

San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1869.

NO. 84.

PUBLICATIONS OF

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 Press (Free Press for Texas) German, 10.00	
The Weekly Press (Free Press for Texas) Spanish, 5.00	
El AYALZA DE TEXAS, Weekly, Spanish, (Gold), 3.20	
Erweiterte Anstaltungen (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:

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

Manufacturers' Architects, &c.

J. H. Kampman, Architect and Builder.

Professionals

Mortimer Slocum, M.D., Homoeopathic Physician.
J. Cooks, Attorney at Law.
J. F. Newcomb, Notary Public.
Dr. T. Templeman van der Hooven, Physician.
Dr. Weissberg, Physician and Surgeon.
Dr. F. Herff.
Dr. A. Boyd Dortmus, Dentist.

Bankers.

San Antonio National Bank.

Books and Stationery.

M. Slocum.
W. W. Gamble.
E. Pentenrieder.

Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods.

E. Pentenrieder.

Jewelry.

Bell & Brothers.

Groceries.

Dressel & Briam.
H. Grossel.
A. Sartor.

Groceries, Wines & Liquors.

E. Pentenrieder.
Wagner & Rummel.
San Antonio Steam Candy and Cracker Factory, Schmidt & Duerler.
Dressel & Briam, Importers of California Wine.

Drugs and Medicines.

F. Kaltzer.
A. Netto.

Auction and Commission.

E. Sawyer & Co.
David Friedlander & Co.

Hardware.

A. Sartor, Jr.
Elmendorf & Co.

Dry-Goods, &c.

Louis Zerk.
Koenigheim & Co.
Hartmann, Edgar & Co.
Dressel & Briam.

Furniture.

E. Sawyer & Co.
Philip Conrad.

Soap Manufacturers.

P. C. Taylor, Soap Manufacturer.
Simon Menzger.

Miscellaneous.

Hartmann, Edgar & Co., Commission Merchants.
Steele & Williams, Commission merchant & Loxon & Cosgrove, Manufacturers of tin and copper ware.
George Hoerner, Saloon.
Elmendorf & Co., Dealer in hides.
Bell & Brothers, Jewelers.
Jack Harris, Bar Room.
Deitler & Baugh, Dealers in Fruits.
G. Willie Paay & Co., Livery Stable.
El Paso Mail Line, B. F. Ficklin.
A. Staacke, Agent for Wilson, Childs & Co.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1869.
John E. Schreck, Commission Merchant.
Wood & Mann, Steam Engine Co.
Waters' Pianos, 481 Broadway, N. Y.
N. L. McReady & Co., Commission Merchants, N. Y.
Andrew, Clerk & Co., Fishing Tackle.

NEW ORLEANS.

Victor Pesson, Commission Merchant.
Morveau & Gros, Commission Merchants, New Braunfels.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

(Continued.)

ARTICLE X.

LAND OFFICE.

Sec. 1. There shall be one general land office in the State, which shall be at the seat of government, where all titles which have heretofore emanated or may hereafter emanate from government, shall be registered; and the Legislature may establish, from time to time, such subordinate officers as they may deem requisite.

Sec. 2. That the residue of the public lands may be ascertained, it is declared that all surveys of land heretofore made, and not returned to the general land office, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act concerning surveys of land, approved 10 February, 1852, are hereby declared null and void.

Sec. 3. All certificates for land located after the 30th day of October, 1856, upon lands which were titled before such location of certificate, are hereby declared null and void; provided, that in cases where the location, for the want of correct maps, or proper connection of surveys, is found to be in conflict with older surveys, whether titled or not, such certificates may be lifted and relocated.

Sec. 4. All unsatisfied genuine land certificates, now in existence, shall be surveyed and returned to the general land office by the first day of January, 1875, or be forever barred.

Sec. 5. All public lands heretofore reserved for the benefit of railroads or railway companies, shall hereafter be subject to location and survey by any genuine land certificates.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall not hereafter grant lands to any person or persons, nor shall any certificate for land be sold at the land office, except to actual settlers upon the same, and in lots, not exceeding 160 acres.

Sec. 7. All lands granted to railway companies, which have not been alienated by said companies, in conformity with the terms of their charters, respectively, and the laws of the State, under which the grants were made, are hereby declared forfeited to the State for the benefit of the school fund.

Sec. 8. To every head of a family, who has not a homestead, there shall be donated one hundred and sixty acres of land, out of the public domain, upon the condition that he will select, locate, and occupy the same for three years, and pay the office fees on the same. To all single men, twenty-one years of age, there shall be donated eighty acres of land, out of the public domain, upon the same terms and conditions as are imposed upon the head of a family.

Sec. 9. The State of Texas hereby releases to the owner or the widow of the soil all mines and mineral substances that may be on the same, subject to such uniform rate of taxation as the Legislature may impose.

ARTICLE XI.

EMIGRATION.

Sec. 1. There shall be a bureau, known as the "Bureau of Immigration," which shall have supervision and control of all matters connected with immigration. The head of this bureau shall be styled the Superintendent of Immigration. He shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall hold his office for four years, and until otherwise fixed by law, shall receive an annual compensation of two thousand dollars. He shall have such further powers and duties, connected with immigration, as may be given by law.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall have power to appropriate part of the ordinary revenue of the State, for the purpose of promoting and protecting immigration. Such appropriation shall be devoted to defraying the expenses of this bureau, to the support of agencies in foreign seaports, or seaports of the United States, and to the payment, in part, or in toto, of the passage of immigrants from Europe to this State, and their transportation within this State.

ARTICLE XII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation:—"I, (A. B.), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all duties incumbent on me as _____ according to the best of my skill and ability, and that I will support the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State. And I do further swear (or affirm) that since the acceptance of this constitution by the Congress of the United States, I, being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons, or committed an assault upon any person with deadly weapons, or sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, or acted as second in fighting a duel, or knowingly aided or assisted any one thus offending, either within this State or out of it; that I am not disqualified from holding office under the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States; (or, as the case may be, my disability to hold office under the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been removed by Act of Congress); and further, that I am a qualified elector in this State."

Sec. 2. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, serving on juries, and from the right of suffrage, those who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

(To be Continued.)

To be serious about the matter, let us adopt the Constitution just as it is, and see if we can put an end to the tyranny of the Texas Radicals. Adopt the work of the Convention, and then, like an adopted child, let us try to raise it up in the way it should walk.—Wagoner's Argus.

OFFICIAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Third Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC-NO. 27.]

An Act establishing the term of office of the House of Representatives, and providing for biennial sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the members of the house of representatives of the Territory of Montana shall be elected for the term of two years, and the stated sessions of the legislative assembly shall be biennial. And the said legislative assembly, at its first session after the passage of this act, shall provide by law for carrying this act into effect. Approved, March 1, 1869.

[PUBLIC-NO. 31.]

An Act for the repeal of tonnage duties on Spanish vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the first, second, and fourth sections of the act entitled "An act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels," approved July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and they are hereby, repealed; and that of Spanish vessels coming from any port or place in Spain or her colonies, where no discriminating or countervailing duties on tonnage are levied upon vessels of the United States, or from any other port or place to and with which vessels of the United States are ordinarily permitted to go and trade, there shall be exacted in the ports of the United States no other or greater duty on tonnage than is or shall be exacted of vessels of the United States. Approved March 1, 1869.

[PUBLIC-NO. 32.]

An Act to authorize the county commissioners of Ada county, Idaho, to select a site for a territorial prison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county commissioners of the county of Ada, in the Territory of Idaho, be, and they are hereby, authorized, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to select a site upon which to erect a territorial prison for said Territory. Approved, March 1, 1869.

[PUBLIC-NO. 34.]

An act to allow deputy collectors of internal revenue acting as collectors the pay of collectors, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any deputy collector of internal revenue who has performed, or may hereafter perform, under authority or requirement of law, the duties of collector of internal revenue in consequence of any vacancy in the office of such collector, shall be entitled to and receive as much of the same pay and compensation as is provided by law for such collector; but no such payment shall in any case be made when the collector has received or is entitled to receive compensation for services rendered during the same period of time.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That those persons who held the office of distillery inspector on the second of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and who continued to perform the duties of that office in ignorance of the repeal of the statute creating it, be paid at the rate of five dollars per day for such time prior to April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as they were actually employed, the amounts so paid to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and paid out of the appropriation for assessing and collecting the internal revenue. Approved, March 1, 1869.

[PUBLIC-NO. 46.]

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Illinois, damaged and captured ordnance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place at the disposal of the National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Illinois, such damaged and captured ordnance and brass guns and ordnance as may be required, out of which to cast the principal figures to be incorporated into said structure; said material to be delivered to said association at Springfield, Illinois. Approved, March 3, 1869.

[PUBLIC-NO. 50.]

An act in reference to certifying checks by national banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any officer, clerk, or agent of any national bank to certify any check drawn upon said bank unless the person or company drawing said check shall have on deposit in said bank at the time such check is certified an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check; and any check so certified by duly authorized officers shall be a good valid obligation against such bank; and any officer, clerk, or agent of any national bank violating the provisions of this act shall subject such bank to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the comptroller as provided for in section fifty of the national banking law, approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Approved, March 3, 1869.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 30.]

A Resolution requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to transfer certain money.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the Treasury Department the twenty-two hundred dollars appropriated "for collecting statistics of mines and mining," by act of Congress approved July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to disburse the same as provided for in said act. Approved, March 3, 1869.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 33.]

A Resolution reappointing Louis Agassiz a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, be, and he is hereby, reappointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of his present term. Approved, March 3, 1869.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 35.]

A Resolution extending the time for the completion of the first twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton railroad.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case the Cairo and Fulton Railroad company shall complete the first section of twenty miles of said road by the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied of such completion, then the said company shall be entitled to its lands in all respects and to the same extent as it would have been had said twenty miles been completed by the twenty-eighth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as provided by law relating to said railroad company approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. Approved, March 3, 1869.

[PUBLIC-NO. 36.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, and for other purposes," approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, and for other purposes, approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and hereby is, amended in the second section thereof so as to omit all taxes upon naval machinery which had not accrued prior to the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Approved, March 3, 1869.

[PUBLIC-NO. 60.]

An Act relating to the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Metropolitan Railroad Company, in the District of Columbia, be, and is hereby, allowed five years from and after the passage of this act for the completion of its line of street railways, authorized by the acts of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, anything contained in said acts or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding. Approved, March 3, 1869.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE TRUCKERS.—The San Antonio Express, Houston Union, Huntsville Union and Republican, McKinney Messenger, Paris Vindicator and Tyler Index; all radical papers, oppose Jack Hamilton for Governor. Fiske's Bulletin and the Justice Republican hang fire.

Their opposition to Jack Hamilton is all trickery; a very sham. It is done to blind democrats, and make the weak kneed of the party walk up to Hamilton's support. Before the election the last one of these radical editors will walk into line, elect Jack Hamilton, and swap their fingers at the Democracy.—Houston Times.

JOHN COCKEY.—Major Jack Davis, of Johnson county, on a visit to Houston, informs the Telegraph that the people of that part of the State will almost unanimously vote for the New Constitution and also for A. J. Hamilton for Governor. The sentiment, he reports, has taken fast hold upon the very best citizens, that we must now bury all passion and labor together for the restoration of our State to the Union upon a harmonious basis.—Waco Register.

HON. JAS. ARMSTRONG, or JASPER.—The Liberty Gazette suggests the name of the Hon. James Armstrong of Jasper, as a proper person to be elected to Congress from his District.—Houston Telegraph.

A better man could hardly be found. He would make, too, an excellent Lt. Governor. He can have our endorsement for almost any office he may be willing to take. We have noted the course of this gentleman in the convention, and we know him to be a true man. He was always a Union man and is eligible to any office. Armstrong of Jasper is an old pioneer of Texas and deserves well of its people. What a difference between such a man and E. M. Pease, Esq.—Gazette.

We endorse the suggestion of the Gazette. It was Hon. James Armstrong, who made one of the minority reports of the Committee on the condition of the State, which report was the only sensible, truthful and just one made by that committee.—S. A. Herald.

The Hon. Jas. Armstrong, of Jasper, offered in the late Convention, for the Suffrage Article, a substitute, permitting all to vote but negroes and descendants of negroes.

The substitute received five votes, which will be about the number polled for him at the coming election.

Care of City Merchants.

DRESSEL & BRIAM,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Dry-Goods and Groceries,
AND
IMPORTERS OF

California Wine.
At Home Place, opposite Menger's
San Antonio, April 25, 1867. 1131F

Sampson, Sawyer & Torrey,
AUCTION & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

Main Plaza and Solidad street, next to the Plaza House.

A good yard for stock in connection with the premises.

Sale days—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. (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.

DEITLER & BAUGH,
Dealers in all kinds of FRUITS,

Apples, Oranges, Malaga Grapes, Peaches and Confectioneries.
These fruits are fresh and just received, and for sale low for cash.
Jan. 1869.

PHILIP CONRAD,
Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE and House Furnishing Goods, Mattress Maker and Upholsterer,
MAIN STREET,
Next to Netto'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, 69.

JACK COCKEY,
LAWYER.
Office, West side of Military Plaza, near Courthouse. (April 19th)

Dr. T. Templeman van der Hooven
OPPOSITE NEW ARCADE,
FLORENCE STREET,
MAY 14th.

DR. WEISSEBERG,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE, at Netto's Drug Store,
On Commerce Street,
San Antonio, Jan. 2nd, 1869. 1131F

DR. F. HERFF,
Respectfully announces to his friends that he has resumed practice in the city. Office, at Netto's Drug store, on Commerce street. (Feb 19th)

Grewt Bargains!!!
Hartmann, Edgar & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Are closing out the entire stock of Loewenstein & Co., consisting of

Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods,
Hosiery, Combs, Brushes, &c.
They have also on hand a fine assortment of Crochery, Rhine and Hungary Wines, Liquors, Family and Toilet Soap, &c., &c. All of which they offer at prices to suit every purchaser. (Feb 19th)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The business carried on under the firm of Schlier & Co., is today dissolved by mutual consent, Emil Elmendorf withdrawing. Charles Elmendorf will collect, for Emil Elmendorf, all dues to said firm.

E. SCHLIER,
E. ELMENDORF.
San Antonio, February 15, 1869. (Feb 19th)

Wine! Wine!
300 Boxes Claret.
10 Casks do
150 Boxes French White Wine.
decl'daw 3m.) E. PENTENRIEDER.

Sugar! Sugar!!!
Arrived and on the road,
200 bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Gr. a. (Feb 19th)

30 Boxes Havana Sugar.
decl'daw 3m.) E. PENTENRIEDER.

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States
Special Journal of Texas and City of
San Antonio.

Siemering & Co., Publishers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1869.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

For Square of Eight Lines, or Less (Nonpareil).

Squares	1 month	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
One	\$2.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$10.00
Two	4.00	10.00	16.00	20.00
Three	6.00	15.00	24.00	30.00
Four	8.00	20.00	32.00	40.00
Five	10.00	25.00	40.00	50.00
Six	12.00	30.00	48.00	60.00
Seven	14.00	35.00	56.00	70.00
Eight	16.00	40.00	64.00	80.00
Nine	18.00	45.00	72.00	90.00
Ten	20.00	50.00	80.00	100.00

DAILY EXPRESS.

Squares	1 month	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
One	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$5.00
Two	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00
Three	3.00	7.50	12.00	15.00
Four	4.00	10.00	16.00	20.00
Five	5.00	12.50	20.00	25.00
Six	6.00	15.00	24.00	30.00
Seven	7.00	17.50	28.00	35.00
Eight	8.00	20.00	32.00	40.00
Nine	9.00	22.50	36.00	45.00
Ten	10.00	25.00	40.00	50.00

Terms of Subscription:

Quantity	Rate
Daily, single copies one year	\$10.00 each
Clubs of 5	12.00 "
Weekly single "	5.00 "
Clubs of 5 "	20.00 "
Clubs of 10 "	30.00 "

One copy sent gratis to writer up of Club of 5 or more. Paper mailed or delivered by carrier.

Advertisements having the run 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 page, double the above rates.

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

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

Payment invariably in Advance.

All communications for publication should be addressed to the Editor Express.

All business communications should be addressed to

SIEMERING & 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, and that we are prepared to execute all orders in the best and most approved style, at New York Prices.

Merchants who labor under the belief that Job Work can be done better and cheaper in New York or New Orleans, are respectfully invited to try our office. All kinds of Job Work will be done, to-wit: Bill-boards, Bills of Lading, Circulars, Pamphlets, Prices Current, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Receipts, Monthly Statements, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, of all sizes and colors, Tickets for Spectacles, Wine and Liquor Labels, in Gold, Silver, Bronze and Colors. In general, all kinds of Job Work, in English, German, and Spanish.

TEXAS FARMERS GAZETTE.

This monthly (German) Journal will appear next week. As it is especially published in the interest of our farming, cattle and sheep raising population, it will be the best medium for advertising Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Gardener's tools, &c. Dealers in Wool, Hides, Skins, Bacon, &c., will do well to make use of the columns of the Farmer's Gazette.

Advertisements published at the rate of \$1 per square, for each insertion, of 10 lines Nonpareil.

Longstreet.

General Longstreet has been nominated by the President for Surveyor of the New Orleans port, but the appointment hangs fire in the Senate.

Longstreet was, next to Stonewall Jackson, the ablest lieutenant of Lee. He fought hard and he fought fair. He published no swaggering letters proposing to hoist the black flag, as did the gaucous Beauregard, nor was the charge of cruelty, and needless harshness in warfare, ever recorded against his name.

When the war ended, he closed that leaf of his life, and cast it behind him forever.

Without reserve he accepted the situation. Said he:

"We staked all that we had on the war, and we have lost. It is for the victors to dictate the terms."

With a moral courage that none of his brethren in arms dared to emulate, he defended and sustained the National policy of Reconstruction, admitting the power of Congress to pass the requisite laws, and conceding their fairness and necessity.

Into the grave of the "lost cause" he threw the dogmas of caste and slavery, granting with prompt cheerfulness the equal civil rights of all men, without regard to color. His powerful appeals brought back many an admiring Southern heart, to its allegiance to the Union and the flag.

He was among the first whose disabilities were lifted by Congress,

and last fall his voice and his vote were given for Grant.

Of course by the rough and the reactionists, he was abused and abused in the prevalent style.

He was an Abolitionist, a wretched renegade, a traitor to the South.

Worse than the prince of carpet-baggers was he, and of all the scalawags the scalawagiest.

But this chorus of snarling, irrational dissent, did not move him. He took his manly course and kept it.

Now we are by no means anxious to make large concessions to those who yield but a grudging and stinted allegiance; and who, having once fought against the Government, show by their sullen and impotent disaffection, their readiness to do it again, if they had the power.

Back seats for all such, say we.

But Longstreet is the representative of a different class. He is at the head of those who have covered the errors of the past with eternal oblivion, by their cheerful unreserved acceptance of the results of the war, and their voluntary support of National men and National measures.

Such men are with us and of us. The early hand of recognition and of welcome is their due, and it was right and fitting that our President should thus remember and honor their worthiest representative.

We wish to know distinctly how this hearty and general acceptance (of the Maverick letter) has been given by the Democracy."—[San Antonio Herald.]

We have seen, somewhere, a description of the Democratic party in Texas as divided into two classes, the smooths and the roughs.

Accepting this nomenclature for lack of a better, the Telegraph and the Herald may be said to represent the smooths, the Houston Times the roughs.

These three papers at least, with perhaps some lesser lights, gave the letter in question the benefit of their circulation, making courteous reference to it as an important political declaration, worthy of consideration.

The Times differed with the letter as to its argument, but made no disclaimer with respect to its spirit and temper. The Herald and Telegraph gave no token of dissent, either from its matter or manner.

Now it seems to us that when the leading party presses published, without a word of disclaimer, a political utterance so bitter and objectionable as this, it was fairly inferential that if met their tacit acceptance and approval.

If we were mistaken in our inference we are glad to learn that, for we looked upon the appearance of that letter as indeed an omen of sinister import.

We understand the Herald now as distinctly repudiating the sentiment and spirit of the Maverick letter, and with that understanding we modify our perhaps too general statement, as nothing can be farther from our intention than to "strike below the belt."

The request of the Herald that the Republican press shall give the denial, as much publicity as they did the letter, is but fair.

We have already done so.

THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE WEST.—The Philadelphia Press, in an article alluding to the prompt ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by Kansas and Nevada, blames the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature for not being at their posts, at the head of the Union column. Its article concludes as follows:

"The time is fast coming,—nay, more, it is already upon us,—when the West will control the politics of the entire country, and it will lead as it leads in business and everything else, with prompt and decisive vigor. The old day of dallying and delay will have gone by when the West comes into power. It will govern as it has fought."

A TEXAS PAPER of Feb. 27 mentions the crossing into Mexico of Colonel Quiroga, who had been under the surveillance of the United States military authorities, but had evaded their vigilance. Quiroga was one of the ablest of the Imperial officers, and was specially marked out for execution after his capture at Mexico, but escaped with Marquez.

TELEGRAPHIC

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.

Houston, March 24.

On account of heavy storms east of Houston last night, no reports have been received.

It is now raining heavily to the east of Houston.

A Convert.

We say then, in conclusion, that the men named (in the Austin Republican ticket) are the "pick" of the Republican party. If the Democratic party hold no convention, or if they do, and no better men are candidates, and they would be hard to find among those who are eligible, we shall not oppose their election.—S. A. Herald.

"He that is not against us is for us," so we welcome the Herald to the ranks of the Republican party. But what will the Houston Times say? Whew!

Honesty Looking Up.

To persons who have had an opportunity of looking inside the "Rings" which have disgraced Mr. Johnson's administration and fleeced and dishonored the country, it is well known that honesty,—that good old-fashioned word, which Franklin said was the "best policy," and which our simple-hearted grand-fathers and grand-mothers used to tell us was a necessary virtue,—has had rough treatment in fact has been completely tabooed, as a troublesome, disagreeable, shabby fellow. When he ventured to speak in behalf of the country, and to quote a verse or two of Scripture, he was set down as an ass, and it was voted on all hands that his pious braying would not be tolerated. So, men that had a conscience, and would not cheat the Government, thinking an oath was rather a solemn affair, and that perhaps by and by there might be an overhauling of matters by the Higher Tribunal, if not by an earthly one, were worried and laughed at till they either succumbed, or were too glad to quit a "den of thieves."

The late Mr. Johnson, of singular memory, helped to bring honesty into disrepute by his bad appointments and equally bad pardons, so that the nation was becoming rapidly demoralized by the frequency and boldness of public plunderers. But a new conductor is on the train. He has announced, to the dismay of the rascals, and to the delight of the virtuous, that he shall reverse the engine, and run the public cars in an opposite direction. He will turn out all unfaithful servants and take into his employ only the "honest and capable," and if he fails to secure such men the first time, he will try the second and the third time, till he succeeds. Really, this is refreshing. Poor, brow-beaten honesty will be no longer at a discount. And not only will the public treasury feel the happy change, but the conscience will receive a healthy stimulus, the effect of which will be apparent through all classes of society.—New Orleans Tribune.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL, in speaking of this fish culture, says:

There is in London a Museum of Economic Fish Culture, under the management of the scientific naturalist, Backland, which is a great object of attraction and interest. The hatching troughs are filled with salmon and trout raised from eggs brought from Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, the Rhine and the United States. The brook trout of America, hitherto unknown in England, is about to be introduced into that country as an exceedingly handsome fish, and one that gives good sport with the rod. It is stated that on the walls of the museum will be found casts to show the enormous masses of roe deposited by a single salmon—a series to show the egg becomes developed into a fish worth \$10 or \$15, or often more as well as drawings, painted to the life, of nearly all the celebrated fish which have come to the London market for the last three or four years. Among the monster salmon are found a Tay fish, weighing 493 pounds; salmon from the Wye, 514 pounds and 44 pounds; from the Rhine, 514 pounds; from the Tay 33 pounds.

OUR comparatively young, recently spliced and really talented friend Capt. Sam C. Wheelock was admitted the other day, we understand, to practice at the bar. And we mean practice at the bar of the courts of law of this Territory, not at the "bar" of the tavern; at the latter he don't and wont practice worth a darn, while at the former we hope and believe he will become a shining light. So we trust and opine—and none verrous.—Santa Fe paper.

Nine-tenths of the Democratic papers in Texas have announced their intention to support General Hamilton for Governor and for the adoption of the constitution. What becomes of their oft repeated declarations that they never would submit to the nigger voting? It seems they are about to swallow their own words.—Houston Union.

THE CROCKET SENTINEL, of March 9, publishes the following story from report:

"About the middle of January a gentleman, Dr. —, on the Anglin river, in the lower edge of Chenoweth, determined to drive all the freedmen from the neighborhood. The good citizens protested against such a course. Among others who protested against it was a Mr. Grant, who is a merchant in the neighborhood. This doctor succeeded in confederating with himself a few men, and made the attack. The negroes met them in force, and a fight ensued, in which several were wounded, and a man named Doc Tinsley was so badly injured that he died in a few days thereafter. Before his death he made a full confession, and professed to have been inveigled into it while drunk. At this stage the whole matter was hushed up, and no arrests were made.

A week or two later a rap was made on Mr. Grant's door at night, which was answered by a school teacher boarding with the family. As soon as he opened the door, he was shot down, dead, and the assassins rushed in. Mr. and Mrs. Grant rushed out of another door, and as they passed out, a shot took effect in the fleshy part of Grant's arm, but they made their escape. Two little children were in the house and ran under the bed. In going under, one was shot through, then pulled out and shot again. The assassins then jumped upon him and stamped him literally to atoms. They then went to the store and rifled it of all the money and such other valuables as they wished.

Up to the date of our last account no arrests had been made. Mr. Grant professes to know the parties, and says the attack was instigated on account of his opposition to the attack on the negroes.

THE APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

Mr. Julian, after the usual courtesies, asked in substance what Gen. Grant's policy would be as to local appointments. Mr. Lincoln's rule was to refer all local applications for places, such as postmaster, collectors, assessors, &c., to the Representative of the District, and accept his judgment thereon. If it was not incompatible with the General's ideas of propriety, he (Mr. Julian) would be glad to know what rule would be adopted by the new Administration, as he was in receipt of many applications, and if expected to give his views, would like to have time to examine fairly into each case.

Gen. Grant replied at once that, except in a few cases all over the country, where he might desire to appoint a personal or army friend, whose ability, &c., he had personal knowledge of, the rule Mr. Lincoln followed, would be his. Representatives were directly responsible to the people, and they were the proper persons to recommend.—Exchange.

THE NORTH CAROLINA GOLD FIELDS.

Considerable attention is now being directed to the gold mines of North Carolina, and it is believed that by the aid of Yankee enterprise and capital, they will be made largely remunerative. Prior to 1827, all the native gold furnished to the United States Mint came from North Carolina. In 1809, a single lump of pure gold was found in Cabarrus county, weighing twenty eight pounds. Up to the war, North Carolina gold had been coined at the Philadelphia and branch mints, to the amount of \$12,000,000. It will be seen from these figures, what a valuable source of wealth exists in the old North State.

THE REPORTS OF FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1867 AND 1868.

That business has been done during the past year on a safer basis than in 1867. The number of 1867 was 2780; while in 1868 there were but 2608. The aggregate liabilities of those who failed in 1867 amounted to \$90,974,000—a decrease of 182 in number, and of \$32,974,000 in the amount of failures in 1868.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION!!

By David Friedlander & Co.,

On TUESDAY, MARCH 30th,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold

By Catalogue.

In lots to suit the Wholesale and Retail Trade

A large consignment

Just received, embracing full lines Books and sheets; Men's Furnishing and Ladies' Dress Goods. —Sunder lots of

Hardware,

10 dozen Saws, English manufacture and 20 dozen camp kettles, suitable for trains.

Also,

25 Pieces Brown Dometile, slightly damaged. A line of Cottonades, Toweling, Nos. 900s Netting, Linen Table Cloth, Clerk and Rogers' pool Cotton, Balsam Skirts, Ladies Hats, Veils and Embroidered Handkerchiefs. 50 dozen Gents Half-hose, extra quality, and a large line Boys' Clothing.

Also,

22 dozen pair Pants; Light Cass merre, Silk-mixed and Heavy Cottonades. —March 24th 69.

BELL & BRO'S,

MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Plated-Ware,

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Spectacles, &c.,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED!

No. 6 Commerce Street,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

nov 18 1868, J&W

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 Plaza.

SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY.

S. SAMPSON,

E. SAWYER,

O. B. TORREY,

San Antonio, March 15, 1869. (d&w) m

DESIRABLE

Real Estate for Sale.

Two dwelling houses on Asquith street, built of hard rock, will be offered at private sale until Saturday next, 27th March, at which time, if not sold, will be offered at public auction, at the auction room of Sampson, Sawyer & Torrey, at 10 A. M. This property is very desirable, but a short distance from Main Plaza.

SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY.

Jan 18 69 (w)

Furniture,

In store and to arrive.

SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY.

JAN 18 69 (w)

LEROUX & COSGROVE.



TIN, SHEET IRON

And Copper-Ware Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Castings and Hollow-Ware of all descriptions. Wood and Willow-ware, Tin Plates, Block Tin Lead, Wire, Kettle ears, Copper and Brass, and a general assortment of Tinners' Furnishing Goods.

Have just received and constantly receive the most improved of Cooking Stoves, comprising the celebrated

Cotton Plant,

Queen of the South.

Magnolia, Delta, Pinyone, 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 Galvan Washing Machine, Messers Rice minute Ice Cream Freezers, &c.

And the Steel Spring Parlor Rocking Chair. Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of Tin-ware, Tin Roofing and Gutters. Our ambition is, quick sales and small profits.

LEROUX & COSGROVE.

may 19 69 (w) Commerce Street.

Hartman, 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.

REFERENCE—San Antonio National Bank Jan. 21 69 (w) 3m.

Essays for Young Men.

On the Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address Howard Association, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. Jan 20 69 (w)

STEELE & WILLIAMS,

(Late John Withers & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

Commerce Street,

Dec 24 68 (m) SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

A Small Ice Maker for Sale.

(ENGLISH PATENT.)

The apparatus will freeze water in about twenty minutes, is not apt to become out of order, and requires very little mechanical power.

Parties living in the country can make their own ice with this apparatus.

For particulars inquire of

F. KALTREYER.

March 13 69 (w)

HIDES

Bought at the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE,

ELMENDORF & Co.

April 19 69 (w)

Land Certificates.

For sale by

JOHN C. FRENCH, President,

Feb 18 69 (w) S. A. & M. O. B. R. Co.

