

# San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1869.

NO. 180.

**Sampson, Sawyer & Torrey**  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.  
AUCTIONEERS,  
COMMERCIAL BROKERS,  
GENERAL AGENTS.

Consignments of Merchandise will receive our particular attention in their sale, and prompt returns made.  
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San Antonio National Bank  
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Of all kinds in quantities to suit purchasers.  
**Candies**  
Of pure leaf sugar in boxes of 10, 25 and 50 pounds.  
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made to order. Soda, Mineral and Sarsaparilla waters in fountains and bottles. All kinds  
**Soda Water Apparatus**  
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the best Family Machines, with double stitches.  
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**DRESEL & BRIAM,**  
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in  
**Dry-Goods and Groceries,**  
AND  
**IMPORTERS OF**  
**California Wine.**  
Alamo Plaza, oppositeenger's  
San Antonio, April 26, 1869. 1137  
**TH. SCHLEUNING,**  
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**R. WULFING,**  
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South Side of Main Plaza.  
**HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID**  
FOR  
**HIDES, SKINS, &c., &c.**  
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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS  
Dec 23 69  
**NOTARY PUBLIC.**  
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Office in the "San Antonio Express" building.  
23-6-69

**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 Little Press (Free Press for Texas). 10 00  
The Weekly Little Press for Texas. 5 00  
El Atalaya de Texas (Weekly). Spanish. (Gold). 2 50  
El Atalaya de Texas (Weekly). German. (Currency). 2 50  
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**Agents of the San Antonio Express.**  
D. H. Davis, Traveling Agent.  
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A. Staffel, Boerut, Kendall  
A. Schild, Froelichsburg, Gillespie Co.  
C. H. Holt, New Braunfels, Comal Co.

**Platform of the Republican party of Texas.**

Resolved, Ist. That the Republican party of Texas heartily accepts the conditions of reconstruction embraced in the several reconstruction acts of Congress, and will in the future, as heretofore, fully sustain the same in word and spirit.  
2. That the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, known as the 13th and 15th amendments, are necessary to the pacification of the country and the security of the equal civil and political rights of all classes of the people. The Republican party therefore pledges itself to the prompt adoption of these amendments.  
3. That the resolutions adopted by the Chicago Convention of May 20th 1868, when not modified by the proposed 15th amendment, are accepted by the Republicans of Texas as the embodiment of correct principles of public policy. That the Republicans of Texas especially, commend the spirit of the additional resolution adopted in that Convention at the instance of Hon. Carl Schurz; and we will cheerfully accept the assistance of such of our fellow-citizens as frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country, and reconstructing our State Government on the basis of impartial justice and equal rights.  
4. That the payment of the debt incurred in preservation of the unity of the nation to the last dollar, is in our opinion the sacred duty of the American people, and the Republicans of Texas will condemn all attempts to evade in any manner, the payment of this debt according to the intent of the creators of the same.  
5. That the Republican party of Texas earnestly desires the encouragement of internal improvement and immigration, and will as a party, press the adoption of measures having these ends in view. That in Convention herewith, we condemn the demagogical use of the term of "carpet-bagger," and other terms of reproach applied to strangers who may come among us, as designed to keep alive the prejudices of the ignorant and deter immigration.  
6. That while the Constitution submitted to the people is in some respects imperfect and objectionable, it is believed on the whole to propose the main object of Constitutional Government viz: The equal, civil and political rights of all persons under the law. This Convention therefore recommends the ratification of the same.  
7. That the preservation of the unity and the organization of the Republican party is essential to the safe progress of reconstruction in this State, and they believe that to effect this reconstruction, a great work has yet to be performed. They therefore warn the loyal people of Texas that opposition to the organization of the Republican party, is the result of an ambitious design of the enemy purposing the practical surrender of the State to the disloyal.  
8. That the Republicans of Texas heartily express unqualified confidence in the administrative abilities, and integrity of the honorable head of our Government—President Grant, and in the patriotism and wisdom of the majority in Congress.  
P. W. Wall, of Robinson, offered the following independent resolution which was adopted:  
Resolved, That the commanding General of this military district, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, deserves the approval of the loyal people of the United States, for his activity in ferreting out and bringing to justice the murderers of the patriot Geo. W. Smith; and for the measures he has adopted for the security of life and property, and the establishment of peace.  
Johnson Reed of Galveston, offered the following, and moved that it be added to the resolutions, and be known as resolution No. 9:  
Resolved, That to this end we earnestly invite the cooperation and support of all good citizens, advocates of peace, law and order, and who believe in the principles of the party of union, progress, liberty and reform, which has done so much for the pacification and well being of this country. This resolution adopted.

**CANDIDATES.**

We are authorized to announce THOMAS H. STRIBLING, as a candidate for Congress, from the 4th Congressional District.  
We are authorized to announce A. O. COOLEY, of Gillespie county, as a candidate for Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the next election. Subject to the action of a full Republican State Convention of Texas.  
We are authorized to announce ALBERT STOWE, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 3.  
We are authorized to announce the name of PEYTON SMYTHE, as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court for Bexar county, at the coming election.  
We are authorized to announce Col. L. B. CAMP, of Refugio county, as a candidate for Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the next election.  
We are authorized to announce the name of F. EIGENDORF, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Bexar county, at the ensuing election.  
We are authorized to announce the name of ROBERT D. BURNS, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court of Bexar county, at the ensuing election.  
We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES N. PISK, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bexar county, at the ensuing election.  
We are authorized to announce the name of H. MACCORMACK, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Bexar county, at the ensuing election.  
We are authorized to announce the name of R. J. TELLE, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court for Bexar county, under the proposed new Constitution, at the coming election.

**RECIPES.**

**MASHED POTATOES.**—Boil them as usual, put them into an earthen pot, mash them very quickly with a potato masher; add a piece of butter, half a cup of cream, and a little salt. Beat this up very lightly with a spoon, put it in any form in tin plates and rub them over with egg, and set them in the oven ten or fifteen minutes.  
**FRICASSEE POTATOES.**—Take cold boiled potatoes, cut them into square pieces, put them into a saucepan with a little pepper and salt; dredge in a little flour, a teaspoon of drawn butter, a great deal of chopped parsley, and a little hot water; Let it simmer until it is very hot, stirring the pan very often.  
**TO-BEAT POTATOES.**—Peel and lay them in cold water a couple of hours before you cook them, put them into boiling water, and boil them half an hour; then drain off the water, sprinkle over them a little salt, give them a shake, put the cover half on, and let them stand while dishing dinner; take them up with a spoon.  
**ANOTHER FRIED POTATOES.**—Cut potatoes very thin, have them herd enough for the potatoes to swim in, fry a light brown, keep stirring to prevent their getting too dark colored; skim them out with an egg sieve. Send to table hot and dry.  
**SQUASHES.**—They should boil one hour. Mash them with a potato masher, with a little butter and salt. Summer squash must be squeezed in a cloth, instead of mashed.  
**EGG PLANT.**—Cut the plant in slices, sprinkle them with salt and pepper, then dip them in egg and crumbs, and fry them quite brown in a little butter.  
**SHELLED BEANS.**—Shelled beans of any kind require an hour to boil. Dress them with butter and salt.  
**SPRING BEANS.** require one hour to boil. They are dressed the same as peas.

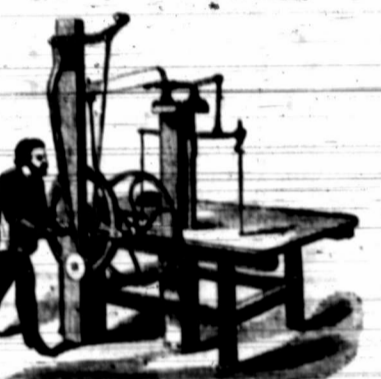
**PARAGRAPHS.**

THE news from Nova Scotia is of unwonted interest to such Americans as pay any attention at all to Provincial affairs, although it is, no doubt, easy to overestimate its importance. It will not be this year or next that we shall see the American flag flying over the Halifax citadel. But there undoubtedly is a vigorous and, we do not doubt, a growing party in the Province who have decided to speak out boldly and regularly and preach annexation as hitherto, for a year or more, they have been preaching repeal. Several of the ablest journals in the Province have declared in favor of making it a State in the Union as soon as may be. Entire dissatisfaction with the Canadians, whose yoke, in the way of taxes, is heavy, and is growing heavier—for the Dominion annually falls behindhand—united with the prostration of all business consequent upon the repeal of the reciprocity treaty—which they bitterly attribute to Canadian sympathy with our rebels—has overcome the scruples born of traditional loyalty, and the Nova Scotians have decided to talk, at any rate, in a loud and businesslike manner about cutting the English connection. On this side of the line, the waiting will be patient, though no doubt the welcome would be hearty. If they can get England to give up Halifax, and will take a share of our national debt, three hundred thousand citizens of the same race, religion, and education as the majority of the American people will be a welcome addition to the body politic.  
THE Michigan University Magazine is publishing some reminiscen-

ces by a student who was one of the Andersonville prisoners, we quote a few sentences:  
"Nor can we tell of three great causes of strife among us. First, who should have the rations of the dying. Second, who should have his rags when dead. Third, who should have the privilege of carrying the dead body away. The fortunate one who carried out a dead body could then breathe pure air, see green grass, and bring back some wood. Robbers were charged with knocking sick men on the head to get their bodies. Dead bodies were fought over, bought, traded and stolen like any other commodity. We talked familiarly of trading each other off for wood as soon as one or the other should die. A body was worth from \$20 to \$30, Confederate money.  
"Before being loaded on wagons, the corpses were daily collected at a place outside of the pen. Horse spectre-like guards watched them as closely as they did the living, because, once on a time a dead Yank arose and ran away. The same wagons which brought in our food carried away our dead—the wagons never being cleaned that we know of. Men, laughing, chatting, and smoking—one at the head, another at the feet—tossed the bodies promiscuously into the wagons or haystacks, and, with naked skeleton arms, legs and heads dangling over the sides, they drove off the dead. Thus, in about one year, they wheeled away 13,000 men; but 13,000 is not at all the number of the dead. Men dug their own graves when their tunics caved in and buried them. Many lie in swamps, killed by blood-poison. We scattered them all along the railroads in leaving Andersonville. We buried them in the sea."  
The July Galaxy has for its most valuable article a paper, by Mr. R. Pumpelly, entitled "Our impending Chinese Problem." The problem, according to Mr. Pumpelly, is something like this: We shall certainly receive into our Pacific coast territory a very great number of Chinamen; it is possible, and not highly improbable, that before 1880 we may have several millions of Mongolian fellow-citizens, or, fellow-inhabitants of the United States. What shall we do with them? Shall we let them come? Shall we let them vote when they do come? If we do make citizens of them, what will be the effect upon our political and social life? Mr. Pumpelly's opinions on these questions are those of a man who knows the country from which the Chinese come—for he has lived in China for years—and who also knows the country towards which the stream of Chinese emigration is directed; for he has been a manager of mines in our El Dorado. The California Irishman's estimate of the Chinese, as being yellow negroes, who are maliciously fond of low wages and all manner of vice is considerably further from Mr. Pumpelly's than the estimate which Voltaire and his friends used to ret forth, and which used to give us "the Chinese" as mild-eyed philosophers, who got along in the most pastoral and polished manner without any other religious observances than adorning the graves of their ancestors, and repeating on all our occasions the wise words of the sage Confut-zee. In fact, Mr. Pumpelly is inclined to doubt if we should be any worse off for a very large infusion of the Chinese," he says, "as shown in their enterprise and energy as colonizers, in their commercial character and faculty of organization, in their democratic idea of political equality of man, in the practical decentralization of their government" (and this is a point worth the attention of those lovers of freedom who think of the Chinaman as a worshipper of the Sun and Moon); "in the universality of education, and the making of education a necessary qualification for office, is a spirit in harmony with the spirit of the age."

**B. F. & W. S. BLEDSOE,**  
ATTORNEY'S AT LAW  
Cibola, Texas.  
REFERENCES:  
Judge Thos. Harrison, Waco Texas,  
Judge R. E. Baylor, Independence, Tex.,  
Gen. Joseph Wheeler, New Orleans,  
Goodbar & Gildea, Memphis, Tenn.,  
Gidd & Smith, Attorneys, Nashville, Tenn.,  
Jan 9 1869  
**Land Certificates.**  
For sale by  
JOHN C. FRENCH, President,  
S. A. & M. G. R. Co.

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Hardware Merchants,  
MAIN PLAZA.  
English and American Cutlery,  
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SADDLERY, HARDWARE,  
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Colt's Army and Navy Size Pistols,  
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**The Greatest Hand-Power Machine in the World.**  
It can be used wherever power is needed. Hasenpflug 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 felles of any desired thickness with ease.  
CIRCULAR SAWS alone and with adjusting mitre table.  
CIRCULAR SAWS for cordwood BAND SAWS for hand steam power. For further particulars, apply to  
Elmendorf & Co.,  
Sole Agents for Texas.  
April 17 69-18

**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, CASIMERS, &c., &c.  
April 22 69

**Lawyer.**  
**JACK COOKE,**  
LAWYER.  
Office, west side of Military Plaza, near Courthouse.  
April 17 69  
**Doctors.**  
**A. BOYD DOREMUS, D. D. S.**  
DENTIST  
Office—On Commerce street, adjoining Postoffice's Store. (Oct 24 69)

**DR. WEISSELBERG,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
OFFICE, at Nett's Drug Store,  
On Commerce street.  
San Antonio, Jan. 3rd, 1869. 4474  
**DR. F. HERFF,**  
Respectfully announces to his friends that he has resumed practice in the city.  
Office, at Nett's Drug store, on Commerce street. (4474)

**AUCTION**  
AND  
**COMMISSION HOUSE**  
BY  
**L. WOLFSON,**  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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Liberal Advances made on consignments.  
Goods at private sale, at Auction Prices.  
19-5-69.  
**Notice.**  
The undersigned can be found at the Court-house, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M. At other hours at his office, next door to the Post office.  
**MORTIMER SLOCUM,**  
Clerk District Court, Bexar County.  
23-6-69

# The Daily Express.

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

A. Stiemering & Co., Publishers.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.

## Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
GENERAL EDMUND J. DAVIS,  
of Nueces County.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,  
HON. J. W. FLANAGAN,  
of Bexar County.

FOR COMPTROLLER,  
HON. J. FRANK CARTER,  
of Parker County.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE,  
HON. JACOB KUEHLER,  
of Bexar County.

## Republican State Executive Committee.

J. G. TRACY, Chairman, Houston.  
A. B. HALL, Treasurer, Houston.

### LIST.

- 1st. W. G. Phillips, Wharton.
  - 2nd. M. C. Hamilton, Austin, Davis co.
  - 3rd. G. T. Ruby, Galveston.
  - 4th. Dr. D. C. Marsh, El Paso.
  - 5th. A. Bledsoe, Lancaster, Dallas co.
  - 6th. J. W. Flanagan, "Walling's" Ferry, Bexar county.
  - 7th. F. W. Sumner, Sherman, Grayson county.
  - 8th. G. T. Garland, Jefferson, Marion co.
  - 9th. G. H. Slaughter, Tyler, Smith co.
  - 10th. W. M. Varnell, Victoria.
  - 11th. N. Patton, Waco, McLennan.
  - 12th.
  - 13th. P. W. Hill, Calvert, Robinson co.
  - 14th. A. Stiemering, San Antonio.
  - 15th. H. C. Pedigo, Woodville, Tyler co.
- JOHN W. McDONALD,  
Secretary.

Houston, June 11th, 1869.

## Why we have no Railroads!

### THE LOBBY.

From what we have seen of public life, what we have read of arguments in newspapers of all party shades, and gathered from private conversations with leading railroad men, we are led to the conviction that a candid reply to the question: "For whose benefit are railroads constructed?" would at once define the position of the hangers-on of a legislative assembly, and of the members themselves.

In this age of progress and internal improvements, who would dare to say that he is an opponent of railroads? what public man would risk his reputation and popularity by denying encouragement to those parties who are willing to risk their money in the constructing of roads? None, certainly none, and nevertheless not all the parties find the support which their schemes merit, at least in their own estimation. Not all the Representatives believe at once that the speculators have only the public benefit at heart. They discriminate and judge for themselves of the respective merits of the parties who clamor for public aid. If we attempt to classify, we meet at once three different classes:

The Fancy Stock Speculators, the monopolists, and the patriotic business men. A little experience in public life will easily lead to the discovery as to which class the gentlemen belong who generally constitute the "lobby."

The Fancy Stock Speculators are the most numerous class. A facile and pleasant in manners, they will soon make friends; persuasive and eloquent, they will convince them that the proposed enterprise is for the public benefit; disinterested as these public benefactors are, they are willing to accept the names of such representatives who will vote for their schemes, among the corporators, aye, leading men can claim a certain amount of shares, as soon as the company is organized; but being honest, without doubt, they never offer a bribe, for money, why, money, they have not, their investments are "bonds" and these they are willing to exercise for the general good. Woe to the representative who "cannot see it," he is at once set down as a narrow hearted, short sighted theorist, an enemy of progress, unworthy the trust placed in him by his constituents. The bill however, passes, the company is organized, and the board of Directors, elected from the heaviest sham share signers, brings the stock into the market. We call it sham shares, because the equivalent paid in for the same, consists in land certificates, which are donated by the State,

Sixteen Sections, or 10,240 acres per mile of railroad, make a considerable show, and if the original stock owners are not too greedy, they may induce unsuspecting men to invest real money, and commence operation. This will, however, not go far, an artificial excitement must be gotten up, meetings are called and eloquent traveling agents solicit county and city subscriptions, and land donations from such parties over, or in the neighborhood of whose lands the railroad is proposed to be laid out. This of course, takes time, and the term stipulated in the charter will of course expire before anything else but the survey is completed. The legislature must be solicited for a prolongation, which will of course be granted, for this time the company can afford to send an experienced "lobby man," who knows every body, and is provided with irresistible "arguments." Thus, again, capitalists are debarred from investing their money in a paying enterprise, because the original shareholders are unwilling to give up their fancy claim on the 10,240 acres per mile. Thus the munificent land donation turns out an impediment, the people are disappointed, and the most disgusted of all, are

### THE MONOPOLISTS.

Wealthy, and fully versed in everything that appertains to the money market, this class is fully conscious of the power they wield. They can afford to be candid, and save themselves the trouble of indulging in spread-eagle speeches on progress, developing the natural resources and promoting the public welfare. They will tell the representatives, "we have made our calculations, and we are willing to invest our money at once, if you accept our conditions, if you don't choose to accept them, very well, look out for other parties to build your railroads, we won't touch them."

As capital is no consideration, the monopolists need not bring the land certificates into the market, they can locate the land themselves, and wait until its increased value will pay a considerable portion of the original outlay. Their lobbying has for this reason an entirely different character. The leading men alone are approached, perhaps only the representative of the district where the monopolist resides, whose election was, perhaps, owing to the money which the monopolist invested in the canvass; hardly ever will the capitalist honor the lobby with his own presence; his Secretary, who is generally an experienced railroad lawyer, will attend to his portion of the business, and see to it, that "the Bill" is drawn up in such a form that no competition can ever reduce the fare or freight which the company chooses to levy upon the people.

It is obvious that the above named two classes are in direct opposition to each other, but in the long run, the fancy stock speculators will make the sad discovery that they have only served as pawns for the monopolists. Difficulties will arise, bonds must be issued, and as soon as a majority of the bonds come under the control of the monopolist, the fancy stock is forced into bankruptcy, and the State, for the purpose of saving the money invested under its guarantee by benevolent institutions, must accept almost any condition the monopolists choose to impose. Highly interesting it is for the observer to notice the "Oily Gammon" which now takes possession of the lobby, but distressing indeed for an honest representative, who labors under the old "foggy idea" that speculators ought to accord an equivalent for the donations and privileges granted by the people. Is it really "fogginess" to believe in the existence of

PATRIOTIC BUSINESS MEN!  
We believe it is not. There is enough capital in our own State, owned by honest patriots, who though intent upon making money, are satisfied with moderate interest on their investment, convinced as they are, that by the increased value of their real estate, and the general welfare of the country, they will be more benefitted than by the most luxurious dividends. This class of men must, however, be encouraged to come forward, and the people at

large can do more towards it than is generally realized.

Watch the Monopolists, the Fancy Men, the Chiques and the Kings; watch the candidates they put forward, and if you suspect the latter, that they will be willing tools of the former, do not allow yourself to be imposed upon by local or personal considerations. Through the instrumentality of the ballot box we have it in our hands to fill our legislative halls with men whose only considerations is the public welfare.

## Our Prospect for a Railroad to New Orleans.

It seems that competition is going to do something for us at last. Mr. Chas. Morgan, who has purchased the Berwick's Bay railroad, now proposes to the New Orleans people to raise a capital of \$1,000,000 and complete his road to the Texas line. Mr. Morgan, it seems, has been roused from his security, as the monopolist of the Texas trade, by the efforts of the New Orleans, Mobile, Chattanooga railroad company, who propose to extend their road to Texas and to this city. In speaking of the prospects of Morgan's enterprise, the New Orleans Republican says:

"The experience of the past shows a hesitancy on the part of capitalists in this section to embark so largely in enterprises of this character, and we have no particular faith that the immediate future will see the completion of this road. And it has now become more than ever a matter of indifference to the people of this city, whether this line is completed or not. The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad has obtained the requisite charter and rights for its construction over nearly the same route as the one proposed by the Berwick's Bay and Texas company, and it is a well known fact that the projectors of the former work have already, by means of their vast capital, commenced the preliminary labor of construction toward the desired point. We wish success, however, to both enterprises. There is room enough for both roads, and competition can not fail to be productive of the most beneficial results to the commercial and material prosperity of the Crescent City. Let both roads be built by all means, if practicable."

The charter for the Chattanooga, Mobile and New Orleans railroad was the master stroke of the Republican party in the recent Reconstruction Convention. It was the only enterprise which promised anything for Western Texas, and it was the only company, which had any just claims for favors at the hands of the convention. The passage of the charter was opposed by Jack Hamilton, and the Central Railroad Ring, and was carried through by the votes of Morgan Hamilton, Davis, Degener, Newcomb and the radicals of the convention. The incorporating of this responsible company, will have a most salutary effect upon the entire railroad enterprise of the State, and to it, Western Texas looks with hope.

## The Buckwheat Crop.

Judging from observation and from what we can learn, the culture of buckwheat is increasing among the farmers of the United States. It is a favorite crop in certain sections, which is peculiarly adapted to its habits. It will grow and produce a fine crop on land so rugged and hilly where scarcely anything else worth the tillage will grow. Indeed, on steep hillsides and land nearly covered with small stones, where it is difficult to get any other crop, it not merely does well, but these apparent drawbacks add to the quality and value of the grain.

Buckwheat is raised throughout Europe and Asia, and has been known for many centuries. It forms a crop, to some extent, upon almost every farm, either for market, domestic consumption, or both. The crop is sown in the Middle States about the first week in July, and if drilled in a half bushel to three pecks of seed are required per acre, but if sown broadcast about one bushel.

It is next to red clover the best crop to plough under as a manure. When so intended the crop should be put in from the 15th to the 20th of June, the ground being ploughed deep and pretty liberally manured. The seed should be sown broadcast, with a bushel and a peck of seed to the acre. It should be ploughed down when it has its full growth. Some farmers roll it well before turning under, and others use a chain attached to the clevis and the handles of the plough. Bone dust or bone phosphate is recommended as an excellent fertilizer for this crop.

We have no doubt buckwheat would do excellently here, only give it a trial Mr. Farmers, and let us have some cakes to eat with our sorghum molasses. The samples offered for sale by our grocery men, smells very metallic and not all fresh.

## Hoy Scalping Feels.

A soldier who lost his scalp with Custer at Washita tells how it felt. First an Indian clubbed him as he lay wounded. Then a squaw squatted on his breast, and pulled his hair out by handfuls as she screeched his death song or something else; and, finally, this was the process: "The Indian stepped one foot on my chest, and with his hand gathered up the hair near the crown of my head. He wasn't very tender about it, but jerked my head this way and that, and pinched like Satan. My eyes were partially open, and I could see the beadwork trimmings on his leggings. Suddenly I felt the awfulest biting, cutting flash go round my head, and then it seemed to me just as if my whole head had been jerked clean off. I never felt such pain in all my life. Why, it was like pulling your brains out. I didn't know any more for two or three days, and then I came to find that I had the sorest head of any human that ever lived. I was shipped down to Laramie after a bit, and all the nursing I got hain't made the hair grow out on this spot yet."

## Spangler's Confession.

The confession of Spangler, one of the assassins of the late President Lincoln, pardoned by Andrew Johnson, published in a New York Democratic paper this morning, was written up by a Washington letter-writer, from notes taken during an interview with Spangler. The latter after much persuasion, was induced to swear to the so-called confession. The object is, of course, to throw odium on the Republican party, which, in the eyes of sympathizers with the rebellion, has committed no greater crime than the punishment of the conspirators. Spangler is an illiterate man, utterly incapable of giving a connected statement of the part which he played in the tragedy, which is proof sufficient that he did not write the confession. —Philadelphia Press.

As President Grant was driving to the New York ferry the other morning, he was recognized by the driver of an Eighth-avenue car, who shouted at the top of his voice: "Do ye mind the drop o' wather I gave ye, forinist the stunted points at Spottsylvania Court House."

## New Advertisements.

### STOLEN.

On the night of June 30th, on the Castroville crossing of the Medina river, the following horses, for which \$15 reward will be paid, if delivered at Henry Lamke, at Mr. L. Zerk's store here, or to the undersigned at Castroville:

A dark brown stallion 4 years old, branded with L and a small o inside of the L; one brown pacer horse branded with I & connected, 1 above the S, and HCH connected, like H with a small hook inside.

A mouse colored horse branded BD the D appearing like ED connected.

HENRY HARDY,  
THOMAS HANS.

### STORES FOR RENT.

The two store rooms known as Post Street Store, Corner of Paseo and St. Mary's street leading to the foot bridge. Enquire of B. SCHWARZ.

## RHODIUS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## Staple and Fancy Groceries

33 Commerce Street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

34-1-7-69

## WAGNER & RUMMEL,

Commerce Street, San Antonio.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## Grocers

Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Glass,

Crockery, Wooded and Willow Ware.

Oct. 31 '68 = 3m.

## Guardians Notice.

Henry and Winifred Semlinger, having been appointed Guardians over the persons and estates of William, Edward, Kate and Winifred Cahill minors, at the late May term, 1868, of the Hon. County Court of Bexar county, for the settlement of estates, &c., &c. Notice is therefore given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same within the time prescribed by law.

HENRY SEMLINGER,  
WINIFRED SEMLINGER,  
Guardians of Cahill minors.

## MARKET MANIFEST.

California Muscat, and White and Red Vines, just received.  
DRESEL & BRIAM.  
10-7-69

California Cognac, superior to all American Cognac, and cheaper  
10-7-69) DRESEL & BRIAM.

Flour.—A new lot of different brands, Northern and El Paso Onions, just received and for sale low.

JULIUS PIPER.

A small supply of fresh treble extra Flour just received.  
mar12dtf) F. GROSS & CO.

100 Bags Rio Coffee, choice and fair for sale by  
mar12dtf) F. GROSS & Co.

Bluekeye Mowers, price \$115 gold.  
feb20dtf) WAGNER & RUMMEL.

Brandy Cherries and Peaches.  
WAGNER & RUMMEL.  
may8dtf)

Stereoscopic Views, Photographical Card frames. A full assortment just received.  
(20-4-69) F. SIMON.

India Rubber Pipes, Stems and Balls. Large variety just received.  
20-4-69) F. SIMON.

## Liebig's Beef Extract.

PREPARED BY  
HARRIS & SCHRADE,  
Clinton, Texas.

SOLD BY RHODIUS & CO.,  
San Antonio.

Agents for the Western part of Texas.  
24-6-69dtf.

Another Supply of those justly celebrated Hurricane Lanterns received  
SAMPTON, SAWYER & TORREY.  
march20dtf.

## Potographs

AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has reduced the price of his photographs as follows:

Carte de Visite, per dozen, \$5.00 special.

2.00

Direct importations from Europe will enable me, by next Fall to furnish the above at \$2.00 special, per dozen.

4-7-69dtf) H. A. DOERR.

JOHN TWOHIG, THOMAS D. JOHNSTON.

## John Twohig & Co.,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Exchange,

COIN BULLION, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Drafts on New York, New Orleans and Galveston.

Bills on England.

26-5-69dtf) I. N. EVERETT,

## ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE No. 17, FRENCH'S BUILDING.

San Antonio, Texas.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.  
(6-7-69dtf)

## Horse to Let.

The horse of Madam C. Benoit, on Mark 62 street, between the Braden house and A. Zerk. Enquire of 15-6-69dtf) A. ZORK.

## Philosophy of Marriage.

A New Course of Lectures as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Causes of Judicious and Unjudicious Marriages Philosophically Considered, &c. The lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps by addressing—Secretary Baltimore Museum of Anatomy, 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. (C-6-7-69)

## W. A. BENNETT,

Banker, Dealer in Exchange and Government Securities.

Will pay particular attention to the collection of Claims at all accessible points in Texas.

LEIGH & DITTMAR'S

Law office removed to Main Street, opposite in Dueschauer's new building, next door to Lindquill's Drug Store.

9-7-69dtf)

## New Stock! New Stock!!

100 Bbls. Choice Family Flour.

100 Cases Kerosine Oil, "Devoes."

100 SACKS SALT, COARSE AND FINE.

200 Bbls. SUGAR, PRIME, CHOICE

and CLARIFIED.

100 Boxes Starch, (Fox's).

Just received and for sale at greatly reduced figures, by

20-6-69-1f) H. GRENET.

## Just Received,

75 Bbls. Bremen Beer, Quarts and Pints.

100 Bbls. Crushed Sugar.

25 Bbls. Rice.

dec11daw 3m.) E. PENTENRIEDER.

## A New and Complete Assortment

Of Notions, Stationery,

Perfumery and

Cutlery, etc., etc.

dec11daw 3m.) E. PENTENRIEDER.

## Direct Importation

Of genuine French Cognac, Swiss Absynthe, Vermouth, Champagne, Claret, White Wine, Brandy Fruits and Juices in their own juice.

dec11daw 3m.) E. PENTENRIEDER.

**Local Intelligence.**

"HELL'S HALF ACRE."—A favorite spot with the editor of the Herald.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED.—Some trains are beginning to arrive with goods from the Coast.

DEPARTED FOR PARTS UNKNOWN.—Gentry, it seems, has gone, much to the dismay of his bondsmen.

Mr. Tobin's Claim.—We give place to the explanation of Mr. Tobin in regard to Gentry's card. It is a full and fair statement, and can be relied on as the simple facts of the case.

AUCTION SALE CONTINUED.—The great auction sale of Messrs. Fish & Hammerstein will be continued to-day. To day six thousand yards of French prints, and several thousand yards of fine organdies will be sold. These goods are selling at very low figures.

When did Texas honor a statesman without a speech, a general without a battle, or a judge unworthy the crime?—S. A. Herald.

That is just what you propose Texas should do, if you elect General or Judge Hamilton Governor.

BUILDING PROJECT.—Fire Company No. 3 had inaugurated the enterprise of erecting a new building on the Military Plaza, on the site of the old building now occupied by them as an engine house. This enterprise is to be undertaken under the patronage of the City, and to be used for public purposes. The lower story for the Fire company, and the upper story for the city uses, such as public school rooms.—The enterprise is a laudable one, and we hope it will be pushed through.

MULE STEALING.—A Mexican was arrested yesterday on an affidavit made by Mr. Picklin, on the charge of stealing a couple of mules. The case was continued until to-day.—S. A. Herald, July 14.

As is generally the case, the man the Herald calls a thief, turns out to be an honorable, honest man. The facts in the above case are simply as follows: Mr. Picklin finds one of his mules, which he had lost several months since on his stage route, in Mr. Fernando Santillano's train, and forthwith had that gentleman arrested on four different counts. Mr. S. readily gave bond and the case was tried before Justice Briggs, McAnderson acting as Mr. S.'s counsel and Webster as Mr. Picklin's counsel. It was proved that Mr. Picklin's mules were found beyond the Pecos, in the Indian country by Mr. S.'s train, and, as is the custom, he put them in his train, making inquiries for the owner in the settlements, and that Mr. S. in no wise was liable to the charge of theft. Mr. S. is the brother-in-law of Mr. Daguere, and the wealth, standing and well known worth of this gentleman precludes the idea of calling him a thief, as the Herald has done. But so it is, not only is our entire community slandered by this sheet, and its reputation injured, but private individuals do not escape their reckless venom.

**A Card.**

Editor San Antonio Express:—In the Herald of the 14th, my boarding house and bar-room is styled "a dirty hole and the centre of that sweet spot of earth known as hell's half acre," and also says that a grand fight took place there. There is not a word of truth in the statement.

Weber & Bros. have a bar room and boarding house on Solidad street, and have had for two years. The city police can all testify that their establishment is as orderly, if not more so, than any other in San Antonio.

If "Weber's dirty hole" had paid the Herald for a flouting puff or advertisement it would have been in their estimation the "sweetest hole" on earth.

A public journalist who thus willfully slanders the business of a house he never entered, forgets his duty to himself and to the profession to which he belongs. When a public journal publishes rumor and hearsay against a citizen or his business, without first having reliable proof of the truth of what rumor says, it loses the respect and confidence of all fair and candid men. The public will decide which is the "dirty hole," Weber's boarding house and bar-room or the sanctum of the editor of the Herald.

**A Card.**

Editor of the San Antonio Express:—I ask the indulgence of yourself and the public for appearing in your columns in reply to the infamous falsehoods appearing in your paper of this date, over the signature of F. V. Gentry. There is but one truth in the whole of Gentry's statement, and that is, that I had been bound over by Justice Briggs on a charge of having stolen his (Gentry's) baggage. Having been a citizen of San Antonio continuously from the month of February, 1853, to this time, in justice to my family, myself, and friends who may see the card of Gentry, I ask to be permitted to state briefly the facts connected with the subject of Gentry's card. I am the proprietor of the Plaza House.

Gentry came to board with me on the 1st day of April, 1859, as a day boarder. On the 1st of May he came in to the house as a boarder and lodger; he remained till the 14th of May, when, because of his non-payment, I turned him off, retaining his baggage for his bill. Then over due, which was with his consent. The baggage remained in the room Gentry had occupied more than two weeks, he having access to it all the time, and going into the room daily under pretence of visiting the occupants

of the room. Finding that articles were being taken out of the trunks, and that my security was "growing small by degrees and beautifully less," I had the baggage removed to another room and there locked up. Some time afterward Gentry procured himself to be garnished by Messrs. Fisk & Klutte upon a judgment rendered against me. This garnishment, returned by Gentry to answer to the writ of *sequestratio*, to be held on the first Monday of August, prox. Gentry immediately procured the writ of *sequestratio* from the office of the attorney of Messrs. Fisk & Klutte, and had him write out his answer, answering that he only owed me \$31.31.—This is his *first* answer. Having filed this answer, he immediately wrote me an order for his baggage. This I declined to send, for the reason that the bill due me had not been paid to me, nor had it then been paid or secured to be paid to Messrs. Fisk & Klutte in case this debt should be held by the court at the next August term, to be the subject of garnishment. Failing to procure his baggage on his "say so" that he had been garnished, (I having no other notice of it), he next engages the services of Mr. Justice Briggs, and has issued a writ of *sequestratio*. This writ failing to accomplish the much desired object, Gentry then goes further into counsel with Mr. Justice Briggs, who being "thoroughly satisfied that the offence of theft was complete," prepares an affidavit for Gentry, charging me with stealing the baggage he had left with me as security for his board bill, and in the same affidavit praying for a search warrant for the trunks. On this charge of theft I was arrested and tried—Gentry swearing he had left his baggage with me as security for his board, and "in order to show me he was an honest man." Mr. Justice Briggs being thoroughly convinced (at the time, and before the affidavit was made), that the offence of theft was complete, and having consulted with able attorneys of the city, none of whom had heard the evidence, or a word of it; upon, as he stated in his decision, the advice of these eminent attorneys, held me over to answer the charge in a bond of three hundred dollars. I then made an affidavit against Gentry for false swearing, before Justice Chavis, the result of which will be found in his certificate herewith enclosed. Gentry was not bound over upon my evidence alone, but upon the evidence of others, (his friends), who were cognizant of the whole transaction, and who swore to the falseness of Gentry's affidavit and evidence against me. Upon his trial his own attorney admitted that the charge of theft as made by Gentry was unfounded, and asked that he be discharged because he had been illy advised by Justice Briggs. At the time of making the affidavit he did not pretend that he had paid the amount to Fisk & Klutte, or even secured the same, but he was then proposing to leave for parts unknown; by the next stage Gentry never called on me for the amount of his bill, but swore in his original answer, that he only owed me \$31.31, specie. After the trial charging him with false swearing was over and he bound over in a bond of \$500 to answer the charge, and having had some experience in swearing, he amends his answer to the garnishment, and admits that he owed me for board and lodging \$39 15 specie. Gentry having failed to accomplish his purpose by all these swearings and amended swearings, not even yet having learned the art of telling the truth, with his advisor, Briggs, resorts to Gen. Carleton, and asks the interposition of the strong arm of the military to restore to him his dilapidated wardrobe. But that soldier and gentleman interrogates this fellow, Gentry, in this wise: "Have you paid this man, Tobin, your board?" Gentry answers, "no, sir; but I have been garnished." "Then, have you paid the amount to the party who garnished you?" "No, sir, but I am going to." "Then, sir," said Gen. Carleton, "I cannot interpose in the matter." The baggage of Gentry had been stored by me with Messrs. Sampson, Sawyer & Torrey, and while I was absent from the city Gentry procured a search warrant and took it, nothing he would not have dared to do had I been at home. In conclusion, let me again apologize for this communication, by saying that the "head and front of my offending" in this matter, has been in carrying out the law of preserving my lien on the baggage of persons showing a settled determination to cheat their landlord. His offending has been in this: first, by trying to get his meat and bread dishonestly; second, in trying to deprive the wife and children of his landlord out of their hard earnings; third, in seeking to injure and destroy the character of the landlord who had fed him, by falsely swearing that he had stolen his baggage. Wm. G. Tobin.

**A Card.**

Editor of the San Antonio Express:—In reply to your inquiry in reference to the garnishment issued against F. V. Gentry, on the judgment of Fisk & Klutte vs. yourself, I have to say, that the same was issued upon information furnished by Mr. Gentry himself. He informed me that he owed you, and requested me to have him garnished. Yours, &c. Jas. N. Fox.

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Wm. G. Tobin.

Jas. N. Fox.

J. M. Chavez, J.P.B.C.

**NORTON & DEUTZ, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.**

Importers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON AND NAILS, PUMPS AND PIPES, WOODENWARE, LEATHER, FIREARMS, PAINTS AND OILS, POWDER, &c.

**HIDES! HIDES!!** Bought at highest market price by NORTON & DEUTZ.

ICE-BOXES, REFRIGERATORS AND ICE COOLERS. For sale low at NORTON & DEUTZ.

THE CELEBRATED Winchester Arms, NORTON & DEUTZ, SOLE AGENTS.

Now Receiving—200 Carbines, 100 Rifles, 50 Muskets, 20 Engraved Rifles, 40 " " Cartridges. LIBERAL DISCOUNT BY THE CASE. NORTON & DEUTZ.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES and Implements. Now Receiving—25 Buckeye Mowers, Self Rakes, and assortment of Extras, Thrashers, and Horsepowers, Seed Drills, Corn Planters, Plows of every description. Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Straw and Feed Cutters, Garden and House Engines. For sale by NORTON & DEUTZ.

AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE! PRICE—\$120 IN GOLD. NORTON & DEUTZ, Agents.

WILDER'S FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SALAMANDER SAFES. NORTON & DEUTZ, Agent.

SORGHUM MILL, The most Improved Pattern. For sale low at NORTON & DEUTZ.

COTTON GINS, GULBERT'S PATENT IMPROVED, Steel Brush Cotton Gins. NORTON & DEUTZ, Agents.

LEATHER, NORTHERN, BLACK HARNESS, Fair Skirting, Fair and Black Bridle, Hemlock and Oak Sole, Belting, Leather, Kipskins, Calf-skins.

LININGS AND TOPPINGS CHAMOIS SKINS, For sale at 14-7-3&w NORTON & DEUTZ.

**BOOK & JOB PRINTING HOUSE, A. SIEMERING & CO.**

PUBLISHERS OF "The Free Press for Texas," "San Antonio Express" AND "TEXAS FARMER ZEITUNG." 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 Country and other offices 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 5 o'clock a. m. for El Paso, via Brown, Fredericksburg, Fort Mason, Fort McKavitt, Fort Concho, Camp Charlotte, Fort Stockton and Kettleman.

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 Comstock, New Fortuna, Diana and Gravel.

Fare Reduced. These routes have been newly established, and the FARE REDUCED to the unprecedented price of 15 cents per mile. T. H. STRIBLING, Agent, at Brown & Wilkison, No. 100 Broadway 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 meet at the shortest notice Doors, Windows, Blinds, and all articles of wood, Rippling and Planing Lumber, Making 1 inch and 1 inch Flooring, and all other articles connected with the Carpenter Business. Seasoned Lumber, White and Yellow Pine and Louisiana Swamp Cypress constantly on hand.

ALSO SAWING ROCK BY STEAM POWER. ALL ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY EXECUTED. OFFICE—On Nagogoches Street, near the Alamo. March 12dtf) J. H. KAMPMANN.

**SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL BANK**

Designated Depository Financial Agents of the United States. Capital \$250,000. G. W. BRACKENRIDGE, President. T. H. STRIBLING, Vice President. DIRECTORS: L. ZORK, T. H. STRIBLING, E. DEGENER, E. PENTENRIDER, A. NETTE, D. BELLI, G. W. BRACKENRIDGE. Collections made on all accessible points and remitted promptly. JNO. T. BRACKENRIDGE, Cashier

