

San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1869.

NO. 77.

PUBLICATIONS

A. SIEMERING & CO.,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Subscription.	PER ANNUM.
The San Antonio Daily Express, \$16.00	
The San Antonio Weekly Express, 5.00	
The Tri-weekly State Press für Texas, (Free Press for Texas) German, 10.00	
The Weekly State Press für Texas, 5.00	
El AYALAYA DE TEXAS, Weekly, Spanish, (Gold) 3.20	
Zeitschrift für Farmerzeitung (Texas Farmers Gazette) Monthly German, (currency) 2.00	

Our Agents and Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions for any of our publications. Liberal per centage allowed. The above publications are the best medium 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:

District Judge—J. H. Strubling.
County Judge—W. W. Gamble.
Mayor—W. C. A. Thielepape.

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

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

J. Cook, Attorney at Law.
J. P. Newcomb, Notary Public.
Dr. T. Templeman van der Hoeven, Physician.

Dr. Weissberg, Physician and Surgeon.
Dr. F. Herff.
Dr. A. Boyd Duesman, Dentist.

Bankers.
San Antonio National Bank.

Books and Stationery.
M. Slocum.
W. W. Gamble.
E. Pasterider.

Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods.
E. Pasterider.

Jewelry.
Bell & Brothers.

Groceries.
Dressel & Brian.
H. Grenet.
A. Sartor.

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

Drugs and Medicines.
F. Kalyser.
A. Netto.

Auction and Commission.
E. Sawyer & Co.
David Friedlander & Co.

Hardware.
A. Sartor, Jr.
Elmendorf & Co.

Dry-Goods, &c.
Lohr & Co.
Koenigheim & Co.
Hartmann, Esger & Co.
Dressel & Brian.

Furniture.
E. Sawyer & Co.
Philip Conrad.

Soap Manufacturers.
P. C. Taylor, Soap Manufacturer.
Simon, Menger.

Miscellaneous.
Hartmann, Esger & Co., Commission Merchants.
Smith & Williams, Commission Merchant & Licentiate & Congress, Manufacturers of tin and copper ware.
George Hooser, Saloon.
Elmendorf & Co., Dealer in hides.
Bell & Brothers, Jewelers.
Jack Harris, Bar-Room.
Deitler & Baugh, Dealers in Fruits.
O. Willis Paay & Co., Livery Stable.
El Paso Mail Line, B. F. Ficklin.
A. Staehle, Agent for Wilson, Childs & Co.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.
Vick's Floral Guide for 1869.
John E. Schrock, Commission Merchant.
Wood & Mann, Steam Engine Co.
Woburn Plaster, 481 Broadway, N. Y.
H. L. McReady & Co., Commission Merchants, N. Y.
Andrew, Clerk & Co., Fishing Tackle.

NEW ORLEANS.
Victor Pomon, Commission Merchant.
Montross & Croos, Commission Merchants, New Braunfels.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

(Continued.)

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. I. Every male person who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall be (or who shall have declared his intentions to become) a citizen of the United States, or who is, at the time of the acceptance of this constitution by the Congress of the United States, a citizen of Texas, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, and is duly registered, (Indians not taxed excepted), shall be deemed a qualified elector; and should such qualified elector happen to be in any other county, situated in the district in which he resides, at the time of an election, he shall be permitted to vote for any district officer; provided that the qualified elector shall be permitted to vote in the district in which he resides, and provided further, that no soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election created by this constitution.

SEC. II. Electors in all cases shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at election, and in going toward returning from the same, except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

SEC. III. The legislative power of the State shall be vested in two distinct branches: the one to be styled the Senate, and the other the House of Representatives; and both together the "Legislature of the State of Texas." The style of the laws shall be "The Acts of the Legislature of the State of Texas."

SEC. IV. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors, and their term of office shall be two years from the day of general election; and the sessions of the legislature shall be annual, at such times as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. V. No person shall be a Representative, unless he be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been a citizen of this State two years next preceding his election and the last year thereof a citizen of the county, city, or town from which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, at the time of his election.

SEC. VI. All elections for State, district and county officers shall be held at the county seats of the several counties, until otherwise provided by law; and the polls shall be opened for four days, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. of each day.

SEC. VII. The House of Representatives shall consist of ninety members, and no more.

SEC. VIII. The Senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors, hereafter, for the term of six years. Those elected at the first election shall be divided by lot into three classes, as nearly equal as can be. The seats of Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first two years; and of the second class, at the expiration of four years; and the third class, at the expiration of six years, so that one-third thereof shall be chosen biennially thereafter.

SEC. IX. Such mode of classifying new additional sections shall be observed, as well as nearly as possible, preserve an equality of number in each class.

SEC. X. The Senate shall consist of thirty-three Senators, and no more.

SEC. XI. A new apportionment for Representatives and Senators districts shall be made by the first legislature in session after the official publication of the United States census, every ten years.

SEC. XII. When a Senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be separated by any county belonging to another district.

SEC. XIII. No person shall be a senator, unless he be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been a citizen of this State three years next preceding the election, and the last year thereof a resident of the district for which he shall be chosen, and have attained the age of twenty-five years.

SEC. XIV. No person shall be eligible to any office, State, county, or municipal, who is not a registered voter in this State.

SEC. XV. The House of Representatives, when assembled, shall elect a Speaker and its other officers; and the Senate shall choose a President for the time being, and its other officers. Each House shall judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members; but contestations of election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law. Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

SEC. 16. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings; punish members for disorderly conduct, and with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member.

SEC. 17. Each House shall keep a journal of its own proceedings, and publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall at the desire of any three members present, be entered upon the journals.

SEC. 18. Any member of either House shall have liberty to dissent from, or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public, or an individual, and have the reason for dissent entered on the journals.

SEC. 19. When vacancies happen in either House, the Governor, or the person exercising the power of the Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; and should the Governor fail to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy, the returning officer for the district or county shall be authorized to order an election for that purpose.

SEC. 20. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except in treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislature, and in going to and returning from the same, allowing one day for every twenty-five miles, such member may reside from the place at which the Legislature is convened.

SEC. 21. Each House, during the session,

may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly conduct in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings; provided such imprisonment shall not at any one time exceed forty-eight hours.

SEC. 22. The doors of each House shall be kept open, except upon a call of either House, and when there is an executive session of the Senate.

SEC. 23. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting, without the concurrence of both Houses.

SEC. 24. Bills may originate in either House, and be amended, altered or rejected by the other; but no bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each House, and free discussion be allowed thereon, unless in case of great emergency 'four-fifths of the House, in which the bill shall be pending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and every bill having passed both Houses shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective Houses; provided, that the final vote, on all bills or joint resolutions appropriating money or lands for any purpose, shall be by the yeas and nays.

(To be Continued.)

TELEGRAPHIC

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

The Senatorial caucus nominated J. M. Morris of South Carolina, executive clerk; Jno R. French of North Carolina, sergeant-at-arms; A. M. Clapp, of the Buffalo Express, public printer, vice Deffries.

HOUSE—A number of bills introduced under regular call.

Dawes in the chair.

Blaine is probably engaged completing the list of committees which are not yet announced.

SENATE—Judiciary committee reported the House bill repealing the tenure-of-office act, with an amendment.

Also, a bill extending the time for the removal of ineligible officers in Va., thirty days longer.

A bill rescinding land grants to Alabama passed.

A bill introduced guaranteeing the Mississippi and Louisiana levee bonds—referred.

Amendment to bill repealing the tenure-of-office reads: the same is hereby suspended until next meeting of Congress.

Amendment to the bill enforcing the provisions of the 14th amendment, provides proceedings by quo warranto, with precedence over all cases on the docket of the U. S. courts; penalty not more than a year's imprisonment, or \$5000, and perpetual disqualification from federal and State offices.

A bill guaranteeing levee bonds of Miss. and La. referred to the committee on commerce.

Also a bill granting right of way to the Pacific Central and Transp. railroad company from New Orleans to the Rio Grande in the direction of Mazatlan.

Morton introduced a joint resolution that a majority of any State Legislature can ratify the 15th amendment, and that resignations, withdrawal, or refusal to act by a minority, shall not affect such action by the majority.

A resolution providing a joint committee to organize departments passed.

The bill strengthening the public credit resumed, and finally passed the House and goes to the President.

Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.—Among the bills announced, were, building a postal-military railroad to New York.

Repealing the act of July, 1864, restricting jurisdiction of the court of claims.

Preventing sales of public lands except under preemption laws.

Disfranchising polygamists in Utah by granting suffrage to women.

Instructing the secretary of war to enquire into alleged arrest and imprisonment of Gen. J. B. Steadman.

Providing a provisional government for Mississippi.

One hundred and forty-five bills introduced.

A joint resolution providing for a joint committee on removal of political disabilities, was referred to reconstruction committee.

A bill erasing "white" from the charter and ordinances of the District, passed, and goes to the President. Adjourned.

The following committees were announced:

On reconstruction—Butler of Massachusetts, Farnsworth, Ward, Julian, Polard, Whittemore, Beck, Wood, Woodward, and Morgan.

On ways and means—Schenck, Hooper, Allison, Maynard, Kelly, Brooks, Hooper, McCarthy, Marshall.

On claims—Washburne of Mass., Hotchkiss, Holman, Cobb, Stokes, Ela, Dockery, Moore, Stiles.

Judiciary—Bingham, Davis, Butler of Mass., Cook, Peters, Mercier, Longhardge, Eldridge, and Kerr.

Foreign Affairs—Barks, chairman.

Freedmen's Affairs—Dockery, chairman.

In replying to the Indian delegation the President said: He would aid any scheme that would civilize their people, and make them citizens.

The Spanish minister remonstrated against the course of the country towards Cuba. He said that men and material reach Cuba by the connivance of the federal officials.

The executive session of the Senate confirmed Sidney A. Stockdale collector of revenue for the first district of La. James W. King chief of the bureau of engineers.

The Presidential nominations to-day are confined to pension agents.

Secretary Boutwell has selected Mr. Bartlett, formerly clerk of the reconstruction committee, as private secretary.

Many southern gentlemen, to whom Mr. Bartlett as clerk of the reconstruction committee, was kind and courteous, will be glad of his promotion.

The law removing office-holders who cannot take the iron-clad oath in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas expires on the 17th.

McPherson continues the New Era, of Atlanta, as the federal organ for promulgation of federal laws. No changes contemplated in his list.

The President has appointed Robert Martin Douglass, son of Judge Douglass, assistant private secretary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HAVANA, March 15.—A revolutionary assembly in the central department, with the sanction of the military commanders, decreed:

First—Slavery, brought to Cuba by the Spanish dominion, ought to cease with it.

Second—Pledges indemnification for slave property.

Third—Freedmen may bear arms.

Fourth—Freedmen have equal rights and privileges.

Fifth—All patriots, of whatever color, are under equal obligations to the cause.

Official dispatches report that Calvin, with five hundred troops, supported by heavy artillery, drove two thousand insurgents from fortifications around Magari.

MARKETS.

New Orleans Market.
NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton easier, middling at 28.
Gold 132 1/2.

New York Market.
New York, March 15.
Cotton 24 to 2 1/2 Gold 131.

Foreign Market.
LIVERPOOL, March 15.
Uplands 12 to 12 1/2; Orleans 12 1/2 to 12 1/2.

AN ACRE.—The Maryland Farmer gives the following table of distances by which an exact acre can be found, which will prove a convenience to many besides farmer and gardeners:

5 yards wide by 968 yards long
10 do do 484 do
20 do do 242 do
40 do do 121 do
80 do do 60 1/2 do
70 do do 99 1/7 do
220 feet do 198 feet
440 do do 99 do
110 do do 269 do
60 do do 726 do
120 do do 363 do
244 do do 171 1/2 do

Each of these bounds contain an acre.

BY PRIVATE letter received by one of our citizens, Indians are reported to have been in Burnet county, stealing horses within 14 miles of the town, shooting several others. They drove off some 20 head that belonged in the neighborhood.—Georgetown Watchman.

We learn from the Dispatch, that Lieut. Garretson, late United States Quartermaster in Galveston, has been arrested and placed in close confinement. He is charged with malfeasance in office. The Dispatch says the Lieutenant was very popular in Galveston.

RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE.—The editor of the Chicago Post, having been urged by a lady to come out unconditionally on the woman's rights side, says he will do so cheerfully when he ascertains which is a woman's right side.

MOUREAU & GROOS

NEW BRAUNFELS,

TEXAS,

Commission Merchants

AND

COTTON FACTORS.

(Feb 17 1869)

Cards of City Merchants.

DR. SEEL & BBIAM,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

Dry-Goods and Groceries,

AND

IMPORTERS OF

California Wine.

Alamo Plaza, opposite Menger's
San Antonio, April 26, 1867. 1124f

Sampson, Sawyer & Torrey,

AUCTION & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS.

226 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. (April 24th)

KOENIGHEIM & Co.,

MAIN PLAZA,

OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid Spring Stock of

Fancy and Staple DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASIMERE, &c., &c.

April 12th

DEITLER & BAUGH,

Dealers in all kinds of FRUITS,

Apples, Oranges, Malaga Grapes, Peaches and Confectioneries.

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

Jan. 1869.

PHILIP CONRAD,

Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE

and House Furnishing Goods, Matron

Maker and Upholsterer,

MAIN STREET,

Next to Nettie's Drug Store.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of MATRASSES; and offers his services for repairing furniture, paper hanging, curtain hanging, and carpeting.

San Antonio, April 6th, 67.

Dr. T. Templeman van der Hoeven

OPPOSITE NEW ARSENAL,

FLOREN STREET.

may 12th

DR. WEISSELBERG,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE, at Nettie's Drug Store,

On Commerce street.

San Antonio, Jan. 3rd, 1869. 420f

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. 440f

Great Bargains!!!

Hartmann, Esger & 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 fine assortment of Groceries, Rhine and Hungary Wines, Liquors, Family and Toilet Soap, &c., &c. All of which they offer at prices to suit every purchaser. (Feb 17 1869)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The business carried on under the firm of Schleiter & Co., is to-day 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. (Feb 17 1869)

Fredericksburg, Texas.
Wahrman & Stuckon,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND

HARDWARE

OWNERS OF THE

Fredericksburg Steam Mill

(Oct. 1868)

The Daily Express.

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

A. Semmer & Co., Publishers.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 17, 1863.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Table with columns for ad types (Square, Line, etc.) and durations (1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year). Includes sub-sections for Weekly Express and Daily Express.

Terms of Subscription: Daily, single copies... Special Notices and advertisements... All business communications should be addressed to A. SEMMER & CO.

Our Job Office: We call the attention of merchants and the public in general to the fact that our Job Office is one of the best and most complete in the State...

TEXAS FARMER'S GAZETTE: This monthly (German) Journal will appear next week. It is especially published in the interest of our farming, cattle and sheep raising population...

Absolutism in France: France resembles somewhat an old configuration—the surface of which is totally covered with grass, ashes and coals, from which, nevertheless, from time to time, as often as the wind blows from a certain direction, flames break out, receding the glowing fire lying hid under the cold surface, and setting at defiance all attempts to extinguish it...

considered popular and thankful to play the part of the friend of constitutional provisions and the opponent of the reigning personal government. For what other reason should two so well situated and well cared for persons trouble themselves so much to trouble themselves? Certainly, nobody will charge these gray-headed diplomatists and police-officers with a phobic love for liberty.

Just this so much vexes the Tulleries. Had the Court only to handle two enthusiasts, they would not feel themselves. But Monsieur de Maupas and Monsieur de Sartiges are no enthusiasts, but shy rats. Personally they are of no consequence, but that their instincts instigate them to turn their back to the Government's personal is worthy of consideration. They at least must believe it to be safer and more profitable to join the liberal party, and natural history teaches that rats have a prophetic nose. Personal Government is identical with Bonapartism and with the Emperor, who invented and re-invented the system; it would therefore be indeed a very serious affair if the request for constitutional provisions should in full earnest come from the whole country.

Not for the reason that he would have less to say than now. Napoleon the third would very probably understand even with responsible ministers to force his own will and way; that such can be done Louis Philippe has sufficiently proven. But if the Government of Ministers is once inaugurated, the person of the monarch and the Dynasty steps back, and it appears superfluous to have excited two royal families, when it becomes the supreme law of the land that Kings cannot do wrong. The Bonapartes have expressly been called to the throne, so at least says the Emperor, because France needs a sovereign who personally leads the affairs of the country and because the old Dynasty could not furnish such a one. The return to the system of the July monarchy would open the question why an Orleans would not do just as well as a Bonaparte. France is educated to the belief that the Napoleons are indispensable, and this belief would be shattered if the Constitution is so amended as to make it an indifferent thing who sits upon the throne. The role of a constitutional monarch is not fitted to the founder of a Dynasty that is so much given to absolute customs as to require of its monarch to appear shining and imposing.

Consequently Absolutism is not a mere matter of taste for the Emperor, but a political necessity. Its difficulty consists in bringing this form of government into unison with the requirements of an advanced civilization. He sees well enough that Frenchmen, with all their talent for subordination, still hate the appearance of slavery, and that therefore the formula, in jure, is very hazardous. The constitution of the empire is to be considered as an attempt to re-write the fact of absolutism with the form of liberty. The imperial power is in fact absolute, but in theory it is declared responsible; a quibble which only answers the purpose of killing to sleep the national stupidity. The Emperor alone is responsible for the measures of the government; but as there is nobody to accuse him, nobody to judge him, nobody to punish him, the provision has in fact no real purpose.

History teaches us to give great value to the mere formal responsibility of ministers and to expect great political effects from this institution. It has so far nothing prevented the expulsion of the nation nor has it guarded countries against misrule. We sincerely believe France would witness a material change should Bismarck and Marshal Niel be summoned before a Court of justice. But in politics as well as in war, not only aims are modified, but flags, and the principle of national responsibility is such a flag; of little use to fight with, still of a sacred significance in battle. It is the symbol of ardent desire for well-organized public affairs. In requiring this it is declared untenable and improper to trust the destinies of the country to the will of one single individual. This ardent desire is the glowing fire under the ash; it gives the only value to the last, though demonstrations.

ASSASSIN, TEXAS, March 4, 1863. Yours of the 15th inst. is at hand. You ask me to give you my views of the Constitution for publication. I do so reluctantly, as I avoid the public prints. The Constitution is a universal subject. It is the ground work in the career in Germany, 1832-33, I favor its adoption. I think to be the first step in the State of Texas for universal suffrage. I worked for it in the Convention, and am now a candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District as an advocate for the removal of all political disabilities of all kinds from all men, and in the new era of things in the reformed Republic, I see but every man have full natural rights. A Republic that cannot bear this is not worthy the name of a Republic.

Your friend, W. V. TUNSTALL. He that bloweth his own horn, verily it shall be blowed. Nothing but blind ambition, insincere modesty, and well-known aversion to appearing in the public prints, prevented him from adding to his claims, that of being the original man who nominated Grant.

As we are both that modest merit should lose all recognition in this heaven world, we make the announcement gratis. Count Bismarck's New Map of Europe. The International of London and Paris of the 13th inst., publishes a plan of Count Bismarck's geographical views respecting the future of Europe. The most striking feature is the solid and square preparations given to the Prussian empire, the frontiers of which are indicated as follows:

"To the north along the Baltic from the Vistula to the frontiers of Holland, including Denmark; to the southeast it avoids Osnow and Vienna, but includes Bohemia, Bavaria and Wurtemberg on to the right shore of the Rhine, the left being ceded to France.

"Switzerland and Holland are left, as it were, in doubt, the frontier line not being in either case carried past the present boundaries of those countries. Berlin is indicated as the imperial capital, while Hannover, Posen, Breslau, Prague, Stuttgart and Munich are classified as the seats of Vice-royalties. Austria and the Principalities are entitled the Danubian Empire. The Russian limits start from the north at the mouth of the Vistula and strike off eastward at the city of Cracow, which city is included in the Danubian Empire. The line of the French Empire follows the left shore of the Rhine from the frontiers of Holland to the frontiers of Switzerland.

PRESIDENT GRANT. We fondly hope that when the history of the century is written, it will be said of our new President that he found America straggling upon bankruptcy, and left it solvent; that he found the currency of paper, and turned it into gold; that he found crime in high places, and drove it into prisons; that he made American faith as much respected as American prowess; that he found the flag of his country floating over a few warring vessels, and left it surveying our hemisphere into every sea; and that Republic so respected that the passport of the State Department was as much honored and honored as the insignia of Roman citizenship in the time of Paul; that he did this without shedding one drop of blood; without the violation of one vested right; simply by that simple and simple statesmanship which unites peace with justice, and honesty with courage.

This country has known two conquerors. One triumphed at Ansterlitz, and left his country glorious, but with the mournful glory of aggression war. It was merely a name for Freedom's splendid manifesto. The other triumphed at Richmond, governed his country with wisdom and patriotism, and left it the mightiest Republic upon the earth. And probably it may come to us to realize what John Bright said in 1852, in his magnificent speech at Birmingham, referring to the purposes of the Rebel burners to spread the blight of Slavery over a territory forty times as large as England: "I have a mother, and a far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be a vision, but I will cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North in unbroken line to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific main, and I see one people, and one language, and one law, and one faith, and over all that wide continent, the home of freedom and refuge for the oppressed of every race and of every clime."—Tribune.

THE PRINCE OF BRITAIN.—At the moment Count Bismarck is sending across the Atlantic by electricity a dispatch to the President of the United States, commending him upon the "sublime" event of his inauguration, the King of Prussia is addressing the North German Parliament, in words like the following:

A nation saving its strength and having the will to respect the independence of others and maintain its own can surely count on peace, as foreign Powers will not molest it and the domestic enemies of order are powerless to trouble it. Almost at the same moment the war party in France, irritated by the policy of Bismarck, has augmented its strength to such an extent as to make it almost impossible for Napoleon to prevent a war and leaving it only to his acquiescence to decide the question, of the prompt departure of a French army to the Rhine. Our latest despatches from London indicate that the King of Prussia means peace. But does it rest solely with him?

THE FOLL MOLL GAZETTE thinks: Women ought to be, and we trust are, grateful for the extreme care and attention bestowed upon their dress by the other sex. Whatever fashion they adopt, whether their petticoats are trailing on the ground or lifted to the knee, inflated like balloons or clinging to the limbs, whether their bonnets be coal-scuttles or tea-saucers, their hair plastered down or frizzed on high, gentlemen are always ready with their strictures, their criticism, and their very best advice. And we are never repaid for this our gratuitous counsel. Whether our shaves be gignots or tannets, our trousers flowing like Lord Erskine's or cut down to knickerbockers, our hats panaches or chimney-pots, the ladies makes no remarks, utter no remonstrances. Their chill indifference would indeed, be somewhat mortifying but for that sincerest flattery, their imitation. At a humble distance they make every now and then little timid attempts at copying the attire of the dominant race, much like the negro, who when ordering his first pair of boots, offered the cordwainer a shilling extra to put squeak leather into the soles.

THE TEXAS COMMISSIONERS. The commissioners elected by the convention of Texas, to represent the condition and wants of the loyal people thereof, are now in this city. Hon. C. M. Hamilton represents the middle portion of the State, W. M. Yarnell the west, G. W. Whitmore the north, and Captain J. R. Burnett the east. Hon. J. W. Flanagan and General E. J. Davis, the president of the convention, are the commissioners from the State at large. They are earnest and true Republicans, known through out Texas as men desiring the reconstruction of their State upon the issues decided in the last Presidential election, that "loyalty shall govern what loyalty conquers." General Davis' record during the war is known to all soldiers who served in the Department of the Gulf, where, by hard service and fighting, he gained the honor of being the only brigadier general of volunteers from the State of Texas. His many friends can find him at 419 C street, between First and Second. The other members of the commission may be found at 288 Third street.—Exchange.

Real Mortgages.

\$1,261,000 of Real Estate Prizes

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF NEW ORLEANS CITY PROPERTY.

ONE PRIZE OF \$750,000 VALUE.

The Gigantic St. Louis Hotel the Leading Prize.

Table listing prizes: First Prize: St. Louis Hotel (\$750,000); Second Prize: St. Louis Hotel Furniture (\$150,000); Third Prize: Old Citizens Bank Building (\$50,000); Fourth Prize: Building and Tin Store, Nos. 118, 117 and 119 Royal street (\$50,000); Fifth Prize: Dwelling No. 43 St. Louis street (\$45,000); Sixth Prize: St. Louis Hotel Furniture, Buildings and Improvements (\$35,000); Seventh Prize: One Square No. 3, 15 lots, No. 1 to 15 inclusive (\$30,000); Eighth Prize: One Square, No. 8, 25 lots, No. 1 to 25 inclusive (\$25,000); Ninth Prize: One-half Square, No. 3, 24 lots, No. 1 to 24 inclusive (\$25,000); Tenth Prize: One-half Square No. 3, 24 lots, No. 1 to 24 inclusive (\$25,000); Eleventh Prize: One Square No. 8, 25 lots, No. 1 to 25 inclusive (\$25,000); Twelfth Prize: Office, Glass and Plated Table Sets (\$15,000); Total (\$1,261,000).

Tickets Ten Dollars.

The drawing will take place under the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery on the 1st of July, 1863, if the tickets are disposed of, under the supervision of gentlemen who will be perfectly acceptable to the ticket holders. The tickets corresponding numbers of those on the tickets, will be placed in one wheel, and the prizes, with the names on each, will be placed in another wheel, and from these wheels a number and a prize are drawn alternately, and the number drawn will be entered in the prize drawn with it. As soon as the number of the property is specified, clear and unobscured tickets will be given, and unusual ones passed, which, with all remainder expenses, are to be paid by the vendor. All orders for Tickets by mail, express, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. O. E. HALL, Proprietor St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.

To all whom it may Concern. MARKED. In New Orleans, June 11th, 1862, at St Charles, N. O., at St. Joseph's Church, by Father Hayden, TANCREDE ALLEN and LAURETTE L. LOTTON, third oldest daughter of Charles L. Lottan, Esq., formerly of Mobile, Ala. (mar10624)

Great Exhibition of Plants, Flowers and Fruit Trees. Opposite Dr. Nettle's. M. Leydet has the honor to inform ladies and gentlemen—amateurs of choice plants—that he has just arrived from Paris with a rich and extensive collection, selected with great care, viz: Camellias, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Strawberries, Trees, Deciduous, Arboreal, Jasmines, Anemones, 200 varieties of monthly roses, 18 varieties of Poppy and Moss Roses, Anemones, Dahlias, Tulip roots of every kind. Also, an extensive collection of Fruit Trees, ac. Catalogue forwarded on application. (mar10624)

NOTICE. The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of Sampson, Sawyer & Torrey, for carrying on the business of Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, Commercial Brokers and General Agents, and announce to the public their thanks for past favors and solicit a continuance, promising strict attention to any business entrusted to them, and promptness in returns. The business will be conducted at the old stand of E. Sawyer & Co., on North side of Main Street. S. SAMPSON, E. SAWYER, G. B. TORREY. San Antonio, March 15, 1863. (d&w 1m)

FOR SALE. A pair of Hags.

Black Horses. Buggy and Harness. SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY. Jan-15-63-wf

JUST RECEIVED. A large Assortment of ARMY CLOTHING.

SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY. Jan-15-63-wf

Furniture. In store and to arrive.

SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY. Jan-15-63-wf

BELL & BRO'S, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Plated-Ware, WATCHES, CLOCKS, Spectacles, &c., Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED AND WARRANTED! No. 3 Commerce Street. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. mar10 1863. d&w 1m

Hartmann, Egar & 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. Expresses to San Antonio National Bank Jan. 21 1863. w. m.

LEROUX & COSGROVE.



TIN, SHEET IRON and Copper-Ware Manufacturers. And Dealers in Castings and Hollow-Ware of all descriptions. Wood and Willow-Ware, Tin Ware, Black Tin Lead, Wire, Kettle Pans, Copper and Brass, and a general assortment of Dinner Furnishing Goods. Have just received and constantly receive, a fine assortment of Cooking Stoves, comprising the celebrated Cotton Plant Queen of the South, Magnolia, Delta, Pionero, Texana and Mutual Friend. Also, a fine assortment of Well and Cistern Pumps, with galvanized Iron and Lead Pipe, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps, Ward's Cotton Washing Machine, Mowers and minute Ice Cream Freezers. And the Steel Spring Padlock, Locking Chair. Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of Tin Ware, Tin Roofing and Gutters. Our articles are, quite cheap and small profits. LEROUX & COSGROVE. (mar10624) Commerce Street.

Sugar! Sugar!! Arrived and on the 1st of March, 1863, 200 Hds. Crushed, 100 Hds. Cut and 50 Hds. Raw Sugar. Dec-15-63-wf. ENRIEDER.

STATE OF TEXAS. Austin, Texas, Feb. 20, 1863. General Order No. 18. 1. To provide for the support of the Provisional Government of the State of Texas for the year commencing on the first day of January and ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1863, it is hereby ordered that the following sums be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury of the State not otherwise appropriated, and be applied to the purposes hereinafter specified.

of the State on the first day of each quarter; and provided further, that, except when necessary for immediate use, all supplies shall be procured upon contracts, awarded to the lowest bidder, after giving due and reasonable notice inviting proposals for furnishing such supplies.

A. NETE, Has just received a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. In fact all the leading articles, such as PATENT MEDICINES, that are usually kept in a First Class Drug Store.

ELMENDORF & CO., Hardware Merchants, MAIN PLAZA. HAVE on hand, and offer for sale English and American Cutlery, Iron and Steel of all sizes, Carpenter Tools, Mill and Cross cut Saws of all sizes, Boring Machines, Nails of all sizes, Butts, Hinges, Screws, etc.

WATERS' PIANOS, New Scale. With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, and Agraffe Bridge. Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, The Best Manufactured: Warranted for Six Years.

H. GRENET, Importer, WHOLESALE DEALER, IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, San Antonio, Texas. Historical, Philosophical, Biographical and Miscellaneous Books; Books, Stationery, AND NOTIONS, AT GAMBLE'S BOOK STORE, 77 Commerce Street.