

San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1869.

NO. 112.

The Pendulum.

Swing on, old pendulum of the world,
Forever and forever,
Keeping the time of sin and stars,
The march that endeth never.
Your monotony speaks joy and grief,
And failure and endeavor.
Swing on, old pendulum, to and fro,
Forever and forever.

Long as you swing shall earth be glad,
And men be partly good and bad,
And each hour that passes by
A thousand souls be born and die—
Die from the earth, to live, or trust,
Unshackled, untried with dust,
Long as you swing shall wrong come right,
As sure as morning follows night.
The day goes wrong—the ages never!
Swing on, old pendulum, swing forever!

Texas in the Supreme Court.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Texas case, after relating facts to the alleged secession of the State in 1861, says, in all respects, so far as the object could be accomplished by ordinances of convention, by acts of the Legislature, and by votes of the citizens, the relations of Texas to the Union were broken up, and new relations to a new government were substituted for them. The position thus assumed could only be maintained by arms, and Texas accordingly took part with the other Confederate States, in the war of rebellion which these events made inevitable. During the whole of the war there was no Governor, or Judge, or any other State officer in Texas who recognized the national authority, nor was any officer of the United States permitted to exercise any authority whatever under the national government within the limits of the State except under the immediate protection of the national military forces. Did Texas in consequence of these acts, cease to be a State, or if not, did the State cease to be a member of the Union? It is needless to discuss at length the question whether the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, for any cause regarded by herself as sufficient, is consistent with the constitution of the United States.

The Union of the States never was a purely artificial and arbitrary relation. It began among the colonies, and grew out of common origin, mutual sympathies, kindred principles, similar interests, and geographical relations. It was confirmed and strengthened by the necessities of war, and received definite form and character and sanction from the articles of confederation. By these the Union was solemnly declared to be perpetual, and when these articles were found to be inadequate to the exigencies of the country, the constitution was ordained to form "a more perfect Union."

It is difficult to convey the idea of indissoluble unity more clearly than by these words. What can be indissoluble if a perpetual Union made more perfect is not? But the perpetuity and indissolubility of the Union by no means implies the loss of distinct and individual existence, or of the right of self-government by the States. Under the articles of confederation each State retained its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not expressly delegated to the United States under the constitution, through the power of the States were so much restricted.

Still, all powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people, and we have already had occasion to remark at this term that the people of each State compose a State having its own government and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence, and that without the States in the Union there could be no such political body as the United States.

Not only, therefore, can there be no loss of separate and independent autonomy to the States through their union under the constitution, but it may not be unreasonably said that the preservation of the States and the maintenance of their governments are as much within the design and care of the constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the national Government. The constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indissoluble union, composed of indestructible States. When, therefore, Texas became one of the United States, she entered into an indissoluble relation, and the obligation, perpetuation, and all the guarantees of the republican Government in the Union, were attached at once to the State.

The act which consummated her admission into the Union was something more than a compact. It was the incorporation of a member into a political body, and it was final. The Union between Texas and the other States was as complete, as perpetual, and as indissoluble as the union between the original States. There was no place for reconsideration or revocation except through revolution or the consent of the States. Considered, therefore, as a transaction under the constitution, the ordinance of secession adopted by the convention and ratified by a majority of the citizens of Texas, had all the acts of her Legislature intended to give effect to that ordinance, were absolutely null. They were utterly without operation in law. The obligations of the State as a member of the Union, and of every citizen of the State as a citizen of the United States, remained perfect and unimpaired.

It necessarily follows that the State did not cease to be a State, nor her citizens to be citizens of the Union. If this were otherwise, the State must have become foreign and her citizens foreigners. The war must have ceased to be a war for the suppression of the rebellion, and must have become a war for conquest and subjugation. Our conclusion, therefore, is that Texas continued to be a State, and a State of the Union, notwithstanding the transactions to which we have referred, and this conclusion, in our judgment, is not in conflict with any act or declaration of any department of the National Government, but entirely in accordance with the whole series of such acts and declarations since the first outbreak of the rebellion.

The court discussed at some length the measures adopted by the United States for the reconstruction of Texas, declining to pass judgment upon the constitutionality of any of them, and concludes as follows: The bonds in question were dated July

1, 1861, and were redeemable after the 31st of December, 1864. In strictness, it is true they were not payable on the day which they became redeemable, but the known usage of the United States to pay all bonds as soon as the right of payment occurs, except where a distinction between redeemability and payability is made by law and shown on the face of the bonds, required the application of the rule, requiring an overdue obligation to be paid on the date of the contract with White & Chiles, and all bonds of the same issue which have the endorsement of a Governor of Texas, made before the ordinance of secession, and there were no others endorsed by any Governors that have been paid by coin on presentation at the Treasury Department; while, on the contrary, all applications for payment of bonds, without the required endorsement, and of coupons detached from such bonds made to that department, had been denied as a necessary consequence.

The negotiability of these bonds became difficult. They sold much below the rates they would have commanded had the title to them been unquestioned. They were bought, in fact, and under circumstances, could only have been bought upon speculation. The purchasers took the risk of a title, hoping, doubtless, that through the action of the National Government, or the Government of Texas, it might be converted into a good one, and it is true the Provisional Governor of Texas encouraged the expectation that these bonds would be ultimately paid to the holders, but he was not authorized to make any engagement in behalf of the State, and in fact made none.

It is true that the Treasury Department, influenced perhaps by these representations, departed to some extent from its original rule, and paid bonds held by some of the defendants without the requisite endorsement, but it is clear that the action of the department could not affect the rights of Texas as a State of the Union, having a government and acknowledging her obligations to the National Constitution. It is impossible upon this evidence to hold the defendants, protected by the absence of the notice of the want of the title of White & Chiles, as these persons acquired no right to the payment of these bonds as against the State. Purchasers could acquire none through them. On the whole case, therefore, our conclusion is that the State of Texas is entitled to the relief sought by her bill, and a decree must be made accordingly.

TELEGRAPHIC

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Eight passengers and a brakeman killed—several others hurt, on the Long Island railroad. The unfortunate train left Hunter's at half past 10 this morning. Among the killed R. Ashurst, President of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn. Cause, broken rail.

HAVANA, April 24.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 15th, says that the town of Juan Chinay was completely burned.

Congress suspended, individual guarantee act, as applicable to voters and revolutionists. A revolution is imminent at Jalisco. Congress refused to consider the financial report as jury lay.

Haitian news disastrous to Salnave. The insurgents had taken three towns and killed 1500. Five thousand revolutionists surrounded by Onovias. The French Consul and revolutionary government are treating for the hypothecation of custom for the payment of the French debt.

SAN DOMINGO, April 12.—General Franco has been executed for attempting a revolution.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Abbott's threats against Sprague are still without results. The Virginia delegation of negroes, visiting the President, arrived to-day yesterday. They hope to have an interview to-day.

Admiral Lanman takes charge of the Southern Atlantic Squadron by the 15th of June, on the flag-ship, *Lancaster*.

The President is out of town to-day. White House officials say to recruit and escape importunities.

HAVANA, April 24.—Orders from Madrid directed the proceeds of condonation to be devoted to the expenses of the war.

Captured passengers of "Lizzie Major," have been placed at the disposal of the American Consul at Remedios.

The London host, conservative, in an article regarding Cuba, says "Grant has a long eye on Cuba, and would gladly attract attention from internal affairs by foreign war."

A transport arrived with 1000 Spanish soldiers.

PARIS, April 24.—A special envoy has been sent to England. It is supposed to consider Spanish Cuban affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Nothing whatever new.

Under the law the President has ordered the election in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

W. A. Richardson acts during Boutwell's absence.

Sales of gold, on sealed proposals, every Thursday, until further orders. The sales to be not less than \$5000 nor more than \$100,000.

The Internal Revenue Bureau forbids the Assessors or District Attorneys to discuss or compromise Revenue cases. This authority is conferred to the Solicitor of the Bureau, who is instructed to enforce the law vigorously, unless the evidence shows

absence of intention to defraud the Government. The distance between the terminus of the approaching Pacific railroad, leaves a gap of 25 miles to be filled by May 1st.

Washington Specials say that Sickles has been tendered the Spanish Mission.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The damage to the Hudson river and New York Central Railroad has been repaired. The Buffalo trains are running as usual.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The present situation of the Sprague-Abbott affair seems to be, that Sprague is waiting Abbott's demand to take back the "puppy," and Abbott is waiting for Sprague's demand to take back the words, "skulked from the Senate." No fight in sight.

WASHINGTON, April 23. The Senate rejected two of the Quakers whom the President nominated as Indian Agents.

The Senate adjourned *sine die* at half past one o'clock this morning.

The Austrian Minister, Jay, having received his instructions, sails on the 27th of May.

Boutwell goes to Boston until the middle of next week.

Senator Morton is better.

Col. Mix, for thirty years chief clerk of Indian Bureau, displaced.

Berie has issued an order authorizing the commandant of the navy to pay off workmen for extra labor, but not to pay full prices for days of eight hours.

Boutwell will open and consider bids for gold, in sums not of less than five thousand dollars, every Thursday, until further notice.

It is expected that the interview between the President and Wells's wing of Virginia Republicans, failed.

Full cabinet to-day.

During yesterday evening Abbott threatened to horsepiss Sprague, unless he retracted his offensive words in the Senate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MADRID, April 24.—The Cortes considered the Newspaper law; the amendment establishing a modified censorship passed; and the original provision guaranteeing liberty of the press, freedom of meetings and associations and right of petition was adopted by a large majority. It is expected it will abolish the duties on cotton and coal.

MARKETS.

New York Market.
NEW YORK, April 24.

Cotton more steady; sales 1900 bales at 24.

Gold 133.

New Orleans Market.
NEW ORLEANS, April 24.

Cotton market nominal, but no demand; Middling 26 to 28; sales 250 bales.

Foreign Market.
LIVERPOOL, April 24.

Cotton quiet; Uplands 12; Orleans 12; sales 8000 bales.

Noon—Cotton firmer, not higher.

Evening—Cotton dull; no movement.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Belton Journal is informed that a young man named Griffin, who lived with Mr. Thomas Berry, ten miles below that place, committed suicide on the morning of the 12th, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Griffin was recently from Alabama, and had lived in this State but a few months. There is no clue as to the cause which led him to commit the rash act.

The *Vedette* speaks well of the fruit crop in that section.

The *Vedette* says the farmers are working hard to get their farms in a condition to plant cotton. There will be corn raised, but a great many of the farmers have the cotton fever. In their opinion, the man that plants corn will make the most money in the long run. Corn will bring a good price whether the cotton crop be large or small.

ANOTHER INDIAN RAID.—The Register says that a letter has been received at Waco, which states that the Indians have made an extensive raid in the neighborhood of Hico, near the corners of Bosque, Hamilton and Erath counties. According to the report, many horses were taken and one man killed.

The *Gonzales Inquirer* says the grasshoppers have disappeared from that locality, and adds:

The various crops are now under the influence of a very favorable season, growing rapidly. Everything is flourishing and the farmers are as busy as bees from morning until night—the prairies and woods show one vast carpet of luxuriant green, and the cattle are fattening rapidly.

The News says that in Shreveport \$10,000 is already secured for the Temple here by the Hebrews. Their festival gotten up by the young men of the Hebrew families will add to the funds. For the erection of the Presbyterian Church \$5,000 is already secured.

A mass meeting of the Conservative Democratic party of Hays county was held at San Marcos on the 3d of April, and resolutions adopted declaring that the Conservative Democratic party of Hays county believe a convention of the party, in State Convention assembled, is demanded by existing circumstances, and that it ought to be held. They recommended said State

Convention to be held at Bryan, on the 1st Monday in June. While they seriously question the good policy thereof, they now regard the long vexed question of negro suffrage as being determined and fixed upon us by the last national election; recommend acquiescence therein by the Conservative Democratic party of this State, and that said question be eliminated from the political discussions of the present canvass. They believe it good policy for the people of the State to accept the Constitution to be submitted to them in July next. They recommend our State ticket to be selected from Conservative men, strictly eschewing extremes. They declare that the Conservative Democratic party of Hays county have great confidence in the present National Administration, and believe that the present Executive is inclined to consult the means best calculated to secure national peace and prosperity.

Headquarters 5th Military Dist.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 22, 1869.

Special Orders, No. 95.

[EXTRACT.]

11. The following appointments to civil office are hereby made:

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Colonel M. B. Walker, U. S. A. (retired), to be District Judge, vice Thomas H. Stribling, disqualified.

EL PASO COUNTY.—W. E. Freidlander to be Justice of the Peace, precinct No. 8, to fill a vacancy.

COLORADO COUNTY.—Robert P. Tendick to be Clerk of the County Court, vice George McCormick, disqualified.

E. M. Glenn to be Clerk of the District Court, vice Alexander Lookup, disqualified.

FORT BEND COUNTY.—John L. Garwood to be Sheriff, vice John W. Mills, disqualified.

WALKER COUNTY.—Henry Watkins to be County Judge, vice A. C. Woodall, disqualified.

Cyrus Hess to be Assessor and Collector of Taxes, vice J. C. Wiley, disqualified.

H. C. Oliphant to be County Treasurer, vice Isaac P. Nixon, disqualified.

HOUSTON COUNTY.—S. M. Thompson to be County Judge, vice James M. Odell, disqualified.

R. C. Dickson, J. F. Bird, and J. J. Collins to be County Commissioners, vice G. W. Hallmark, J. E. Downs, and William Cunningham, disqualified.

James Platt to be Assessor and Collector of Taxes, vice Richard Douglass, disqualified.

Josiah Cooper to be County Treasurer, vice James Collins, jr., disqualified.

E. L. Dossett to be Clerk of the County Court, vice O. C. Aldrick, disqualified.

Thomas Lively to be Justice of the Peace, precinct No. 2, to fill a vacancy.

Turner Skidmore to be Constable, precinct No. 2, to fill a vacancy.

S. M. Thompson to be Justice of the Peace, precinct No. 8, vice J. Roanecville, disqualified.

Normand Thompson to be Constable, precinct No. 8, to fill a vacancy.

Newton Stepp to be Justice of the Peace, precinct No. 6, vice James Spivey, disqualified.

Martin Miller to be Justice of the Peace, precinct No. 1, vice K. Murchison, who failed to qualify.

John E. Ransdale to be Constable, precinct No. 1, vice J. C. Varnadore, disqualified.

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY.—James B. Johnson to be County Judge, vice R. Anthony, removed.

The appointees will forward to this Headquarters the oath prescribed by Act of Congress approved July 2, 1863, and will qualify in all other respects as required by the laws of this State.

By order of
Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chas. E. MONTGOMERY,
Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

OFFICIAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session of the Fortieth Congress.

(Continued.)

[PUBLIC—No. 36.]

An Act making appropriations for smidry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and seventy, viz:

LOANS AND TREASURY NOTES.
For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of congress authorizing loans and the issue of treasury notes, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.
For carrying out the provisions of the act of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and of the acts amendatory thereof, the following sums, to wit: For the salaries of the supervising and local inspectors, seventy-six thousand eight hundred dollars; for the travelling expenses of the supervising inspectors, ten thousand dollars; for the travelling expenses of the local inspectors, fifteen thousand dollars; Provided, That whenever the public interest requires it any local inspector may be allowed for travel in any one year a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars. For the salary and travelling expenses of a special agent of the department, three thousand six hundred dollars; for the expenses of the meeting of the board of supervising inspectors, including travel and necessary incidental expenses, printing of manual and report, four thousand dollars; for stationary, for furniture of offices and repair thereof, for

repair and transportation of instruments, and for fuel and lights, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, as well as the coins of the United States, and other frauds upon the government, one hundred thousand dollars.

To meet expenses to be incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, fifteen thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, forty thousand dollars.

For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the construction of four steam revenue cutters, viz: one for Alaska; one for Columbia river, Oregon; one for Mobile, Alabama; and one for Charleston, South Carolina, three hundred thousand dollars: Provided, that said cutters shall not cost more than the sum hereby appropriated.

To defray the expense of a preliminary survey of the site for the proposed navy yard at League Island, five thousand dollars.

For the completion of a bridge over the Dakota river, and to locate and survey the road from said bridge to the Vermillion bridge, one thousand dollars.

Cards of City Merchants.

BLMENDORF & CO.,

Hardware Merchants.

MAIN PLAZA.

English and American Cutlery.

IRON AND STEEL, TOOLS,

NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

SADDLERY, HARDWARE,

LEATHER, &c., &c.

PAINTS AND OILS,

Colt's Army and Navy Size Pistols,

Winchester Rifles.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

BLMENDORF & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ETNA SEWING MACHINES,

the best Family Machines, with double stitches.

April 1869. no354

DRESEL & BRIAN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

Dry-Goods and Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS OF

California Wine.

Main Plaza, opposite Menger's

San Antonio, April 26, 1869. 1121

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 27/69

Doctors.

A. BOYD DOREMUS, D. D. S.

Office—On Commerce street, adjoining Fentress' store.

(oct 23/69)

DR. WEISSBERG,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE, at Nettie's Drug Store,

Office, at Nettie's Drug Store, on Commerce street.

San Antonio, Jan. 3rd, 1869. 1121

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.

(44/69)

The Daily Express.

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

A. Stemmer & Co., Publishers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1869.

A Call.

FOR A DISTRICT AND CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The loyal press unite in urging the Republicans in each Senatorial District, contained in the 4th Congressional District, to nominate 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 Senatorial and Representative districts known as the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, hold their conventions respectively at Goliad, Columbus, Bastrop, Belmont, Georgetown, San Antonio and Corpus Christi. It is further recommended that the Republicans of the 4th Congressional District, at the same time, select delegates to a CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION to assemble in Seguin 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.

SPECIAL.—The wires inform us that the President has ordered the election "under the law" in Texas.

The operator does not inform us whether this rather vague announcement means that we are to have our election on the 5th of July; though possibly that is its meaning.

Over half our telegraphic news this morning consists of a detailed account of a wordy squabble between Sprague and Abbott, which we have stricken out as utterly without importance; while on the vital subject of the date of our election, we are left without certain information. "Under the law" probably means in accordance with the Reconstruction laws; or perhaps that the President has ordered preparations for an election to be made, "under the law" granting him that power.

Our Duty.

To maintain the integrity of the Republican party in Texas, two things are necessary.

First. We must have a Convention of the loyal people,—not under the auspices of "Committees" whose authority is questioned, and whose origin dates from an unhappy feud.

Secondly. To unite and perfect the Republican organization in this State, we must have a platform on which every Republican can stand. Ad Initio, Division, and Repudiation of the Constitution, are three planks that are out of place in our State platform, because they are planks to which the whole party cannot subscribe. These are questions about which loyal men may honestly differ, and should not be made tests of party fealty. The Chicago platform, as modified by the Fifteenth Amendment, is broad and wide, and strong enough for the National party, and should be sufficient for us.

When a personal feud occurs, both parties are generally in fault, and the same holds true of political quarrels, and especially of family political quarrels. It is owing solely to this needless and demoralizing dissension, that no disability bill passed Congress; that the Republican household stands to-day arrayed against itself; and that the Democracy expect to govern Texas for the next four years. To close this direful breach, a spirit of concession and conciliation is needed. Every true loyalist wants to sustain Republican principles and men, against Democratic political miscegenation. To that end we must have a Convention emanating from the people. In that Convention let us meet and take counsel together in a spirit of unity and forbearance, and select such standard-bearers as will unite the whole strength of the party. Under such auspices we can win; under any other, defeat is as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

Cuba.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Havana, says that there are upwards of fifty thousand coolies in Cuba. They have been imported within the last eighteen years by private speculators, who contract for them at \$250 to \$350 for a term of eight years, during which they receive four dollars per month, with subsistence and clothing. Few of them return to China; they prefer to remain and are authorized to do so by becoming Catholics. They have not the muscular power of the negro, but are more intelligent and better fitted for any work requiring manual skill. They are artful and vindictive, requiring rigid discipline.

The free negroes, though numerous, contribute little or nothing to the industry of the country. They are rarely found at work on the plantations, but congregate in the cities and towns, where they are an idle and vicious class. The women are utterly dissolute. As a body, the free negroes are worthless.

Of the slaves, the majority are natives of Africa, and nearly all are ignorant and superstitious. The proportion of females is small, and consequently the number is rapidly increasing since the importation has ceased. The usual price of a slave is from \$600 to \$800. Though the general tendency of the Spanish laws in regard to slavery is humane, and confers upon slaves facilities for attaining their freedom which did not exist in the Southern States, still the condition of the slave in Cuba, is far worse than was that of the same class in the South, where they were better fed, better clad, and worked less.

No one in Cuba appears to entertain any doubt that slavery will be abolished here within a few years, and many thinking men are trying to provide for that event. Many Cubans, especially those who own no negroes, have the wild idea that the Island will be more productive without slavery. They fail to observe, or to remember, that they have already more than 200,000 free negroes contributing nothing to the wealth of the country.

The Island contains 1,365 Sugar estates, producing 1,127,351,750 lbs. sugar, with molasses, rum, &c.; 996 Coffee estates, producing 16,824,000 lbs.; 9,482 Tobacco fields, producing 4,902,525 lbs. tobacco; 21,842 Farms, producing 4,902,525 lbs. cocoa; 500,000 lbs. cotton; 125,000 lbs. arrowroot; 50,000,000 rice.

The natives are greatly wanting in industry and enterprise, and the number of foreigners engaged in cultivation of the soil is very small. Many of the sugar estates are managed with much system, but farming is generally done in a careless way, and on a small scale. Living is high in all parts of the Island.

The commerce of the country is mainly conducted by Spaniards and foreigners, and is done in a leisurely, easy-going way. Time does not appear to be valued here, as in the active cities in the North.

The commerce is chiefly with the United States, England, and the mother country. Since the breaking up of the labor system of Louisiana, and the enormous decline of the sugar production there, the exports of this country to the United States have been greatly augmented. During the past winter and spring the number of the steamers employed in this trade has been unprecedentedly large.

The Cuban Patriot, General Carlos Manuel Cespedes.

Carlos Manuel Cespedes was born about forty-five years ago, in the town of Bayamo, Cuba. The first twelve years of his life were spent with his parents, who resided on a plantation in the vicinity. With them he only learned the first rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, while at the same time he indulged in those hardy employments and health-giving games which are consequent to a life in a country naturally mountainous and full of forests. His family having moved when he was twelve years of age to the town of Bayamo, Carlos Manuel was sent there to school for the first time. A few days after the commencement of his studies there, he gave proofs of an extraordinary mental activity, and intellectual talents, leaving behind him the most advanced of the scholars in the school, and being recognized by them as the head of the institution. When 18 years of age he went to Havana with the object of prosecuting his studies there for the law profession. His great intellectuality was further developed there, at the same time that numerous personal affairs gave him an opportunity to show his active, courageous and tenacious disposition giving an indication then, that he would be as "great in war as in peace." Graduating an attorney-at-law, in Europe, where he went afterward, and receiving the greatest university honors, he returned to Cuba and fixed his residence at Manzanillo. His powers of eloquence, energy and his knowledge soon made him the most popular man in the vicinity, and entitled him to rank as the first lawyer in that part of the country. But of

all traits in his character, generosity makes an important one, and will give a lustre to all his future actions. The fortune which he inherited from his father, the wealth which he amassed by his industrious exertions, and his future prospects of increasing it would have secured him a life full of comfort and ease; but his patriotic heart could not support longer the sight of his country in chains; and the victim to the outrages of the tyrannical Spanish Government. Inspired by a heroic resolution, he gives freedom to all his slaves, abandons his sugar estates to the merciless fury of his Spanish foes, who burn them all in revenge and sacrifice all on the altar of liberty and independence, with the noblest motives he inaugurates the revolution in Cuba at the head of a hundred patriots—a movement which now counts in its ranks the whole native population of the island. At the present he has shown in all his acts the fullest energy, an untiring constancy and the greatest moderation in the exercise of the discretionary powers conferred on him by the unanimous accord of all Cubans. When we see men of this stamp, supported by all the natives of Cuba, and that they without arms and ammunition of any consideration, and by their unaided efforts, not only have been able to withstand the advance of the Spanish foe, but have repeatedly defeated them, and at last obtained possession of almost all the land, then it becomes impossible for us to doubt of the final triumph of liberty and the prevailing of American institutions in the "Gem of the Antilles"—Cuban Correspondence of one of the New York papers.

Permanent Secession.

The bolting Democrats of the Indiana Legislature, having been re-elected by their Democratic constituents, at first refused to take their seats at all, and thus it was impossible to begin business for want of a quorum. Did the people elect these men to stay away from the legislature? But what does that matter! Constituencies as ignorant as Indiana Copperheads usually are, do not know what they elect a man for—they only know that they vote the "Dimmykratic" ticket. In confident reliance upon their stupidity, the bolting members remained in chronic insurrection against the government of which they ought to form a part, and lounged around bar-rooms while the two Houses waited for a quorum. Meanwhile all the business of the State was blocked, the government was left without money for its necessary expenses, and even the humane institutions were left without appropriations. The Indiana Democrat sacrifices everything else in his stern determination not to be subjugated by a "nigger!"

Glorious white race of ours! What splendid champions it has in these bolters. Consider! We Anglo-Saxons would all be degraded to the level of the nigger, were it not for the resistance offered by these stout heroes! It is not for themselves that they do battle; they are in no danger. Not even plantation hands at the South have shown such ignorance of the first principles of free government. The Indiana bolters cannot be degraded; they are safe. But they heroically protect the manhood of the white race in general!

The Republicans, in their usual manner, offered to compromise. They said that if the Democrats would come back and permit ordinary legislation to be completed, the negro question should be deferred until afterwards. But the bolters demanded a pledge that the question should be thrown aside altogether, and even the Indiana Republicans felt that they could not face their constituents if they consented to such a surrender. The majority has some rights as well as the minority. So the dead-lock continued, and the bolters remained in session until Monday. Whether public opinion was too strong for them, or whether they made some compromise with the Republicans, we do not know; but on Monday they went into the House, making a quorum, and the Republicans voted to defer the suffrage question until May 11th, and afterwards the same arrangement was made in the Senate. This compromise the Republicans had no reason to make. The Democrats were responsible if they chose to stop all legislation in the anti-negro interest, and the Republicans could very well have afforded to let them do their worst.

All these proceedings serve to illustrate the outrageous provision of the State Constitution, which requires that two-thirds of each house shall be present to constitute a quorum. This provision is wholly un-republican in principle, for it gives to a minority power to break up the State government altogether, or defeat the will of the majority at pleasure. If this dead-lock should again occur in May, we believe it will be the duty of Congress to consider whether the Legislature of Indiana is Republican in form—whether it allows the minority to rule the majority. Such performances natural-

ly incline the Republicans to extreme measures wherever they have the power. The only reply to Indiana bolters is the act of Congress compelling Southern States to ratify the Amendment before re-admission.—[Missouri Democrat.

The Koh-i-noor.

The public saw the Koh-i-noor lustreless at the exhibition of 1851, then weighing one hundred and sixty six carats. Its recutting, performed in 1862, though executed with the utmost skill and perfection, has deprived the stone of all its historical and mineralogical interest. As a specimen of a gigantic diamond, whose native weight and form had been interfered with as little as possible, (for with Hindoo lapidaries the grand object is the preservation of weight,) it stood without a rival, save the Orloff, in Europe. As it is, in the place of the most ancient gem in the history of the world—older even than the Tables of the Law and the breastplate of Aaron, supposing them still to exist—we get, according to Mr. King, a bad shapen, because too shallow, modern brilliant, a mere lady's bauble, of but second-rate water, for it has a grayish tinge, and, besides, inferior in weight to several, being now reduced to one hundred and two carats and a half.

The operation of recutting was performed in London, under the care of the Messrs. Gaaruds, the Queen's jewelers, who erected for that purpose a small four-horse steam engine on their premises. It was conducted by Voorsanger, another skillful workman, sent over by M. Coster from Amsterdam. In consequence of the advantage gained by using steam power, the actual cutting occupied no more than thirty-eight working days, a striking contrast to the two years necessary for cutting the Pitt-diamond by the old hand process. In some parts of the work as it was necessary to grind out a deep flaw, the wheel made three thousand revolutions per minute.—[All the Year Round.

THE HON. JAK. F. WILSON left this evening for his home in Iowa. The story of the connection of his name with the Cabinet of President Grant is not uninteresting. Before the inauguration, Gen. Grant sent for Mr. Wilson and tendered him the Attorney Generalship. This Mr. Wilson refused to accept. On the evening of the day of inauguration, General Grant again sent for Mr. Wilson to come and see him at his house. Mr. Wilson accordingly went, and the President then asked him to become his Secretary of State. He said that Mr. Washburne expected the place and it was due to him that he should be appointed, but immediately on his confirmation he would resign, and then he would appoint him (Wilson.) Mr. Wilson at first declined the offer, pleading that he was unfit for the position, and felt timid of the responsibility, but President Grant urged him, and he finally agreed to accept. The next day he learned that Mr. Washburne had determined on a list of the most prominent foreign appointments, which he insisted should be made before he retired. Unwilling to take the office under such circumstances, and not willing to oppose any recommendations that Mr. Washburne might make, he immediately sent word to the President, withdrawing his previous acceptance of the office, and stating that it would be impossible for him to accept the position, and without seeing the President, he left for New York. President Grant dispatched a messenger after him, urging him to consider his action, but Mr. Wilson stood firm in his declination, and then Mr. Fish was selected for the position.—Washington Cor., New York Tribune.

About Texas.

The decision of the Supreme court in the Texas case must be interpreted, we suppose, in consistency with other decisions of the same authority. The Texas decision is to the effect that the State has never lost its existence. The previous decisions have very plainly laid down the principles that the hostile governments in rebel States during the war were de facto governments, and that every inhabitant of the hostile territory became during war a public enemy. It appears, therefore, that the "State" to which the court in its latest decision refers, must be such a State as can exist without a loyal citizen or a loyal government, and that the membership of the Union which it is asserted to have maintained, must be such a membership as can be maintained by a hostile power composed of public enemies only. Only one conclusion saves the consistency of the court—that it regards the legal existence and the political existence of a State as separable and distinct entities, one of which can remain when the other has been destroyed. To us this seems nonsense. A political body which has no political existence, one would suppose, could have no legal existence. But

If it pleases any hair splitting lawyer to imagine that a State can exist and not exist at the same time, we know of no particular harm in his indulging the notion.—Chicago Democrat.

BRASIL.—The valley of the Amazon is being scourged by an epidemic which prostrated nearly all the inhabitants, but with comparatively few fatal cases. It is styled cholera, and commencing at the mouth, has traveled gradually up the Amazon into Peru.

MARKET MANIFEST.

- HAVANA SEGARS... SOHEIDEMANTEL & WILD.
50 Bbls. Choice Sugar... H. GRENET.
25 Bbls. Fine Bourbon Whisky... H. GRENET.
Cheap Flour... STEELE & WILLIAMS.
50 Bbls. Whiskey... H. GRENET.
5 Bbls. Ararat... H. GRENET.
Latest Improvement... H. GRENET.
Lined Oil... JULIUS PIPEL.
Sugar, Crushed... JULIUS PIPEL.
Cresyle Toilet Soaps... SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY.
Toys and Fancy Goods... F. SIMON.
Stationery... F. SIMON.
Flower Pots... WAGNER & RUMMEL.
KHOUT... C. H. MERRITT & BRO.
Pickles in Salt... C. H. MERRITT & BRO.
30,000 lbs. Choice Mexican Beans... C. H. MERRITT & BRO.
50 Sacks Prime Rio Coffee... F. GROSS & CO.
50 Bbls. Crush Sugar... F. GROSS & CO.
100 Mexican Fangu Sacks... F. GROSS & CO.
50 Sacks, Choice Mexican Beans... F. GROSS & CO.

New Advertisements.

WANTED. Board with two rooms for an all family. Apply at this office. (April 25d)
A Furnished House Wanted to rent immediately. Apply at this office. (April 25d)

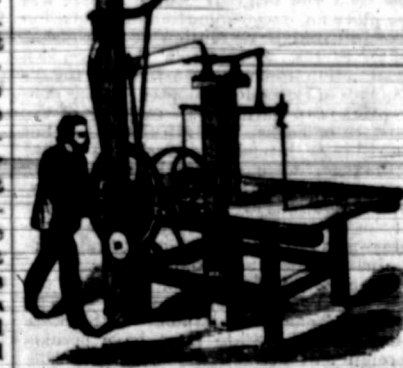
BATHS. ONLY 15 CENTS.

Next door to the First National Bank, and near to the Postoffice, on Main Street, you will find

WALKER'S Floating Bathing Palace

Is the most magnificent arrangement for the public accommodation, that has ever been in our city. In connection, is Walker's Shaving, Hair Cutting and Hair Dressing Saloon. All work done in the latest and neatest style, and on the most reasonable terms. The workmen in this Establishment are direct from New Orleans and thoroughly know their business. Try a shampoo from his sparkling fountain of sparkling waters and judge for yourselves. 23 4-69d1e

NOTIVE POWER.



The Greatest Hand-Power Machine in the World. It can be used wherever power is needed. Hunsenpflug Brothers, Combined Gig and Circular Saw will cut wood from one to four inches thick. It will cut wood one inch thick as fast as can be done by means of steam power. The Gig Saw will cut scrolls and wagon wheels of any desired thickness with ease. CIRCULAR SAWS alone, and with adjusting wire table. CIRCULAR SAWS the standard HAND SAWS for hand or steam power. For further particulars, apply to Eimendorff & Co., april17'69-1f) Sole Agents for Texas.

Local Intelligence.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

Table with columns for destination (ALLEYTON, VICTORIA, WAGO, EL PASO, EAGLE PASS, CORPUS CHRISTI, LAHEDO) and arrival/departure times.

FOR SALE. BLANKS for Butchers and Hide-Dealers at this office.

We are authorized to announce the name of R. J. TEEL, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court for Bexar county...

To the Editor of the San Antonio Express: Please announce my name as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Bexar county...

Editor of the San Antonio Express: Sir: Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bexar county, at the ensuing election.

Mr. James Edward Bailey is no longer traveling Agent for this paper. All his authority to take subscriptions or advertisements...

We call the attention of those who want to enjoy a good Havana Cigar, to the notice of our young friends Scheidemantel & Wild...

HORSE-RACING: An interesting race will take place on the Jockey Club grounds this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

LEROUX & COGROVE: Mr. Cogrove of the firm of Leroux & Cogrove, has just returned from the North, where he selected and is now daily receiving a fine stock of Hardware...

RAILROAD MEETING: Another railroad meeting was held yesterday morning at the Bank building. The proceedings of the same, so far, are not offered for publication...

The San Antonio Express thus alludes to our selection as the public printer: "And as for the gentleman who undoubtedly caused your appointment, you have said yourself that he asked money for his labor..."

In another place it designates this gentleman by the letters "G. W. P." Now if the Express means Mr. Paschal, as we suppose, and will inquire of its esteemed friend Degener...

The following we copy from a private letter, dated Washington, April 11, 1869: "Judge Paschal claims that this (the appointment of Flake's Bulletin) was done at his instigation, and it doubtless was so, as McPherson and others have been under the impression that Paschal has authority to speak for the republicans."

From which we infer that the Bulletin was not more surprised at its selection than was Mr. Paschal. The question of how much the gentleman got for his services and who paid him, is neither denied nor answered by the Bulletin.

Dr. T. Templeman van der Hoeven OFFICINE NEW ARSENAL FLORENCE STREET may 12thly.

INSURANCE. Liverpool and London and Globe, Fireman's, Associated Firemen's, Monumental, Home, Merchants Mutual, Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Connecticut.

MOKE & B. O., COMMERCE STREET, Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Clothing, Hats, Boots & Shoes.

LOUIS ZORK, Wholesale and Retail Dealer IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

Wine! Wine! 250 Boxes French White Wine, 300 " Claret, different brands, 75 " Champagne, Carte Blanche, 100 " Wine Vinegar, 15 Casks best imported Cognac.

Plans: Pianos!! Of Hazelton & Son, each Piano is guaranteed, and all shipped on my own risk. More than 25 of these instruments have been brought here...

Fine Lot and Garden for Sale. A lot of 20 a. res. irrigable land, situated on the San Pedro, right below the springs, all under fence, deep rich soil, the property of Mr. Lang, is for sale.

A. MORRIS, DEALER IN Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods, GENTLEMEN'S FURNITURE, HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS, NO. 24 COMMERCE STREET, San Antonio.

F. SIMON, (Formerly HERTZBERG & SIMON,) DEALER IN Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, MOULDINGS and GLASS, General Agency for BOOKS, PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS.

STEELE & WILLIAMS, (Late John Withers & Co.) Commission Merchants, Commerce Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. PHILIP CONRAD, Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE and House Furnishing Goods, Mattress Maker and Upholsterer, MAIN STREET, Next to Nettie's Drug Store.

Review of the Markets. Wholesale Prices Current - Quotations in Specie. DAILY EXPRESS OFFICE, April 19, 1869. Dry-Goods, Print, Sprague, fancy, do purple & pink, Amoskeag, fancy, Wamsutta do, Brown Domestic, Indian Head, 4-4, Harrisburg, 4-4, Tremont C, 4-4, Suffolk E, Bedford R, Brown Drills, Stark A, Superior, Bleached Domestic, Lonsdale 4-4, Masonville 4-4, Hope 4-4, Red Bank 4-4, Green H, Canoe, Picks, Amoskeag A C A, Amoskeag A, Algodon, Hickory Stripes, York, Heymaker, Pittsfield, Jeans and Kerseys, Alpino, Longworthy, Hillside, Beverly Twills, Sewing Cotton, Coats 3 doz, Green and Daniels, Blackstone, Linsey, White Rock, Stillman, solid, Oakland, Boots and Shoes, Brogan, split 3 doz, Men's Buff Brogan, do Brogan wax, Brogan, Boy's, Men's Calf Boots, do Grain do, do Kip do, do Buff sewed, Groceries, Crackers, Butter and Soda, Sugar, Beans, Mexican, Candles 16 oz, do 14 oz, do 12 oz, do wax, Coffee, Rio, ordinary to Fair, Prime to Choice, JAVA, Candy, Stick, Rock, Fancy, Chocolate, Sweet, Vanilla, Fish, Kit-Mackrel, No. 1, Cod, do 3 doz, Choice 3 bbl, XXX, XX, Raisins, do, Lemons, Prunes, Figs, dried, Currants, Citron, Almonds, Pecans, Porter and Ale, London Porter, do, Bremer Beer, Sugar, Sugar, La, do, do Crushed, do Powder, Miscellaneous, Corn, Milk, condensed, Eagle, Molasses, Syrup, Matches, Buckets, Tubs, New, Oil, Coal, Hams, choice, canvassed, Lard, Butter, Goshen, Cheese, Western, do choice Goshen, Potatoes, Northern, Onions, Krout, Rice, Salt, fine and coarse, Whiskey, rectified, Bitters, Hostettlers, do Boiker's, Brandy, Cherries, do Pascho's, Soap, Northern, Sardines, Trench, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmeg, Tobacco, Virginia, Navy, Smoking, Sunny Side, Tea, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong, Wines, Port, Madiera, Sherry, Claret, do, Vinegar, Cider, Hardware, Axes, Hoes, Iron, Sheet, Castings, Flow, do Steel, Bar Lead, Nails and Spikes, Coffee Mills, Ox Chains, Grind stones, Iron Axes, Buggy Springs, Vices, Dry Beef, Kips, dry, Moss, dry.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING HOUSE. A. SIEMERING & CO., PUBLISHERS OF "The Free Press for Texas," "San Antonio Express" AND El Atalaya de Texas. Are prepared to fill all orders for JOB PRINTING, with neatness and dispatch, in English, German, French and Spanish. Plain and Ornamental Printing in all Colors. Wine and Liquor Labels in the Latest Styles. Blank Books and a General Assortment of Blanks used by County and City officers, constantly on hand.

Livery and Sale Stables. East Side Alamo Plaza San Antonio Texas. G. WILLIE PEAY & CO., Having purchased all the right, title and interest of the firm heretofore existing under the style of Spangler & Peay, will continue the business at the old stand. Returning thanks for former patronage, we hope to merit in future, the confidence of the public. Mules and Horses bought and sold at reasonable rates. Nov. 13'68 dtf.

WESTWARD, HO!!! FAST EXPRESS MAIL FOR EL PASO. THROUGH IN SIX AND A HALF DAYS. Passengers leave San Antonio on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock A. M. for EL PASO, via Buena, Fredericksburg, Fort Mason, Fort McKavitt, Fort Comch, Camp Charlotte, Fort Stockton and Fort Quitova.

FOR CHIHUAHUA. Passengers leaving on Wednesdays connect at Fort Stockton with the Stage for PRESIDIO DEL NORTE. Passengers leave San Antonio on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock A. M. for Eagle Pass and Fort Clark. Via Castrovill, San Fountain, Dhanis and Uvalde.

Fare Reduced. These routes have been newly stocked and the FARE REDUCED to the unprecedented price of 15 cents (Currency) per mile. T. G. WILLIAMS, Agent, at Steele & Williams, No. 24 Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas, October 16, 1868.

J. H. KAMPMANN, ARCHITECT & BUILDER. Is prepared to contract for all kinds of Mason Work, Stone cutting, Carpenter Work, Plastering and Painting. J. H. KAMPMANN'S NEW DOOR, SASH AND BLIND FACTORY. The undersigned having completed his new Factory, in which all work is done by Machinery and Steam power, is prepared to make at the shortest notice: Doors, Windows, Blinds and Mouldings of every description. Shipping and Finishing Lumber, Making 1 inch and 2 inch Flooring, and all other articles connected with the Carpenter Business. Seasoned Lumber, White and Yellow Pine and Louisiana Cypress constantly on hand. ALSO SAWING ROCK BY STEAM POWER. ALL ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY EXECUTED. OFFICE---On Macogdoches Street, near the Alamo. March 12th 69. J. H. KAMPMANN.

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

EMPLOYMENT
At Your Own Homes.
EITHER SEX—Suitable for steady hands.
Pays large profits.—Address for particulars
at once
"Costar," No. 10 Crosby St., N. Y.

Latest New York News.

LADIES!!
Look Out!! Look Out!!
Look Out!! Look Out!!

"Beautifies the Complexion."
"Gives a Rosy Glow to the Cheeks."
"A Baby Tint to the Lips."
"Removes all blotches and freckles."
"The Best in the World."
"COSTAR'S"

BEAUTIFIER!

Winter—Sweet and Orange Blossoms.
One Bottle \$1.00—Three for \$2.00.
1000 Bottles sold in one day in N. Y. City.
All Druggists in SAN ANTONIO sell it.

"That Cough will Kill you."
Try "Costar's" Cough Remedy.
"Colds and Hoarseness lead to death."
Try "Costar's" Cough Remedy.
"For Croup—Whooping Coughs, &c."
Try "Costar's" Cough Remedy.
"Costar says it is the best in the wide world
—and if he says so—its True—its True—its
True; and we say Try it—Try it—Try it."
[Morning Paper, Aug. 26.]
All Druggists in SAN ANTONIO sell it.

"COSTAR'S"

Standard Preparations

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.

"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.

"Costar's" (only pure) Insect Powder.

"Only Infallible Remedy known."

"18 years established in New York."

"2,000 Boxes and Flasks manufactured daily."

"111 Beware!!! of spurious imitations."

"All Druggists in SAN ANTONIO sell them."

Address "Costar," 10 Crosby St., N. Y.

Dr. JOHN F. HENRY, (Successor to)

DEMAN BARNES & Co., 21 Park Row,
New York.

Sold in San Antonio by Lindmiller & Co.

E. J. HART & Co., Wholesale Agents,
JOHN FLEMING, New Orleans, La.
20-4 '89-J&W.

\$1,264,000 of Real Estate Prizes

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF NEW OR-
LEANS CITY PROPERTY.

ONE PRIZE OF \$750,000 VALUE

The Gigantic St. Louis Hotel the
Leading Prize.

TWELVE PRIZES.

First Prize: St. Louis Hotel, \$750,000

Second Prize: St. Louis Hotel Fur-

niture, 180,000

Third Prize: Old Citizens Bank

Building, 85,000

Fourth Prize: Dwelling and two

Stores, Nos. 116, 118 and 120

Royal street, 60,000

Fifth Prize: Dwelling No. 45 St.

Louis street, 45,000

Sixth Prize: St. Louis Hotel Farm

Buildings and Improvements, 30,000

Seventh Prize: One Square No. 3

10th lots, No. 1 to 18 inclusive, 20,000

Eighth Prize: One Square, No. 5

10th lots, No. 1 to 18 inclusive, 20,000

Ninth Prize: One-half Square, No. 9

14 lots, No. 1 to 14, inclusive, 23,000

Tenth Prize: One-half Square, No. 9

14 lots, No. 1 to 14, inclusive, 23,000

Eleventh Prize: One Square No. 6

30 lots, No. 1 to 30, inclusive, 10,000

Twelfth Prize: China, Glass and

Fine Table Sets, 10,000

Total, \$1,264,000

Tickets Ten Dollars.

The drawing will take place under the

charter of the Louisiana State Lottery on

the lot of July, 1893, if the tickets are dis-

posed of under the supervision of gen-

eral agents who will be as readily acceptable to

the ticket holders.

Duplicate corresponding numbers of those

on the tickets will be placed in one wheel,

and the prizes, with the names on each (as

well as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,

27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,

39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50),

will be placed in another wheel, and from

these wheels a number and a prize are drawn

simultaneously, and the number drawn will

be entitled to the prize drawn with it. As

soon as the ownership of the properties are

ascertained, clear and unincumbered titles

will be given, and notarial acts passed,

which, with all transfer expenses, are to be

paid by the vendee.

All orders for Tickets, by mail, express, or

otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

O. E. HALL,

Promoter St. Char. Hotel

(March 17, 1893) New Orleans, La.

Great Bargains!!!

Hartmann, Egar & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Are closing out the entire stock of Loev

entain & Co., consisting of

Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods,

Hosiery, Combs, Brushes, &c.

They have also on hand, a fine assortment

of Crochery, Ribon and Hungary Wines,

Liquors, Family and Toilet Soap, &c., &c.

All of which they offer at prices to suit

every purchaser.

(Feb. 19, 1893)

HIDES

Bought at the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE,

ELMENDORF & Co.

April 10, 1893

SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY,
Sampson, Sawyer & Torrey
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
AUCTION ROOM ON NORTH SIDE MAIN PLAZA,
AUCTIONEERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COMMERCIAL BROKERS,

GENERAL AGENTS.
Consignments of Merchandise will
receive our particular attention in their sale,
and prompt returns made.

CONSIGNMENTS AND AGENCIES SO-
LICITED.

REFERENCES:
Goldfrank, Frank & Co., San Antonio
W. A. Bennett, Banker,
G. Groves & Co.,
Valice & Bro.,
San Antonio National Bank,
John F. Torrey, New Braunfels;
H. A. Boffs, Pres. Houston Ins. Co., Hous-

ton.
A. J. Burke, Pres. Mutual Ins. Co.,
Henry Sampson, Esq., Houston;
Hall, Hutchins & Co., Galveston;
J. Hoffmann & Co.,
Raymond & White, Austin;
Sampson & Henricks,
Kingbury & East, Victoria;
H. Range & Co., Indianapolis;
Geo. E. Biddle & Co., New York.

415 4 63.

THE SCHELEUNING,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

IMPORTER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Glassware, Porcelain Wares,
Marble, &c., &c.

R. WULFING,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

South Side of Main Plaza.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID

HIDES, SKINS, &c., &c.

SAN ANTONIO SOAP FACTORY.

SIMON MENGER,

Loreda Street, West Side of San Pedro,

Manufacturer of

Family and Toilet Soaps, &c., &c.

Hartmann, Egar & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GENERAL AGENTS.

Opposite San Antonio National Bank,

Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.

Will make cash advances on all Mer-

chandise 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

ign. 217001aw3u.

Farm and Mill

FOR SALE.

A farm of 125 acres, 12 acres in cultiva-

tion, situated in De Witt county, with good

dwelling house, three small houses, good

well and two small houses for rent; fur-

ther, a MILL, consisting of the mill-house,

Engine of 14 horse power, good boiler, Iron

Steam Cotton Press, new Collins' mill 24

inches, Cotton Gin with 40 saws, T. S. Chery,

Augusta, Ga.; two small houses, three hands,

one new; Saw Mill, 50 acres of timbered

land and a good well by the mill. The whole

estate is worth at least \$7,000, specie, and is

for sale at \$5,000. Apply to

(Feb 20, 1893)

A. SIEMERING,

Fredericksburg, Texas.

Wahrmund & Stucken,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND

HARDWARE

OWNERS OF THE

Fredericksburg Steam Mill

est. 1850)

Sent Free!!

M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO'S

CATALOGUE OF SEEDS

FOR THE

Flower and Vegetable Garden.

Every lover of flowers wishing this new

work free of charge, should address M-

O'KEEFE, SON & CO, Elmsinger, & Barry's

Block, Rochester, N. Y.,

20 4 '89.

The Nuptial Ajar.

Essays for Young Men, on the Errors,

Abuses and Disasters, which create imped-

iments to MARRIAGE, with the humane

flow of treatment and cure, sent by mail in

sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Ad-

dress HOWARD ASSOCIATION, B & P.

Philadelphia, Pa.

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FOR RENT.

A comfortable residence, with garden at-

tached, in the upper part of the city; also,

a store house and dwelling connected, in

La Villita street. For particulars call and

see

FEYTON SMYTHE,

At the County Clerk's office,

d26 31c.

Land Certificates.

For sale by

JOHN C. FRENCH, President,

(Feb 18, 1893) S. A. & M. G. R. R. Co.

At Private Sale.

10 Boxes Gin Cook Tail.

10 " Whiskey Cook Tail.

30 " Brandy.

15 " Plain Whiskey.

10 " Brandy.

20 " Schnapps.

SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY.

Feb 13, 1893

A. NETTE.
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.
The stock being selected by himself to

be made
Hungarian Leeches.

SAN ANTONIO STEAM

Cracker and Candy Factory,

Schmitt & Duerler,

Commerce and Market Streets,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

CRACKER

Of all kinds in quantities to suit purchasers.

Candies

Of pure loaf sugar in boxes of 10, 25 and

50 pounds.

CONFECTIONERIES,
WEDDING AND BALL CAKES,

made to order. Soda, Mineral and Sar-

saparilla waters in fountains and bottles. All

kinds of

Soda Water Apparatus

constantly on hand.

MORTIMER SLOCUM

DEALER IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY

OF ALL KINDS.

MAIN STREET.

Next door West of the Post Office.

nov. 5 '88 wif.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

The undersigned, Agent for the Factory

of

WILSON, CHILDS & CO.,

Philadelphia, keeps constantly on hand a full

supply of

WAGONS.

made of the best material which defies com-

petition.

A. STACKE Agent.

Feb 17, 1893.

P. C. TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

LINE AND SOAP,

and dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Posts old stand, next door to Kiepper

Hotel, San Antonio.

Highest price paid for tallow.

dec. 14, 1892.

LEROUX & COSGROVE.

TIN SHEET IRON

And Copper-Ware Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Castings and Hollow Ware

of all descriptions. Wood and Willow-ware.

Tin Plate, Black Tin Lead, Wire, Knives,

Cups, Copper and Brass, and a general as-

sortment of Tinners' Furnishing Goods.

Have just received and constantly receiv-

ing, a fine assortment of Cooking Stoves,

comprising the celebrated

Cotton Plant.

Queen of the South.

Magnolia, Delta, Pica y uno.

Texana and Mutual Friend.

Also, a fine assortment of Well and Cir-

cular Pumps, with galvanized Iron and Lead

Pipe. Cast and Sheet Iron Lamps, Ward's

Union Washing Machine, Messers. Eve

minute Ice Cream Freezers,

and the Steel Spring Pastor Reeking Chair.