

Notice to Farmers.

We have on hand a supply of fresh
Bacon, which we offer gratis, to those
who will buy it, and afterwards commu-
nicate to us the result of their trial.
A. BIRNBERG & CO.

FOR A DISTRICT AND CONGRES-
SIONAL CONVENTION.

The loyal pressmen in urging
the Republicans in each Sena-
torial District, contained in the
4th Congressional District, to nomi-
nate on the SECOND MONDAY IN
MAY a Republican candidate for
Senator, and as many candidates
for the House of Representatives,
as their respective Districts may be
entitled to have members, under the
new Constitution.

It is recommended that the Sena-
torial and Representative districts
known as the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th,
28th, 29th, 30th, hold their conven-
tions respectively at Goliad, Colum-
bus, Bastrop, Belmont, Georgetown,
San Antonio and Corpus Christi.
It is further recommended that
the Republicans of the 4th Congres-
sional District, at the same time,
select delegates to a CONGRES-
SIONAL CONVENTION to assemble in Se-
guin on the THIRD MONDAY IN MAY
each Senatorial district to send as
many delegates as it may be entitled
to have Senators and Representatives
in the State Legislature.

The Haynes Committee.

The Chairman of the Committee
having summoned its members to a
meeting on the 20th, to discuss the
propriety of calling a nominating
convention, the editor of this paper
attended the same.

He hoped thereby to promote the
grand object for which good men
are now laboring—the union of the
loyal element against the common
enemy. But, either because the
apathy is so great, or the confidence
felt in our leaders is so small, not a
single member responded in person
to the summons, save those from
San Antonio. No quorum being
present, no business was done.

Letters were received from Messrs.
Cooper, Mills and Phillips of Whar-
ton, favoring a convention; and from
Messrs. Haynes and Reed of oppos-
ing the same. Jack Evans wanted a
convention, if the election was
postponed a couple of months. From
the remaining members of the com-
mittee no correspondence on the sub-
ject was received, though it was un-
derstood that Messrs. Schutze and
Watrous sided with Haynes, and that
Phillips of San Augustine desires a
nominating convention.

The people must now take up the
theme.

COLONEL HAYNES, as Chairman, tele-
graphed a call from Washington for a
meeting of the Republican Executive
Committee. The new editor of the Ex-
press was Secretary of that committee,
and on the receipt of that call he was
reproached by some Austin, in doubt
whether his name might be signed to the
call as Secretary. He answered "yes."
If the call ever appeared in his editorial
columns, we failed, after diligent search,
to find it.

Soon after wards Mr. C. Hamilton sum-
moned a convention, and the faithful
and energetic editor of the Express,
Morgan Hamilton, promptly finds his
way to the head of the editorial columns
of the Express.

The Republican of the 23th, from
which we copy the above, is an un-
usually interesting number. This is
owing to the fact that the youthful
and classic editor omitted to portion
out to his readers their daily diet of
horror, consisting of from six to
ten "atrocious murders," and "hor-
rible tragedies," and has given in
stead thereof, nearly three columns
of laudable laudation of the Express.
This is a hopeful change, and de-
serves all encouragement. The
Austin paper can never be occupied
more usefully than in thus gratui-
tously advertising our journal. If
it were not for the strong repug-
nances we feel towards aiding the
circulation of injurious literature,
we would return the compliment.

The reason why the EXPRESS
published the call of M. C. Hamil-

ton for a convention; and did not
publish the call of Colonel Haynes
for a meeting of his committee, is
apparent. A committee could have
not concern the public, but merely
concern only the few persons im-
mediately concerned; whereas, the expression
of a desire for a convention, on the
part of a prominent man, of
public interest, especially at a time
when that question is under discus-
sion.

The pleasing mental clarity which
so well supplies the place of cerebral
matter, in the editorial cranium of
the Republican, may prevent this
distinction from taking judgment,
but we hope not.

"Colonel Haynes announced the com-
mittee, of which he was Chairman, and
the editor of the Express, Secretary, to
meet as early as the 20th of April, for con-
sultation, and to decide whether the con-
dition of political affairs in Texas rendered
a Convention advisable. One would natu-
rally suppose that the Chairman would
have the assistance and co-operation of his
Secretary. In this, also, we were mistaken
in the new editor, Austin Republican.

Alas for human infallibility. The
Secretary was present, and the
Chairman who summoned the com-
mittee, was not.

We give the following article
entire, notwithstanding its great
length, for its moderation, truth and
good sense will commend it to all
our readers. It is the clearest and feel-
ings of Messrs. Davis and DeGener
are rightly given by the writer, har-
mony and united action will yet be
restored to the Republican party of
Texas:—

[From Flake's Bulletin.]
Reconstruction in Texas.

We know that the President, the
Major-General commanding, and
most of the good people of this
State, are anxious for an early re-
construction. We state no secret
when we say the President's wish is
that which he expressed to General
Sheridan in the valley of the Shenan-
doah—"Finish things." General
Reynolds will doubtless not follow
his own inclination in doing the
pushing, for we believe him to be as
anxious to get the job off his hands
as we are to have the work done.
But there is an old adage as applic-
able to political affairs as to do-
mestic economy:—"The more haste
the less speed." Nothing is more
evident than that Texas is not now
in the condition from which a whole-
some reconstruction can proceed.
The loyal men are divided; the dis-
loyal are split; the Republicans are
in halves; and the Democrats in
sections. There is nothing like har-
mony, and any reconstruction that
now takes place must be in the na-
ture of a very awkwardly joined
patchwork quilt. We have had too
much of this reconstruction—re-
construction that was constantly falling
to pieces, and constantly requiring
the tinkers. Very early recon-
struction in Texas will be like unto it,
while a delay of a few months will
probably result in something that is
harmonious and durable. We do
not believe, and have not believed,
that a fair, thorough, honest and
satisfactory registration can be
made and followed by a fair elec-
tion earlier than November. The
distance of one part of the State
from another, the very inadequate
means of communication, the small
number of proper persons for regis-
trars, and many other incidents to
the work, all combine to make regis-
tration a labor of time and much
deliberation. Any attempt to make
haste will, we are satisfied, end in
disappointment and harm.

We have said that Texas is not
in a condition at present for a very
early reconstruction; by this we
mean during the summer months.
What is the condition of the State?
The Democrats are divided; one
party is vehement for rejecting every
effort to form a State government
which does not recognize every
principle contended for by the Con-
federacy. They would have no re-
construction which will exist the
old rebel above the loyal man. Be-
tween a man who has always been
loyal, and one who has not been, if
he is not now a rebel, they would
take the latter without passing a
moment for consideration. The
other side would see the proposed
constitution as the Greeks did the
wooden horse when they filled its
belly full of armed soldiers. They
would see it as a pit and rebels in
paper, and regard it as such as
they had the opportunity. The Re-
publicans are just as badly divided.
The Governor Hamilton faction is
just now laboring under two sus-
picions. First, there are many per-
sons who still believe that in some
way or other there has been jugglery,
and a good deal of it, in refer-
ence to the suffrage clause. Whether
they approve of universal suffrage
or do not approve of universal
suffrage, is not the question. They
want to understand the proposition
more thoroughly, and desire to know
whether Hamilton, at Austin, made
the same statements that he made
at Washington. For ourselves, we

do not profess to know anything of
the matter, but we are endowed with
an inquiring mind, and we desire to
know the facts. There is another
matter that must be made clear to
the people. There are some foolish
folk who regard the Hamiltons with
as being unnecessarily regarded as
special legislation for the benefit of
railroads and other corporations.
The character of this legislation is
so astounding that we are at a loss
to account for it on any rational
principles. While all this is true,
it is also true that on fundamental
principles this party is right in its
theory of reconstruction; it is right
in opposing division and the
old doctrine. On the other hand,
the General Davis faction is wrong
in its theory, wrong in its advocacy
of division, and wrong in its whole-
sale disfranchisement and disquali-
fying doctrines; for we hold this
truth to be self-evident, that in a re-
publican government no consider-
able portion of the brains, the
wealth, and the moral integrity of
the community, can be permanently
disfranchised from office or disfran-
chised from the ballot.

Out of elements so incongruous
there can be made no symmetrical
whole. Nor is this all. There are
other elements of dissimilarity. Be-
hind and deeper than all these lies
a quarrel caused by personal bad
temper supplemented by personal
ambition. We are now speaking of
the leaders of parties and not of the
masses. And we shall speak to
them plainly. Gentlemen, the loyal
people of Texas are weary of your
quarrel, and they are tired of your
disturbance. They have had enough
of your personal grievances, your
personal ambitions, your personal
services. The whole of you do not
number many more than a baker's
dozen, and the people of the State
will not suffer you much longer to
disturb their comfort or hinder their
prosperity. It matters to them very
little whether the Governor is A. J.
Hamilton or E. J. Davis; and unless
you harmonize very quickly they will
take you both to the one side and
take up some man that at least has
the merit of good temper. We
speak this in all kindness and in all
respect. "A plague on both your
houses." The whole of you together—
all the men who are involved in this
quarrel are not worth the cost of
a day's prosperity to the State.
You are the servants of the public,
the influential servants we confess,
but still servants, and liable to dis-
charge if you continue to disturb
the household.

There are two Executive Com-
mittees; one headed by Mr. Morgan
Hamilton, and the other by Colonel
Haynes. As to the authority of
either Committee to speak for the
loyal people of the State, it does not
amount to a "row of pins." Neither
of you represent anybody but your
little petty factions, about which we
care nothing. There is but one
way in which the loyal people of the
State can decide on the questions
before them, and that is by a con-
vention of all the loyal people of the
State; and unless you do unite in a
call for such a Convention, the peo-
ple will probably call one for them-
selves, and leave you to hold the
empty bag. We have spoken in
these terms to such individuals of
both your houses as came in our
way. Among others we spoke thus
—more briefly but to the same pur-
pose—to General Davis and Mr.
DeGener, of the extreme wing, both
of whom expressed their willingness
to unite in such a call. We now
ask, in this public way, of both
sides, "What will you do?" and
before you answer, recollect that
the power behind politicians—the
people—are a little more than half
inclined to take the business in their
own hands.

It is with this view, and with the
hope of so uniting the loyal peo-
ple—those who are loyal now—in
a body, that we urge General Bey-
nolds to do the work of registration
promptly, but with deliberation and
thoroughness.

Give us an election in the month
of November. When the crop has
been so far gathered the colored
voter can give up sufficient time for
attendance on public meetings and
a journey to the country for the de-
posit of his vote. It is well to re-
member the heavy rains that we
have had and the great backward-
ness of the present spring. Every
day between this and the first day
of November will be required to get
the crop out of the way of the worm
and to gather it. There will not be
a spare hour for politics, and every
planter knows it full well. Under
these circumstances we regard it as
of the utmost importance that the
election should not be called before
November, and that in the meantime
the two wings of the Republican
party call a Convention of the loyal
people which shall decide upon all
questions before the people of the
State. We may also wisely consider
what would be the difference in ef-
fect of an election and reconstruc-
tion in July and one in November
with reference to the admission of
Congressmen and the formation of
a State government. Reconstruction
will not be complete and nothing
will be adhesive until Congress
has passed upon it. If we have an

election in July, and the Constitu-
tion should be adopted, the govern-
ment, should one then be organized,
will be only provisional. The mili-
tary will remain, and the Command-
ing General will be in power as he
now is. We will have changed our
provisional Government for another
situation liable to be altered, changed,
or made as good as nothing by Con-
gress. The most impetuous re-
constructionist cannot get us
admitted into Congress or pro-
cure for us a settled govern-
ment one hour sooner by an election
in July than by one in November.
This thought does not seem to be
sufficiently appreciated. Reconstruc-
tion begun in July ends in Decem-
ber or January at Washington. Re-
construction begun in November is
complete at the same time, and in
the same place. Everything is to be
gained, and nothing can be lost, by
an election in November; while
nothing can be gained, and much
may be lost, by an election in July.

We desire to call especial atten-
tion to another fact that is not gen-
erally known: Under the resolution
of Congress there is but one act of
the Legislature provided for, as to
be performed before the ratification
of the constitution by Congress. In
those of the foregoing remarks which
allude to the substitution of a new
provisional government for that
which we now have, we have writ-
ten on the very doubtful presump-
tion that the provisions of the con-
stitution itself would be followed,
and that Governor Pease and all the
military appointees would make way
for the newly elected officers. But
the resolution of Congress, does not
so contemplate, and it is a question
of grave legal doubt whether the
present appointees would give place
to the election until Congress had
ratified the constitution. Our own
opinion is, that they would not.

SPAIN.
POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE
REVOLUTION.

A correspondent long familiar
with Spain writes as follows from
Madrid, March 27:

"There is a decided majority in
the Committee to draft a Constitu-
tion which insists on a complete sep-
aration of Church and State, unlim-
ited freedom of religious worship,
and no sect to be maintained at the
expense of the Government. Ozo-
ga has come to reinforce the minor-
ity, and has been upon the point of
carrying his plan, by which the Ro-
man Catholic religion is recognized
as the religion of the State, and
maintained at the expense of the
Government, while only a quasi tol-
eration is to be extended to other
faiths so long as they use no exte-
rial signs or manifestations repug-
nant to Catholics. Such a tolera-
tion would soon be no toleration at
all in practice. The Cabinet has de-
clared for it. The Bishops are ad-
mitted to the committee room. It
has been on the point of appearing
triumphant as the Committee's ar-
ticle on that matter. All this week
the struggle has been going on.
There have been sessions of the
Committee all night till five o'clock
in the morning. The report on the
Constitution has been announced
over and over again as being about
to be presented to the Chamber.
They are not agreed yet. But the
Reaction has been gaining ground
in the Committee. Will it in the As-
sembly?"

The people are getting very unea-
sy. The question of the conscrip-
tion of soldiers for the army has
moved them all over Spain. They
begin to see that every one of the
promises made to them at the out-
set of the Revolution are being
broken by the men now in power,
and who have manipulated the elec-
tion of the majority of the Dipu-
tates. The Republican minority
works hard—works manfully, and
the honors of every debate are their-
own. They gain something by their
outspoken boldness, and loyalty to
the Revolution. They make many
of the members of the minority
shake. They shake ministers, and
are gradually wearing them away
—destroying their prestige—getting
the upper hand morally. But public
opinion is not an organized entity.
It has no machinery by which to
make itself felt and obeyed. I
think the course of things is not
altogether bad. I think this glori-
ous campaign of the Republican mi-
nority in this Assembly is not lost
upon the country. In one way or
another its effects will appear, no-
withstanding the present appear-
ance of the votes in the Assembly.
I do not exactly say that this minor-
ity will eventually defeat ministers,
convert half the majority, and make
itself Supreme in the Assembly,
though that result would not at
all surprise me, and I should consid-
er it logical and in order. But I do
say that already, notwithstanding
the immense numerical majority,
there is no monarchy. Don Fernan-
do of Portugal is the coming
man, but his coming is already im-
possible. There is no throne in Spain
perhaps not more than 60 men of
that Assembly of 320 are fully
aware of the fact. But it is a fact

nevertheless, and a controlling one.
The thing will come to an armed
struggle perhaps; indeed it may be
looked upon as almost inevitable.
But no man, not an angel from hea-
ven, could be seated on the throne
of King in Spain today. Meantime
while things are halting and fretting
along a great lesson is being learn-
ed. Every month which passes,
thus opens the eyes of a multitude
of robust Spaniards to the fact that
the sun will rise and set, and that
women in the provinces and in re-
mote villages can give birth to child
without there being a king on a
throne at Madrid. That practical
teaching is worth more and is doing
more for the Spaniards than all the
philosophical theories, and all the
wise constitutions which were ever
written. But the Clerical party are
waking up to a comprehension of
that fact—the Monarchists are get-
ting desperate. Nobody attacks
them. Everything is tranquil, and
the nation full of hope. Well, tran-
quility must be troubled, and hope
dashed, or they are lost.

The World—amid many assertions
of more questionable verity—says:
"Slavery was at length abolished
by the suicidal folly of the South in
attempting to sever the Union; an
attempt which was certain to be re-
sisted by arms and to end, if the war
was protracted, in the overthrow of
the institution for whose protection
the war was waged."
—True as the Book! How, then,
came you to resist and denounce
every anti Slavery step taken by
our Government during the War, as
a usurpation necessarily suicidal and
vain? Did you talk then like a
patriot or like a traitor.—Tribune.

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