

DAILY EXPRESS.
OFFICE—MAIN STREET.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 12 Months, \$16.00
 6 " 8.00
 3 " 4.00

ADVERTISING:
 \$1.50 per square of eight lines Nonpa-
 real, first insertion; each subsequent in-
 sertion 75 cents.

Daily Express

WEEKLY EXPRESS.
ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

Terms of Subscription:
 12 Months, \$3.00
 6 " 1.50
 3 " 1.00

Advertisements for Daily and Weekly
 35 per cent. discount.

VOL. V.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1871.

NO. 62.

1871.
 THOMAS H. BARRY, CR. HUGO,
 Late Barry & Co.,
BARRY & HUGO,
 DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
 AND
 COUNTRY PRODUCE,
 Hides, Wool, &c.

LOPEZ HOUSE, MAIN STREET,
 East side of the river, opposite new Catholic
 Church, near corner of Alamo street.
 Flour, Meal, Corn, Tobacco, Cigars and
 Wines.
Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats,
 &c. We have a large wagon yard attach-
 ed to the store, and camp shed for the ac-
 commodation of our country friends.
 7-1-71dtm.

52. Commerce Street. 52.
 (ONE DOOR EAST OF THE POST-OFFICE.)

ROSENTHAL & CO.,
 IMPORTERS

AND
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LIQUORS,
Wines, Brandies, &c.

OFFER A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Whiskies,
Brandies,
Cognac,
Wines,
Champagnes, &c.

At prices that defy competition.
 30-7-70dawdm.

NEW STOCK
 Received by F. Guilbeau.
BEST CLARET.

Claret in Cases and Boxes.
 Muscat, Prunes in Jars.
 Maliera, in Cases or Gallons.
 Sherry, " " "
 Oporto, " " "
 Highest Cash-price paid for hides and
 country produce
 28-4-70dtf.) F. GUILBEAU.

JUST RECEIVED,
 D. Landreth and Son's fresh garden and
 flower seeds Onion-bulbous, Peas, Beans
 and grass seeds.

Agricultural Implements,
 Hard ware, Nails, Wire,
 Wooden-ware, Groceries,
 Paints, Oils, and Brushes,
 Corks, Sponges,

Rosedale Cement.
 Astral Oil etc., children Carriages and
 Cabs, Boy's and Toy wagons and wheel-
 barrows, by

LOUIS HUTH,
 Market street, nearly opposite
 Braden Hotel.
 4-11-69)

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!
H. GRENET,

Has now on hand,
200,000 Pounds

of
Refined English Iron.

ALSO,
CAST AND SPRING STEEL.
 All of which were imported direct from
 the best English manufacturers.
 9-3-71dtf.

A. NETTE,
APOTHECARY.

Has just received a large stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERIES, and
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

to 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 for
 this market (daw-tf)

Hungarian Leeches.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
 The public Library and Reading Rooms
 in connection with

Messrs. Blake & Mossebach's
NEWS AND BOOKSTORE,

Are now open to the public from 7 a. m.,
 to 10 p. m. In connection with the above
 we will keep constantly on hand a good
 supply of useful articles of Stationery,
 &c. (10-3-71)dm.

LUMBER!

LUMBER!!

BUILDERS! BUILDERS!!

The especial attention of all those

that intend to build, as

well as the

Lumber Dealers

OF

SAN ANTONIO,

And the surrounding country, are

invited to the fact that I am now

PREPARED

To fill any ORDERS at the

LOWEST

PRICES,

OF

FLORIDA PINE

LOUISIANA CYPRESS,

BLACK WALNUT,

Rough and dressed

FLOORING.

SHINGLES

Of the BEST QUALITY, and all

other kinds of Building Material.

EDWARD STEVES,

ALAMO PLAZA,

SAN ANTONIO.

1-2-71.)

Death.

BY MOINA—REV. A. J. RYAN.
 Out of the shadows of sadness,
 Into the sunshine of gladness,
 Into the light of the Blest—
 Out of a land very dreary,
 Out of the world of the weary,
 Into the Rapture of Rest.

Out of to-day's sin and sorrow,
 Into a blissful to-morrow,
 Into a day without gloom;
 Out of a land filled with sighing—
 Land of the dead and the dying—
 Into a land without tomb.

Out of a life of commotion,
 Tempest swept off as the ocean,
 Dark with the wreck drifting o'er—
 Into a land calm and quiet;
 Never a storm cometh nigh it—
 Never a wreck on its shore.

Out of the land in whose bowers
 Perish and fade all the flowers—
 Out of the land of decay—
 Into the Eden where fairest
 Of flow'rets—and sweetest and rarest—
 Never shall wither away.

Out of the world of the waiting,
 Thronged with the anguish and ailing,
 Out of the world of the sad—
 Into the world that rejoices
 World of bright visions and voices—
 Into the world of the glad.

Out of a life ever mournful,
 Out of a land very mournful,
 Where in bleak exile we roam—
 Into a joyland above us,
 Where there's a Father to love us—
 Into "Our Home—Sweet Home."

Donn Platt on Mark Twain.

Donn Platt, who met Mark Twain
 at a dinner party in Washington
 City the other day, thus sketches
 the well known humorist:

This was my first meeting with
 Mark Twain. I had seen his por-
 trait in The Galaxy, and it gave me
 an insane idea of the humorist. I
 recollect, when I was a boy, that
 the enterprising Monsieur Dorfeuille
 in his museum in Cincinnati, had
 the head of a murderer named
 Hoover, who had been very prop-
 erly hanged, preserved in a jar of al-
 cohol, and on exhibition. This
 woodcut of Mark Twain looked to
 me more like Hoover's head than
 anything else, and was entirely
 unlike the countenance that beamed
 in on us last night. One would not
 pick Mark out from a crowd as a
 humorist; indeed one would not
 venture to pick him out as a liter-
 ary character at all. He looks
 more like a member of the Ohio
 Legislature (if you know what that
 is) than anything else. That is, a
 sort of a man who had narrowly es-
 caped being made County Commis-
 sioner, and so was returned to the
 Legislature. He is not only care-
 less about his clothes, but he is pos-
 itively ignorant on the subject, and
 labors under the impression that
 the garment that hangs so loosely
 upon his shoulders is a coat. From
 under his bushy hair his face peers
 out, presenting a square, well pro-
 portioned forehead, keen gray eyes,
 and hooked nose, a well developed
 mouth, exhibiting a good deal of
 decision, and a chin that rounds
 out, supporting the whole, in no
 part of which will you find a par-
 ticle of the humor for which he is
 distinguished. His face, on the
 contrary, is a sad one, and when all
 are in roars about him he continues
 in a state of dense solemnity. His
 voice is the most extraordinary
 voice I ever heard. It is a cross
 between Horace Greeley and Tim
 Lincoln. He draws his words out
 in the most preposterous manner,
 that gives a drollery to what he
 says utterly beyond description.

It is quite impossible for him to
 produce in his conversation a se-
 rious effect. The exceedingly droll
 quaintness of his solemn counte-
 nance, added to the drawl of his
 voice, makes one laugh when the
 speaker is really trying to be se-
 rious. For example: I had said to
 him that a contract to be funny at
 regular intervals struck me as rather
 heavy, and he replied by saying
 that was so; which he might be suf-
 ficiently entertaining to raise a laugh
 when left to himself, it became
 dreary stuff when brought out in
 that manner on contract. "Only
 think," said he, "I knew that con-
 founded thing had to be done, and
 with a dear friend lying dead be-
 fore me, and my wife half distracted
 over the loss, I had to get off my
 articles so as not to disappoint my
 publishers; and when I sat down
 with a board and penknife to en-
 grave that map of Paris, I did so
 with a heavy heart and in a house
 of lamentation." Now this was
 rather a sad picture, and he meant
 to impress me with the sorrow he
 had left, but yet it required the
 greatest struggle on my part to re-
 frain from laughing as I heard it.

I felt ashamed of myself afterward,
 for God knows there is no wit or
 humor in that unhappy story nor
 did Mr. Clemens mean there should
 be, and yet, like the "homme que
 rit," the effect is always there.

The most reasonable grievance we ever
 heard (says a theatrical publication) was
 that of an ambitious supernumerary who
 had learned every character in Shake-
 speare, with the design of rising to a fair
 position, but whom a cruel destiny seems
 to have pursued with relentless animosity.
 He has been three years at a large theatre
 and he had been only seen a bit at a time.
 His head had appeared from the witches'
 cauldron in "Macbeth," and his legs had
 done duty for those of the principal tra-
 gedian's when Coriolanus was borne off on a
 bier over an unsteady platform which the
 representative of the Roman hero did not
 dare to risk. His arm had come through a
 comic scene in a pantomime to knock
 down the clown, and his powerful voice
 had been employed through a speaking
 trumpet to signify the roar of a giant in a
 Christmas entertainment. "Ah, sir!" he
 once said, "I should be a happy man if I
 could only come before the British public
 together." We believe he soon afterwards
 gave up the stage in despair, dismayed by
 the fate that had destined him to appear
 before an audience only by installments;
 but he still seemed to linger on the out-
 skirts of the profession, where he appar-
 ently thieved no better.

The Forty-Second Congress.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the
 House of Representatives, has just com-
 pleted a list of the members elect of the
 next House of Representatives, having for
 this purpose taken the certificates of Gov-
 ernors of the several States. The certificate
 of the member elect from the 3rd district of
 Arkansas is not yet received. The follow-
 ing is a classification of the politics of the
 two parties:

Republicans	130
Democrats (including 3rd district of Arkansas)	96
Independent (Jas. G. Blair, of Missouri)	1
Total	227
Vacancy in Illinois caused by the elec- tion of Logan to the Senate	1
Vacancy in Michigan caused by the election of Ferry to the Senate	1
Not-elected:	
New Hampshire	3
Connecticut	4
Texas	4
California	2
Total number of members	245
There are twelve or fifteen contested seats.	

This is said to be a description of Mark
 Twain:

"He looks more like a member of the
 Ohio legislature (if you know what that
 is) than anything else. This is a sort of
 a man who had narrowly escaped being
 made County Commissioner, and so was
 returned to the legislature. His face is a
 sad one, and when all are in roars about
 him he continues in a state of dense
 solemnity. His voice is the most extraor-
 dinary voice I ever heard. It is a cross
 between Horace Greeley and Tim Lincoln.
 He draws his words out in the most pre-
 posterous manner, that gives a drollery to
 what he says utterly beyond description.

OFFICIAL.

LAW'S
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session of
 the Forty-First Congress.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 13.
 A RESOLUTION for the relief of Lieuten-
 ant Commander John N. Quackenbush—
 Resolved by the Senate and House of
 Representatives of the United States of
 America in Congress assembled, That
 the President of the United States be au-
 thorized to nominate, and by and with
 the advice and consent of the Senate to
 appoint, Lieutenant Commander John N.
 Quackenbush to the active list of the na-
 vy, with the rank to which he may be en-
 titled thereon.
 Approved, February 16, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 14
 A RESOLUTION to authorize the Presi-
 dent to permit William L. Hanscom to be
 a naval constructor of the navy of the
 United States to withdraw his resigna-
 tion of that office.
 Resolved by the Senate and House of
 Representatives of the United States of
 America in Congress assembled, That
 the President be authorized to permit
 William L. Hanscom, late naval constructor
 of the navy of the United States, to with-
 draw his resignation of that office,
 which was accepted by the Depart-
 ment of the Navy, January fifth, eighteen
 hundred and sixty-six, and to reinstate
 the said Hanscom in the office of naval con-
 structor: Provided, however, That no pay,
 emoluments, or compensation in any form,
 shall be allowed or paid under authority of
 this resolution, except such as may become
 due under the law for services which may
 be rendered from and after the time when
 the said Hanscom shall have been reinstated
 by order of the President.
 Approved, February 16, 1871.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors
 of the San Antonio Ice Company, held
 March 10th, 1871, the present price of
 ice is fixed at 50 cents per ton, for Stock-
 holders and non-Stockholders alike.
 J. B. LACOSTE,
 Secy, S. A. I. Co.

F. HASENBURG, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon,
AND
ACCOUCHEUR.

Office and residence, corner of Alamo
 and North street, next door to Mrs. How-
 ards, San Antonio, Texas.
 Office hours from 7 to 8 o'clock, A. M.
 4-3-71dawtf.

PROPOSALS

For Army Transportation in Texas.
 CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
 San Antonio, Texas, January 2, 1870.
 Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, of the
 form furnished by the undersigned, will be
 received until
 Monday, the first of May, 1871, at 12 M.,
 for the transportation of Army Supplies
 from the first day of July, 1871, to the
 thirtieth of June, 1872, on the following
 routes: viz,

**Routes Nos. One, Two, Three, Four,
 Five, Six and Seven.**

Details and requirements furnished by
 the undersigned; a copy of the latter with
 this advertisement to be attached to each
 proposal offered.
 JAMES A. EWIN,
 Chief Q. M., Dept. of Texas,
 10-3-71dtm.

Pentaurieder & Biersch,
HAVE ON HAND

David's black Ink, in Pints, Quarts, &
 Pints, & pints, and stands.
 Stafford's do. do. do.
 Blue Ink, Red Ink, Carmine Ink, Violet
 Ink, Indelible Ink, Indian Ink,
 French Copying Ink, Arnolds
 Writing Fluid, Arnolds Copy-
 ing Ink, Violet copying
 Ink, and a general
 Assortment of Stationery,
 4-1-71-dk-y-tf.

REWARD!

The finder of a common lock key will be
 rewarded by returning the same to this
 office.
 PERCY J. EYREN,
 Clerk "Braden House,"
 11-3-71dtm.

Lumber Yard!

LUMBER YARD!!

BRACKENRIDGE & STAPP,

INDIANOLA

AND

SAN ANTONIO

Having opened a

SUPPLY LUMBER YARD

In Indianola, we now offer to the public

a large and full assortment of

Yellow Pine Lumber,

Boards of all dimensions,
 Rough and Dressed Flooring,
 Ceiling, Sillings, &c., &c.

We invite the especial attention of our
 Lumber dealers in San Antonio. In addi-
 tion to the above we keep constantly on
 hand in San Antonio, a full assortment of

BLACK WALNUT,
TEXAS LUMBER, SHINGLES

AND

Cedar Posts and Pickets.

Lumber yard on

MAIN STREET,
 Opposite the Post House,
 9-2-71dtm.

DAILY EXPRESS.

Department of Texas.

Colonel J. J. Reynolds, 3d U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Major H. Clay Wood, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Adjutant General. Lieutenant Colonel James H. Carleton, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS REPORTING DIRECT TO CHIEFS OF STAFF.

Captain Benjamin C. Card, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas. Captain W. G. Hodges, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, Galveston, Texas.

ROSTER OF TROOPS

RESIDING IN THE

Department of Texas.

January 1, 1871.

Austin, Texas, Com'dg Officer, Major J. K. Minton, 4th Cavalry; company B, 10th Infantry. Baton Rouge Arsenal, La., Com'dg Officer, Major J. W. Todd, Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army; Detachment of Ordnance.

LUCK IS A FORTUNE.

Empire Jewelry Co., 211 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Clocks and Plated Jewelry, imported from London and Jet Goods. Catalogue and handsome picture sent free.

The Sun

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Progress Times. Intended for People Now on Earth.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$30.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$2 A YEAR.

OF THE SAME SIZE AND GENERAL CHARACTER AS THE WEEKLY, BUT WITH A GREATER VARIETY OF SPECIALS.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN. Five copies, one year, separately addressed.

SEND YOUR MONEY

IN POST OFFICE ORDERS, CHECKS, OR DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, WHEREVER YOU RESIDE.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair.

Edged or gray hair is soon restored to its original color.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use.

Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed.

But such a result can be saved for usefulness by this application.

Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous.

Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness.

Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it.

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable.

Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

PRICE \$1.00.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

BEEF AND MUTTON, On Hoof or Block for Arizona.

Scalped Proposals.

In duplicate, will be received at this office, (No. 204 Market Street), San Francisco, California, by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock, on Thursday, March 23rd, 1871.

When they will be opened, for the supply and delivery of each and every one of the Military posts which are now or which hereafter may be established in Arizona Territory (except Colorado excepted), of all the Beef and Mutton, live or slaughtered, that may be required for the troops stationed there, during the year commencing July 1st, 1871, and ending June 30th, 1872.

Proposals to express prices in ounces, and the supply will probably amount to about

2,000 BEEVES AND 1,000 WETHERS.

Copy of the present contract and detailed instructions to bidders can be obtained at this office, and at the offices of A. C. S. at Washington, California; my Military post at Arizona Territory, Santa Fe, New Mexico; San Antonio, Texas; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; St. Louis, Missouri; and Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals will be received for one or any number of posts.

Bidders are notified to be present at the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved of accepting any or all bids.

A. C. S. Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Military Division of the Pacific, 204 Market Street, San Francisco, California, Jan 5th, 1871.

The New York Tribune.

1871.

Through struggle and suffering, at the cost of multitudes of lives, the American Declaration of Independence has embodied in the preamble to our fathers' Declaration of Independence approaches its complete realization. The noble, inspiring sentiment that "all men are created equal" and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a philosopher's speculation, but the recognized basis of our political fabric.

The benign Revolution, which dates from the Boston Massacre of 1770, and its logical completion, just one century later, in the XVIIth Amendment, which gives to the equal political and civil rights of every man born or naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense of the Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Privilege may roar and rage around that rock, and may transiently seem on the point of washing it away; but its foundations are deep laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Reaction and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spray over it in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Aristocracy. We do not forget that a very large minority of the American People still hold in their inmost hearts that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the warring elements of hatred to Republican achievement will be combined and hurled against the battlements of Republican ascendancy in the Presidential Election of 1872.

We do not doubt that local successes, facilitated by Republican funds and disensions, will inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of victory, such as never existed before in the history of the Republic.

Yet our faith is clear and strong that the American People still bless God that, on the red battle fields of our late Civil War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroyed, and will never consciously decide that the precious blood thereon poured out was lavished in vain.

The Tribune believes in the prosecution of the great struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. To State Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Integrity; to Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Protection, free trade; to Popular Ignorance, Universal Education; to intensity and eternity of wrathful Hate, universal and invincible Good Will. It would fain do its utmost to hasten the glad day when the South shall vibrate with the North in exultation and gratitude over the disappearance of the last trace or taint of that spirit which impelled Man to exult in the ownership and chattelhood of his fellow Man.

Profoundly do we realize that the contest is not yet ended—that Millions mourn, more or less publicly, the down fall of the great Republic, and weep for their children to hate those by whose valor and constancy its overthrow was achieved. If we ever seem to differ essentially from other Republicans, our conviction that magnanimity is never weakness, that vengeance is never politic, and that devils are not cast out by Beelzebub, must serve to explain alleged eccentricities whose perfect vindication we leave to Time and Reflection.

THE TRIBUNE has been, and must be, a zealous advocate of Protection to Home Industry. Regarding habitual idleness as the greatest foe to human progress, the basis of human happiness, we seek to win our countrymen in masses from the enervating fumes of Speculation, of Traffic, and of always overcrowded Professions, to the tranquil paths of Productive Industry. We would gladly deplete our overcrowded cities, where thousands vainly jostle and crowd in misguided quest of "Something to Do," to cover prairies and plains with colonies absorbed in Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, and constantly projecting into the blank, void wilderness the homes and the works of civilized Man.

Holding the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on imported Wares and Fabrics essential to the rapid, beneficent diffusion of Production in all its phases and departments, and so to the instruction of our people in all the painful arts of Peace, we urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold that policy, in undoubting faith that the true interest, not of a class or a section and every useful class, is thereby observed and promoted.

THE TRIBUNE aims to be preeminently a Newspaper. Its correspondents traverse every State, are present on every important battle field, are early advised of every notable Cabinet decision, observe the proceedings of Congress, of Legislatures, and of Conventions, and report to us by telegraph all that seems of general interest. We have paid for one day's momentous advices from Europe by Cable far more than our entire receipts for the issue in which these advices reached our readers. It may be said, unbecomingly, and unbecomingly, that the Tribune shall be such a Journal.

To Agriculture and the subservient arts, we have devoted, and shall persistently devote, more means and space than any of our rivals. We aim to make THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE such a paper as no farmer can afford to do without, however widely its politics may differ from ours. Our reports of the Cattle, Horse, Produce, and General Markets, are so full and accurate, our essays in elucidation of the farmer's calling, and our timely reports of the Farmers' Club, and kindred gatherings, are so interesting, that the poorest farmer will find it profitable to peruse it, and to send it to his neighbors. We sell THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1.50 cents a copy, and for 10 copies, \$12.00 a year, in advance. We believe that a Half Million more farmers will take it when they shall be made acquainted with its contents. We ask our friends everywhere to aid us in our commending it.

TERMS:

Daily Tribune, mail subscribers, \$12 per annum.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, mail subscribers, \$4 per annum.

Five copies, one year, \$20.00 each; an extra copy will be sent for every cent of ten sent for one cent; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

Terms of the Weekly Tribune: One copy, one year, 50 cents; five copies, one year, \$2.50 each; an extra copy will be sent for every cent of ten sent for one cent; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly Tribune: One copy, one year, \$2.00 each; five copies, one year, \$10.00 each; an extra copy will be sent for every cent of ten sent for one cent; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

Terms of the Daily Tribune: One copy, one year, \$12.00 each; five copies, one year, \$60.00 each; an extra copy will be sent for every cent of ten sent for one cent; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Uvalde.

Taken up by J. F. Robinson, a Justice of the county and State's Attorney, and estrayed before A. B. Dillard, Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 5, Uvalde county, two Mules of the following description, to wit: One sorrel mare, about 4 years old, 15 hands high, branded with a Mexican brand on the left thigh, appraised at forty (\$40) dollars.

One mouse colored horse, under five years old, 15 hands high, branded with two Mexican brands, one on the left thigh and the other on the left shoulder, appraised at thirty (\$30) dollars. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, give property and pay charges, or the same will be sold as the law directs.

Witness my hand and official Seal of Office (L. S.) in Uvalde, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1871.

A. J. SPENCER, Clerk District Court Uvalde county, 2-3-71wt.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons holding claims against the estate of Patrick O'Brien, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the administrator for approval and allowance, within the time prescribed by law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle.

ED. BRADEN, Adm'r Est. of Patrick O'Brien, dec'd. 15-2-71wt.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This superb Hair Dye is the best in the World—Perfectly Harmless, Reliable, and Instantaneous. No Disappointment No Ridiculous Tints, or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine W. A. Bachelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid

The Daily Express

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF BEXAR COUNTY AND
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO.

A. SIEMERING & CO., Publishers.

STANLEY WELCH, Editor.

TUESDAY MARCH 14, 1871.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUSTIN, AUGUST 23d, 1870.

To A. Siemering & Co.,
You are hereby notified that I have this day appointed your paper, "The San Antonio Express," the Official Journal of the Twenty-third Judicial District, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and the Independence of Texas, to the third of August, 1871.

EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor.
By the Governor,
JAMES P. NEWCOMB.

NOTICE.

The SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS has received the commission of Official Organ for the twenty-third Judicial District, which embraces the counties of Bexar, Wilson and Comal.

The EXPRESS has received the commission of Official Organ for the twenty-sixth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kendall, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Edwards and Kimbrel.

We call the attention of Sheriff's Constables, District Judges, District Clerks, Justices of the Peace, all county officers and administrators, or parties making either public or private sale under order of a Court, to the clause in Section 13, of the law, which says:

"Every advertisement and publication in any other paper than the one selected shall, during the term of such legal selection, be null and void for any legal purpose also to Sections 14 and 15 of same law, which reads:

"Section 14. That before any public or private sale, under order of any court, shall be had, notice of such sale, with full account or description of the property to be sold, shall be published in the legal advertising medium of the judicial district in which such property shall be sold, for a period of four weeks, one insertion each week, immediately preceding such sale, and any other notice, not published in such advertising medium, shall be void and of no effect."

"Section 15. That whenever it shall be established before any court of competent jurisdiction, that the provisions of section 14, of this act, have not been complied with by the party, or parties, or the purchaser, or purchaser, of such property, and when property shall revert to its former position as when no sale had been made."

NOTICE TO REPUBLICANS.

The undersigned having been selected a member of the Republican State Executive Committee for the 23rd Judicial District, embracing the counties of Bexar, Comal and Wilson, hereby give notice that he will act as such member for said District, and call upon the county Executive committees of Bexar, Comal and Wilson, to at once report to him the condition of their respective counties, and the names and Post office address of the members of the County committees. More by Circular.

A. SIEMERING,
San Antonio, March 10th, 1871.

The Issue of 1872.

We devote a large share of our space today to the speech of Senator Morton on the issue as offered by the Democratic leader of the West, Frank P. Blair. At this critical juncture of public affairs, when it would seem that Democracy would have the country retrograde and go back to the original war issues, the questions of "Equal rights for all" and "State Sovereignty," and overthrow the great results in the advancement of the nation to the fundamental principles of Republicanism, it is well that a masterly effort as that of Senator Morton should go forth to them, with its massive array of facts, and its incontrovertible logic as an exposition of the stand which all patriots and republicans will take in the great political contest of 1872.

The keynote of the progressive march onward has been sounded.

Like the clear bugle blast at early morn it rings out, and its echoes will roll over the land, summoning to earnest thoughts, and from thoughts to action, millions of patriotic hearts, all animated with one united sentiment of Republicanism.

The tide of treason urged on by Democratic disorganizers will be rolled back, submerging in its backward flow, the maddened hopes of factious inimical to national unity and welfare.

Tried by the bullet, the people in all their majesty of patriotism and love of country, gathered around and sustained the flag, emblem of eighty-five years of steadily increasing prosperity. In the additional trial by the ballot, they will prove even more steadfastly devoted, not only to the flag and its glorious memories, but to the principles, the living Republican principles, that have added so much to its prestige, that have saved from the jaws of destruction, a nation and a grateful people.

Gen. Davidson's Promotion.

From our latest advices we learn that the Legislature and Governor, reposing special faith and confidence in the above named officer, and pleased with his efficiency in opposing lawlessness and crime, have made him Major General of the State Guard, and he assumes entire control of that organization. This movement is calculated to gain for the administration additional popularity, inasmuch as Gen. Davidson has been over zealous, we may say, in attempting to subdue the spirit of despotism and violence, which has held sway to the detriment of many communities. When we say over zealous, we mean that the General has sacrificed every personal and individual comfort to carry out measures that, needed as honest heart, yet an unflinching hand, to prune from the branches of State prosperity, any of the till that a miserable growth of armed disorder may afflict-

ed the flourishing branch with, to the detriment of community or State interests. His vigilance has been unceasing, his energies unrelaxing. Day or night, as the emergencies of the case demanded, he has been of the alert. Now we find him traversing, alone and unarmed, districts that were known to be subject to all the terrorism of desperate bands of outlaws. Again, we find him, shriving by his brief eloquence, whole communities, at the disorders they allowed in their midst. In fact, so man has yet presented himself to notice, either in or out of the State, who seems to unite the qualities of energy, endurance and capacity for fulfilling the duties of the responsible position which he has filled with so much credit to himself, and the administration that elected him.

In the rank and peril thus conferred upon him, the State will see true merit rewarded. The empty honors of the office are nothing compared to the value of appreciation of his services shown. We congratulate him upon the promotion, but at the same time we have to congratulate the State upon her eminent and wise choice of a representative man, to the honors of commanding her forces.

In the U. S. Senate, February 15th.

Senator Morton's Speech.

On the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by that State null and void.

The following is one of the joint resolutions of the Indiana Legislature, the Democratic members, without exception, voting for it:

"Resolved, further, by the authority aforesaid, That Congress has no legal power derived from the Constitution of the United States, nor from any other source whatever, to require any State of the Union to ratify an amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States as a condition precedent to representation in Congress; that all such acts of ratification are null and void, and the votes so obtained ought not to be counted to affect the right of the people and the States of the whole Union and that the State of Indiana protests and solemnly declares that the so-called Fifteenth Amendment is not this day, nor ever has been in law, a part of the Constitution of the United States."

In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, the 15th, Senator Morton, of Indiana, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

This resolution declares that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature of Indiana was null and void because of the absence of a constitutional quorum, and that the amendment has since been adopted, because Virginia, Mississippi and Georgia ratified it under the provisions of acts of Congress making such ratification a condition precedent to their representation in Congress. The last objection would be equally fatal to the Fourteenth Amendment, but was not urged against it, for the reason, perhaps, that the honorable gentlemen proposing the resolution had advocated the Fourteenth Amendment and endorsed its adoption as complete. But every argument to prove that the Fifteenth Amendment has not been adopted is equally applicable to the Fourteenth, and both must stand or fall together.

It is insisted that by making the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by the late rebel States a condition of their restoration to representation in Congress, their several acts of ratification were made under coercion and duress and were null and void, and that the amendments not having been ratified by three-fourths of the States, not counting the late rebel States, have not been adopted and are not part of the Constitution of the United States. This proposition proceeds upon the hypothesis that the people of the rebel States lost no political rights by going into the rebellion; that as soon as they had been restored to their position as before they were entitled to vote, to be made their representatives in Congress, just as if nothing had occurred, and that by overcoming their intransigent enemies they should be back into the enjoyment of full political rights.

It further assumes that when the people of certain States had inaugurated and prosecuted for years a bloody rebellion, which had only been overcome by a vast expenditure of blood and treasure, the people of the other States, who had remained loyal and borne the heat and burden of the conflict, had no right to ask guarantees for the future good conduct of their late enemies that they had no right to prescribe any conditions which they might deem necessary for their future safety before restoring their late enemies to the enjoyment of political power.

These doctrines are altogether so comical in sense, are the foundation upon which is placed the right to nullify the amendments. This position taken by the friends of the government was that treason was a crime, and carried with it the forfeiture of political rights; that when the people of the rebel States withdrew their Senators and Representatives from Congress, formally declared their secession from the Union, and attempted to form a new and hostile government, they forfeited their right to representation in Congress, and could not resume it merely because they had been defeated in battle, but only by the permission and upon the conditions prescribed by those who had remained true to their country, acting through the government of the United States.

The whole trouble with the Democratic party is that it fails to perceive the wrongfulness of the rebellion. That fact once admitted all the consequences which we claim, forfeiture upon the one side, rights and powers upon the other, follow inevitably. Need I argue that the people who remained true to the government had no right to protect themselves against future rebellion? Need I argue that when a rebellion has been suppressed rebels have not an equal right with loyal men to prescribe the terms of peace? If there be any difference between right and wrong, between loyalty and treason, I need not argue these questions.

Assuming, therefore, the wrongfulness of the rebellion, and that treason was a crime which carried with it the forfeiture of public rights, and that the loyal people of the United States, acting through the government, had a right to exact guarantees for their future peace and safety, I come to the question how these guarantees were to be obtained, and how that security could be taken. Is it not obvious that those guarantees should be placed in law as nearly as possible irrevocable? That the security to be valuable must be written down in the Constitution of the United States, and placed beyond the reach of

illustrations in parties which occur so frequently in a government like ours?

This conclusion, so reasonable, was at once adopted, and the guarantees were proposed in the form of amendments to the Constitution, and the restoration of the late rebel States to representation in Congress made dependent upon their ratification.

According to the theory of some distinguished statesmen these amendments could be adopted without the consent of any of the rebel States. They held that these States by going into the rebellion had ceased to be States, and were held as conquered provinces to be disposed of like other territories, and that the ratification of the amendments by three-fourths of the remaining States was sufficient. The other theory was that the rebel States were still to be counted as States in the Union, but having forfeited their right to representation by going into the rebellion, were entitled to have it restored only upon such conditions as were compatible with the future safety of the nation and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

The latter theory seems to have been the one adopted by Congress in proposing the amendments and in the enactment of the reconstruction laws.

By the reconstruction acts of 1867, the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by the late rebel States was made a condition to their final restoration to political rights. Afterward, and before Virginia, Mississippi, Texas and Georgia had complied with the conditions, the Fifteenth Amendment became a manifest necessity to the peace and safety of the nation, and Congress required those four States, in addition to the terms prescribed in the acts of 1867, to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment before their restoration.

Now the argument is that this condition was unconstitutional; that the people of those States had a right to representation already, and had such a right from the very moment they laid down their arms.

If the rebel States forfeited no rights by going into the rebellion, then their ratification of the amendments was as valid as if made after being restored to representation, for they were States vested with original powers to ratify amendments before as well as after.

If they were still to be counted as States and regarded as having lost their right to representation, they would have already abandoned it and engaged in the rebellion; they were clearly competent for Congress to prescribe the terms upon which they should be restored to its enjoyment. But if, on the other hand, they had lost their State character, which was only restored by their admission to representation, such new admission into the Union, by a well recognized principle of constitutional law, would relate back and validate their previous acts ratifying the amendments.

The Constitution provides that Senators shall be chosen by the Legislatures of the States, but it has always been held that the admission of a State into the Union validated a previous election of Senators while yet a Territory.

Such also has been the uniform construction where Territories proposing to be admitted as States have been required by Congress to enact certain laws, or comply with certain terms, as conditions precedent to their admission. Their subsequent admission has always been held to relate back, and validate such enactments or agreements.

If the Territory of Colorado, now seeking admission into the Union, was required by Congress to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment as a condition precedent, and having done so was afterwards admitted, would any one doubt that such a ratification would be legal and binding?

But I come now to consider the declaration, that requiring the late rebel States to ratify the amendments as conditions to their restoration, was coercion and duress and that the right to representation in Congress was absolute, and unaffected by participating in the rebellion.

If the people of the loyal States had a right to prescribe any conditions, then those contained in the amendments were legitimate and proper. They were reasonable, just in sense, and were considered vital to the safety of the nation.

If therefore the right existed to prescribe the conditions it was not coercion or duress to require compliance with them. If I have the right to prescribe the terms upon which I will convey my house to my neighbor it cannot be coercion or duress when he accepts them, and to give to this transaction the slightest color of coercion or duress it must be made to appear that the Southern States and the people of the Southern States lost no rights under the Constitution by going into the rebellion, and that immediately upon their defection they had a right to resume their high places in the government they had just vacated.

And his argument, pushed to its conclusion, would entitle them to representation at the very time they were prosecuting the rebellion, for it can not be urged with any show of reason that defeat in battle and submission to superior power has the effect to restore a constitutional right that has been lost. The rebel States were in no wise compelled to ratify the amendments. They could ratify them and be restored, or refuse to ratify them and remain in the condition in which they had placed themselves. Their situation was entirely of their own making. They had voluntarily and against the prayers of all loyal men withdrawn their Senators and Representatives from Congress, and attempted to cut loose from the government; and if we had left them for an indeterminate period to be in their bad as they had made it, they could not have justly complained. But, not asking indemnity for the past, we said to them give us security for the future and we will restore you to the full fraternity of the republic.

They gladly responded to the offer, and by overbearing majorities in every State, and with the assurances of good faith, and having accepted the terms without protest have abandoned it for other States to plead that their action was under duress and not binding upon them.

But it may be said we offered the rebel States inducements to ratify the amendments. That may be true, but inducement is not coercion or duress. Inducement is the great mainspring to human action. Texas was lured to annexation by the immense advantages to arise from union with this country, but surely there was no coercion in the case. States, as well as individuals, sometimes require inducements to the performance of duty, to the administration of justice, to the discharge of obligations imposed upon them by their own action.

discharged from custody; he would hardly do it afterward, and it was not reasonable to suppose the Southern States would offer guarantees after they had been fully restored to political power.

The act of Congress passed in 1818 contains the following provisions:

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever official notices shall have been received at the Department of State that any amendment which heretofore has been or hereafter may be proposed to the Constitution of the United States, has been adopted according to the provisions of the Constitution, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of State forthwith to cause the said amendment to be published in the said newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate, specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

This constitutes the Secretary of State a judicial officer to determine and decide upon the official evidence of the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and if he finds it has been legally and properly ratified, to make proclamation thereof in the manner prescribed. From his decision there is no appeal, and his adjudication is final. That power had to be lodged somewhere, and it has been vested in the Secretary of State.

The joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, signed by the presiding officers of the two houses, duly certified under the seal of the State in accordance with the law of the State, was filed with the Secretary. The evidence was incontrovertible; there was nothing to impeach it placed before him, and there could be nothing an appropriation bill passed by the Legislature on the same day, with the same quorum, and by the same vote, was afterward contested before the Supreme Court of the State, and held to be valid, the court decided the evidence of the validity of the act to be perfect, and that nothing could be received to impeach it for want of quorum, or by other irregularity.

As before stated, the decision of the Secretary of State was made final by the law, and no appeal can be taken from it to a Democratic convention or to the accidental majority of a subsequent Legislature. The question as to whether a constitutional amendment has been ratified is essentially political, and must be determined by the political department of the government. Like those other questions, whether a State has a republican form of government, or whether a State has been properly admitted into the Union, as in the case of West Virginia, it must be determined by Congress or by some officer appointed by a law of Congress for that purpose, and when so determined, must be adhered to by the courts and the government, for otherwise nothing can ever be settled.

The Vice President. The Senator from Indiana will please suspend; the morning hour has expired, and the unfinished business of yesterday is before the Senate.

Mr. Pratt. I move that my colleague be allowed to proceed and conclude his remarks.

The Vice President. It is proposed that the unfinished business be passed over until the Senator from Indiana concludes his remarks.

Mr. Sumner. I make no objection. The unfinished business in the telegraph cable bill.

The Vice President. It is; but it will be passed over informally if there be no objection. The chair bears no objection; and the Senator from Indiana will resume his remark.

Mr. Morton. But suppose that the Secretary of State had been notified, as he was not, that objections were made to the insufficiency of the quorum in the Legislature of Indiana when the resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment was passed, and had undertaken to do what the Supreme Court of Indiana said no court had a right to do, go behind the enrolled bill, and behind the signatures of the presiding officers, and inquire into the insufficiency of the quorum, he would have been acting on the state of facts. That the law of the State provides for the election of one hundred members of the House and fifty members to the Senate, and that the Constitution of the State provides that "two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business." The Democratic leaders assumed that it required two-thirds of all the members authorized by law to be elected to each House to constitute the quorum. That was sixty-seven in the House and thirty-four in the Senate; and in order to defeat the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, by breaking the quorum, forty members of the House and sixteen members of the Senate resigned their seats, thus reducing the membership in each body to less than two-thirds of the members authorized by law to be elected. On the other hand, the Republicans assumed that each House consisted of its actual membership; that when a member died or resigned he was no longer to be counted, and that two-thirds of that membership counted a quorum.

The Constitution of the United States provides that—"A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business."

Two-thirds of each House is required to constitute a quorum in the State Legislature, but a majority in each House will constitute a quorum in Congress, and the first question under each Constitution is, what is the "House," or how many members does it take to constitute the "House." And when that is ascertained two-thirds of that number will constitute the quorum of the Legislature, and a majority in Congress.

It has been solemnly decided that each House of Congress consists of its actual membership and not of the whole number of members authorized by law to be elected; that when a Senator or Representative dies or resigns he is no longer to be counted in determining the quorum, and that the quorum consists of a majority of the remaining members, and in this way varies from day to day, as vacancies occur by death or resignation or are filled by election or appointment.

This question was raised in Congress after the resignation of the Senators and Representatives of the Southern States at the beginning of the rebellion, and was decided in accordance with common sense and the necessity of preserving the government.

The resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment in the Indiana Legislature received fifty-six votes in the House and twenty-eight in the Senate, the same being a clear majority of all the members authorized by law to be elected to either House.

So much of the joint resolution I am considering as purports to rescind the act of the Legislature of Indiana ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment is a bare nullity, and need not be noticed but for the spirit by which it is animated. The better opinion is, that after the Legislature of a State has ratified an amendment

to the Constitution of the United States, even before it has been ratified by enough other States to secure its adoption, the act cannot be rescinded on the ground that the power of a Legislature, as conferred by the Constitution of the United States, having been once exercised on the particular amendment, has been exhausted. But that the Legislature can rescind its act of ratification after the amendment has been ratified by three-fourths of all the States and proclaimed according to law, was never asserted before, except by those who maintained the right of secession.

South Carolina held in 1860 that she could throw off her constitutional obligations and secede from the Union by simply repealing the ordinance by which she ratified the constitution in 1788, and such seems to have been the opinion of those who voted for this joint resolution. "Strip-ped of all pretenses and becoming a 'bare law,'" it asserts the naked and abhorrent doctrine of the right of secession.

It is important that the country should understand the issue tendered by the Democratic party; that it proposes to accept nothing that has been done in the way of reconstruction; that it repudiates all the terms and guarantees required of the rebel States as the condition of their restoration. Not only has it declared, through its convention, State and national, that the reconstruction acts of 1867 were unconstitutional and void, but it now asserts that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are nullities, and will be by them disregarded when they come into power.

Men of all parties, who seek repose and final settlement of the great questions growing out of the rebellion, are notified that the programme of the Democratic party is revolution and retrogression. The nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment means the robbery from the colored people of their right to vote. The nullification of the Fourteenth Amendment means the reduction of the colored people of the Southern States to the condition of slaves to the law; it means to leave the door open to the assumption of the rebel debt, paying the rebels for their slaves and for the repudiation of the national debt. All these things are provided against in that amendment, and there can be no other reason for its nullification. Why should any one desire to set it aside unless it be to accomplish the things which it forbids?

Regarding the position of the Democratic party I rely upon the expression of opinion in the Indiana resolutions and upon the vote of the Democratic members in the other end of this Capitol, at the last session, against a resolution declaring the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. On the 11th of July, 1870, the other House, by a vote of 138 yeas to 83 nays, every Democratic member present voting nay, adopted the resolution, offered by Mr. Ferris, of New York.

Resolved, That the Fourteenth and Fifteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States, and as such binding and obligatory upon the Executive, the Congress, the Judiciary, the several States and Territories, and all citizens of the United States.

I rely upon these further reasons: That the adoption of the amendments was strongly opposed by the Democratic party in Congress and out of it; that the Democratic party everywhere denied the power of Congress to require the late rebel States to ratify the amendments as a condition to their restoration; that no Democratic Convention, Legislature, or leading statesman, so far as I know, has accepted or admitted the validity of the amendment. And I may refer to the additional facts that the State of Kentucky to-day nullifies an important provision of the 14th Amendment, and also of the Civil Rights bill, by refusing to colored people the right to testify in her courts in any case, civil or criminal, to which a white person is a party. A white man may enter a colored congregation and shoot the minister in the pulpit, and if there are no white witnesses he can not be prosecuted. No wonder that the press is teeming with crimes committed upon the colored people of that State.

And the Supreme Court of California, in a recent decision, refusing to the Chinese the right to testify in cases to which white persons are parties, while not directly denying the existence of their rights, which would subject it indirectly to the contempt of that State, in a message to the Legislature, declared that the 14th Amendment was not within the scope of the power of amendment contained in the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Caserio. Will the Senator allow me, Mr. Morton, I shall be through in a moment, and then I will answer any questions.

Mr. Caserio. I rise merely to a correction as to a question of fact.

Mr. Morton. Very well.

Mr. Caserio. The Senator from Indiana probably is not aware that that message of the Governor of California was delivered while the ratification of the amendment was still pending.

Mr. Morton. I am aware that that message was in sending the amendment in to the Legislature; but that message denied the power of Congress to propose an amendment of that kind, and denied the possibility of its becoming a part of the Constitution of the United States, though ratified by ever so many States.

And the Legislature of Oregon, at its last session, formally declared the same amendment to be a nullity, and not binding upon the people of that State.

The issue thus presented is of the gravest possible character, and involves the peace and perhaps the very existence of the Nation. Amendments so vital to the safety of the nation, and to the liberty and happiness of nearly five millions of people, adopted under circumstances so solemn and so strange in the world's history, cannot be nullified but by a struggle which will shake our government to its foundations.

When we look at the reign of violence in the South; the bitter and bloody persecution of men for opinion's sake; and at the ominous cloud of nullification which makes the political horizon black, who will dare to say that the mission of the Republican party has been performed?

How to get the exact weight of a fish—Weigh him in his own scales.

APPRENTICE-pickpockets in Evansville, practice on the chief of police.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INFANTS.—The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds, are charmed as it were into quiet and sweet repose, by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for Young Men, on Social Sylls, and the propriety of getting married, with many helpful hints for those who feel unwell for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Intelligence.

NOTICE.

All legal advertising in the San Antonio Express must from this date be paid in advance...

PUBLISHER SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS. See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary...

THE CITY DIRECTORY for 1871, of the city of San Antonio, for sale at 50 cents...

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. If you want fresh garden seeds call at LEROUX and COGROVE...

WANTED. A good woman-servant, to do general housework in a family of two persons...

We invite attention to the advertisement elsewhere, of a second hand piano for sale.

CABBAGES, full grown, sell at from seventy-five cents to one dollar per head.

New styles of hats of the spring fashions are appearing on our streets.

CHARLEY NOYES has been extended a complimentary benefit at Austin.

HUNTING accoutrements will now be hung up for a season.

KELLNER'S ice cream saloon is the most popular place in town.

MINT juleps receive a due share of appreciation from drinkists.

The hacks were unusually busy yesterday. Wherefore?

No rain yet, and corn suffering for lack of moisture.

A PICTURE of loveliness—the country between our city and the Salado.

Visiting parties are the fashionable enjoyments just now.

WOOD has fallen in price, since the cessation of large demands.

DECORATION day is the thirty-first of May—Don't forget it.

FREIGHTS are down with a jump—\$1 75 to \$2 are the prices now asked.

The watering cart does good service now always in keeping the dust down.

SEWING Machines for rent by the month, at the Grover & Baker office...

HARDWORKING, skillful and deserving of public patronage, is the verdict accorded the enterprising firm of Scheetz & White.

The mild season seems to have thawed out an unusual number of beggars.

FLIES are beginning to buzz around, skimming, preparatory to a general invasion of our section.

LEWISZKY'S panorama is well worth seeing. The selection of pictures is excellent...

SUNDAY was a bright and beautiful day; serving to crowd all the churches, and render our streets towards evening, a mass of sewing humanity...

REMEMBER bids will be received up to 12 o'clock M. May 1st, for the transportation on routes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7...

SOME few farmers who tried sub-soil plowing this season, are already experiencing its benefits...

We have heard of no steps being taken to give our city an inspector of weights and measures...

We hope that the city council will prepare for the fencing in of the public square...

A weight of a fish-scales.kets in Evansville, police.

NOTICES. Irritable and restless household buds, ere into quiet and Mrs. Whitcomb's

MARRIED. on Social Pills, and other articles, fitted for matrimonial and social envelopes...

NOTICE.

At a meeting of Stockholders of the San Antonio Ice Company, held in the Ice house, March 10th, 1871...

SEWING MACHINES. Over 500,000 Now in Use.

THE IMPROVED GROVER & BAKER Family Machine.

Makes the Double Lock Stitch. The best Machine for family Use.

Sews from Lace to Leather. Executes Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Quilting...

GROVER & BAKER'S No 1 Shuttle Machine.

For Tailors, Boot Makers, Saddlers, Carriage Trimmers, and all others requiring the most effective Lock stitch Machine.

TESTIMONIALS. From Genie C. Scott's "Report of Fashions."

Residing at the fountain-head of American enterprise, and knowing the interests of the following business from many years' experience...

HEADQUARTERS IN WESTERN TEXAS. BOOK SELLER and STATIONER.

Wm. W. Gamble. Also General Dealer in Notions and Fancy Articles.

Head Quarters IN WESTERN TEXAS FOR NEWS.

GAMBLE'S NEWS DEPOT, San Antonio, Texas.

The Agricultural Stockraising and Industrial Association of Western Texas.

LETTER FROM J. M. SULLIVAN & CO. Proprietors of the Spotswood.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT Champion Banker's Safe.

Herring, Farrel & Sherman, 251 Broadway, cor. Murray st., N. Y.

FOR SALE. A good second hand Piano, in excellent repair...

FOR SALE. 897 Acres of Land, Lying on the Martinez; heavily timbered...

BELL & BROS., MANUFACTURERS

Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Plated-Ware

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Spectacles, Fine

Pocket and Table Cutlery, RAZORS, SCISSORS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

No. 11 Commerce Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

W. WESTHOFF & CO., Indianapolis, Texas.

WHOLESALE GROCERS FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

DEALERS IN HARDWARE.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE.

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Fresh Flower Seeds. Just received from James Vick...

Complete Selection of Flower Seeds, adapted to our climate...

Gold Banded Japan Lily. Dahlias, Gladiolus, Peonies, Tritomas...

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FOR SALE. A good second hand Piano, in excellent repair...

FOR SALE. 897 Acres of Land, Lying on the Martinez; heavily timbered...

REED & MATHER,

69 COMMERCE STREET. 69

Have now on hand, and will be constantly receiving the largest assortment of

FURNITURE, AND House Furnishing Goods.

Ever offered in San Antonio. Consisting in part of

Fine Walnut Bed-room Suits, Walnut Bureaus and Bed-stands.

Walnut Side-boards, What-nots, Desks, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Parlor Furniture

COTTAGE SUITS

OF Walnut and imitation Chestnut, packed in one box, ready for shipment.

ALSO, AT WHOLESALE.

CHEAP FURNITURE.

Knocked down and packed for shipment, and will be sold lower than ever

being direct from the largest MANUFACTORIES

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

Particular attention paid to all kinds of Repairing and Upholstering.

NEW STATIONERY.

Just received and on hand, a select stock of STAPLE STATIONERY

Of First Quality only.

Such as Letter Paper, Fool's Cap, Legal Cap, Flat Letter, Flat Cap, Folio Post Ruled, Double Flat cap ruled, Blank Books, Memorandums, &c. &c

Also, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Playing Cards, Barcelona Mexican Cards.

Ink of all Colors.

Copying Ink, Mucilage.

Genuine Gilt Pens.

Commercial and other Pens, Pencils, Penholders, paper weights, and a great many other articles

in the line of Stationery.

For sale at the CHEAPEST rates by F. SIMON.

At his old stand near the "Express" Office.

15-171d&wtf.

JUST RECEIVED

400 Barrels Flour, 100 " Whiskey, 500 Boxes Bitters, 300 " Rhine Wines.

Potatoes, Herrings, Pickles, Cheese, Lentils, Baney, Rice, Sago, Peas, dried and green Apples, Prunes, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Brazil Nuts, Brandy and Can Fruits, Jellies, Sardines, etc., etc.

WAGNER & RUMMEL

22-1270wtf.

RHODIUS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries

33 Commerce Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

H. GRENET,

Calls the attention

OF THE CITY & COUNTRY MERCHANTS

TO HIS Large and well-assorted Stock

OF STAPLE GROCERIES

CROCKERY

AND LIQUORS.

The finest ever found in this market, AND

Which he offers at his usual LOW PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED

AT LOW FREIGHTS, 150 Sacks Choice Rio Coffee.

250 Bbls. Flour, different grades.

50 Tierces Prime Leaf Lard.

200 Boxes Candles, 12, 14 & 16 oz.

300 Cases, Coal Oil, "Devoes."

ALSO, SEED POTATORS,

ONIONS, AND GREEN APPLES, at

H. GRENET'S. The highest price paid for

HIDES, COTTON AND PECANS.

20-1270d&wtf.

SAN ANTONIO STEAM

Cracker and Candy Factory

Schmitt & Duerler, Commerce and Market Streets.

Wholesale Manufacturers of

CRACKERS

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 Sarsaparilla waters in fountains and bottles. All kinds of Soda Water Apparatus constantly on hand

WESTERN TEXAS

Life, Fire and Marine INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Office on Yarrist Street, in the rear of Benget and Thornton's Bank.

Capital, \$200,000

DIRECTORS: Jas. T. Thornton, F. Groos, Jos. Deutz, H. Grenet, C. Groos, C. Elmendorf, C. Rhodus, S. Half, JAS. T. THORNTON, President, F. GROOS, Vice-President, E. A. FLORIAN, Secretary.

This company having complied with all the requirements of the law, is now ready to receive applications and issue FIRE and MARINE Policies on liberal terms.

15-171d&wtf.

JOHN R. SHOOK, LAWYER, NO. 9, COMMERCE STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Will practice in District and Supreme Courts (26-10-89d

ONIONS, FLOUR, Salt, Nails, Wire Brooms, Astral Oil, just received by LOUIS HUTH, D. Landreth & Son fresh Garden and flower seeds. (14-7-70)

THE DAILY EXPRESS.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Table with columns for Arrives, COLUMBUS, and Departs. Lists mail schedules for various days and locations like Victoria, Waco, El Paso, and Laredo.

Sheriffs of the Different Counties, State of Texas.

- List of sheriffs for various Texas counties: Anderson county—G D Kelley, Angelina county—B F Hill, Atascosa county—L W Peacock, Austin county—Wm Glenn, Bandera county—T C Rine, Bastrop county—Joseph Jung, Bee county—Thomas Marsden, Bell county—W J Long, Bexar county—H D Bennett, Blanco county—Thos F Odierne, Bosque county—Samuel Fossett, Bowie county—E M Johnson, Brazoria county—Edwin Kolkow, Brown county—Graham Lee, Burleson county—R F Jackson, Burnet county—B W Cates, Caldwell county—J L Lane, Calhoun county—Joseph Cahen, Cameron county—Wm Sealan, Chambers county—F M Wallis, Cherokee county—R M Reagan, Collin county—W M Bush, Colorado county—W H Smith, Comanche county—W H Cunningham, Cooke county—Isaac Hoba, Coryell county—E W Franks, Dallas county—J M Brown, Davis county—A Frazier, Denton county—W F Egan, Delta county—H Blackwell, De Witt county—Jack Helm, Ellis county—John F King, El Paso county—Jan Aronardare, Erath county—Fauldon M Ross, Falls county—B F Scoggins, Fannin county—J M M. Kee, Fayette county—R O Fairer, Fort Bend county—W M Burton, Freestone county—J B Rodgers, Galveston county—Frank Dicks, Gillespie county—Sylvester Kleck, Goliad county—Isaac Franklin, Grimes county—James F Mathew, Grayson county—J W Hunter, Gregg county—J M Gibbs, Guadalupe county—Jno E Hanbright, Hamilton county—F A Hanbright, Hardeman county—P S Wattle, Harris county—A B Hall, Harrison county—E K Taylor, Hays county—H Brown, Henderson county—Wm Days, Hidalgo county—Leon Estapa, Hill county—Erim Beauchamp, Hood county—J C Nighthow, Hopkins county—J A Weaver, Houston county—E L Dorsett, Hunt county—Cred Hill, Jack county—M McMillan, Jackson county—John Melver, Jasper county—J H Carleton, Jefferson county—E C Ogden, Johnson county—O P Arnold, Karnes county—T J Reagan, Kaufman county—B B Shaw, Kendall county—J P Stebbelack, Kerr county—J M Tedford, Lamar county—S B Bland, Lampasas county—Saddk T Denson, Lavaca county—W C Coleman, Leon county—Wm Carter, Liberty county—H H Deaver, Limestone county—Feylon Parker, Live Oak county—Patrick Pugh, Llano county—M. B. Clendennan, McLennan county—W H Morris, Marion county—J. H. Roberts, Mason county—Jno. Lemberg, Matagorda county—Conrad Prant, Medina county—Valentine Volmar, Milam county—J. T. Torney, Montgomery county—Abner Wamack, Nassau county—B. D. Oton, Navarro county—James A. Neizer, Newton county—Henry Casey, Kinross county—John McClase, Orange county—W. W. Johnson, Palo Pinto county—D. C. Brooks, Pecos county—A. B. Ross, Parker county—J. W. Hendrick, Polk county—T. F. M. Meezer, Red River county—Jno. S. Carroll, Robertson county—P. M. Hall, San Antonio county—Society Lewis, San Carlos county—Rich Timon, San Saba county—Stephen W. Ferry, Shelby county—Joel P. Wheeler, Smith county—J. W. Bigger, Starr county—Wm. S. Galesy, Tarrant county—F. B. Jones, Taylor county—Peter Davidson, Tarrant county—Fm. R. Edwards, Tarrant county—O. B. Zimpfman, Tarrant county—Thomas H. Kenley, Tarrant county—R. F. Humphroy, Tarrant county—James A. Robinson, Victoria county—C C Carson, Walker county—W. H. Stewart, Washington county—Liddell Smith, Webb county—J. M. Rodriguez, Wharton county—Isaac N. Baughman, Williamson county—Jas. L. Bray, Wilson county—N de la Zerda, Wood county—Jno. P. Williams, Zapata county—J. C. Shelley.

The following named counties are without sheriffs; as soon as they are appointed, or elected, we will add them to the above list: Archer, Taylor, Callahan, Clay, Coleman, Concho, Dawson, Dimmitt, Duval, Eastland, Edwards, Ector, Frio, Hardeman, Jones, Kimble, Kinney, Knox, La Salle, McCulloch, McMullen, Madison, Maverick, Menard, Montague, Presidio, Refugio, Runnels, Rock, Seburn, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, Van Zandt, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wise, Young and Zavalla.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps the most... For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. It is a cathartic, not a purgative... It is a cathartic, not a purgative... It is a cathartic, not a purgative...

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this... For Purifying the Blood. It is a cathartic, not a purgative... It is a cathartic, not a purgative... It is a cathartic, not a purgative...

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists everywhere. THE GREAT EUROPEAN Eureka Aluminum Gold Watch Co. HAVE APPOINTED J. F. WILLIAMS & Co., Jewelers, 561 Broadway, New York. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CITY.

PHILIP CONRAD.

MAIN STREET. NEXT TO NETTE'S DRUG STORE.

Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE.

and House Furnishing Goods, Mattress-maker and Upholsterer.

Has just received a select stock of FURNITURE.

Consisting of Bedsteads, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, etc., and a full assortment of WALL PAPER.

He also offers his services for repairing Furniture, Paper Hanging, Curtain Hanging and Carpeting.

Received a consignment of E. Turpin, New Orleans, of assorted CANDLES, for sale cheap for cash.

FOR SALE. The General and Special Laws of the Twelfth Legislature of the State of Texas, at \$2.50 each, per copy.

Attention! The undersigned having received authority to raise the strength of the San Antonio Light Artillery company to seventy-five members...

NOTICE. Mr. Louis Ritter is my authorized agent for the transaction of my business during my absence from the city.

"Get the Best." THE "BLANCHARD CHURN" In every respect the best ever offered for sale.

Now in actual use. Sold by all dealers in really first class Farm Machinery.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Porter Blanchard's Sons, Concord, New Hampshire.

DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, MOULDINGS and GLASS.

General Agent for BOOKS, PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS.

Fredericksburg, Texas. Waarmund & Stucken.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

OWNERS OF THE Fredericksburg Steam Mill.

NEW BRANDELLS, TEXAS, Commission Merchants and FACTORS.

A NEW paper to be called THE PROTECTOR is about to appear in New York.

MECHANICS WANTED! Masons, Carpenters, Painters and Laborers.

100 Bushels to the Acre. GREAT SOUTHERN SEED.

BRANDELL NEWY CATS. Hugh & Church, Proprietors, Raleigh, N.C.

CASTROVILLE WATER BILL. This bill is in full running order.

The Daily State Journal.

Devoted to the dissemination of Republican Principles.

the advocacy of improvements, commercial and financial interests of the State.

and the promotion of law and order, is published DAILY AND WEEKLY.

AT AUSTIN, TEXAS.

BY TRACY, SIEMERING & CO., At the low price of \$10.00 per annum for the Daily Edition, and \$3.00 for the Weekly.

Official Journal of 27th District. Being the Official Organ; the journals of the Legislature, when in session, will be published from the officially corrected copy of the minutes.

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THE STATE OF TEXAS. To the Sheriff of Bexar County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded that you summon by publication, in the chief town of said county, Amalie Field, a resident of the city of Carlisle, county of Cumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania, to be and appear before the District Court, to be holden weekly for despatch by the Mail Steamer, on the first Monday in June next, and here to answer the return of Peter Theodore Field, filed in said court against said Amalie Field, and alleging in substance as follows, to wit: That the said Amalie Field is the legal wife of said Peter Theodore Field by marriage, in the city of Melita, North German Confederation, on October 25th, 1868, and that she ceased said relation on the 15th day of February 1870, and committed acts of adultery on the same day, and divers days thereafter, with one William Sissonwood, and petitioned to live in adultery with said Sissonwood, without the consent or collusion of said Peter Theodore Field, petitioner, praying a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, being between himself and said Amalie Field, hereon fail not, but have you then and there this writ, with your proceedings thereon showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my hand and Seal of said Court, in the city of San Antonio, Texas, this 16th day of January, A. D. 1871.

M. SLOCUM, CH. D. C. B. C.

Came to hand February 10th, A. D. 1871, hereby order publication in the San Antonio Express, for two consecutive weeks, in the name of H. D. BONNET, Sheriff, B. C. B. C. A. D. A. D. Deputy. 16-2-71-wt.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including names and addresses like 'J. H. Ka...', 'L. Wel...', 'W. W. G...', 'F. P. S...', 'San An...', 'A. No...', 'Louis Z...', 'A. For...', 'Edmond...', 'Barney...', 'Phillip...', 'Thos S...', 'H. Green...', 'Wagon...', 'A. Biese...', 'Lonia F...', 'Barry J...', 'Norton...', 'Edmond...', 'Louis H...', 'A. Biese...', 'Barry J...', 'Mrs. S...', 'Bell &...', 'L. S.', 'F. Simon...', 'E. Pent...', 'Peay &...', 'John C...', 'Edward...', 'Bracken', 'Safford', 'Jack Co...', 'Julius W...', 'John R.', 'Dr. A. B.', 'Simon J.', 'Theo. S.', 'A. Biese...', 'D. Biese...', 'Rosenth', 'San Ant...', 'Schmidt', 'Wm Kel...', 'Saloon.', 'B. Mauer', 'El Paso', 'A. Stanch', 'Harwell', 'Western', 'Insurance', 'Agent', 'ing Associ', 'W. West', 'Moureaux', 'Wahrman', 'John V.', 'The Da...', 'Moore &...', 'Dooley &...', 'R. H. Mc...', 'James H.', 'Munn &...', 'J. F. Will', 'Evans; F...', 'Chas. H.', 'Thomas I.', 'S. R. Wei', 'I. W. Eng', 'Bachelor', 'Luther, J.', 'James V.', 'Dr. J. C.', 'Hoogh &...', 'S. C. Uph...', 'W. Roy', 'Dr. W. Y.', 'Howard.', 'Fairbank', 'McCombs', 'Grafton I.', 'Dr. Butt', 'Drew &...', 'Pinney &...', 'At the T...', 'Anger's c...', 'property', 'a man; at H...', '8-3-71dtf.'

