plastering and Painting.

J. H. KAMPMANN'S NEW DOOR, SASH AND BLIND FACTORY

The undersigned having completed his new Factory, in which all work is done by Machinery and Steam power, is prepared to make at the shortest notice Doors, Windows, Blinds and all kinds of work of every description.

ALSO SAWING ROCK BY STEAM POWER

ALL ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY EXECUTED. OFFICE on Nacogdoches Street, near the Alamo. J. H. KAMPMANN.

SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL BANK

Designated Depository Financial Agents of the United States Capital \$125,000. W. BRACKENRIDGE, President. T. H. STRIBLING, Vice President. DIRECTORS: L. ZORK, E. PRINTEPRIEDER, G. W. BRACKENRIDGE, T. H. STRIBLING, A. NETTE, E. DEGENER, D. BELL. Collections made on all accessible points and remitted promptly. JNO. T. BRACKENRIDGE, Cashier.

