

The Daily Express.

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

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STANLEY WELCH, Editor.

TUESDAY MAY 30, 1871.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, August 28th, 1870.

To A. Siemering & Co.,
You are hereby notified that I have this day
appointed your paper, "The San Antonio Ex-
press," the Official Journal of the twenty-third
Judicial District.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed
my name and caused the Great Seal of
the State to be affixed, at the City
of Austin, this 23d day of August, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and seventy, and the Independence
of Texas, the thirty-fifth.
EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor.

By the Governor:
JAMES P. NEWCOMB.

REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. G. TRACY, Chairman, Houston.
Hon. J. P. NEWCOMB, Secretary, Austin.

Dist.	Names.	Dist.	Names.
1.	C. W. Winn.	19.	Richard Allen.
2.	A. T. Moore.	20.	F. Franks.
3.	W. C. Phillips.	21.	J. G. Bell.
4.	Judge Wheeler.	22.	T. H. Baker.
5.	W. H. Rawson.	23.	A. Siemering.
6.	C. T. Garland.	24.	C. G. Richards.
7.	R. Peterson.	25.	A. J. Fountain.
8.	G. H. Slaughter.	26.	A. Zoeller.
9.	J. H. Morrison.	27.	W. B. Moore.
10.	Robt. H. Taylor.	28.	W. A. Saylor.
11.	J. B. Seward.	29.	Mat. Gaines.
12.		30.	J. P. Butler.
13.		31.	P. W. Hall.
14.	S. S. Jones.	32.	Fogler.
15.	Cruse Carson.	33.	N. Patton.
16.	Gen. S. L. Brown.	34.	A. Downing, Jr.
17.	W. W. Davis.	35.	A. Hanson.
18.	G. T. Ruby.		

BLANK DEEDS, For Sale at this Office.

Decoration Day.

"The memories of years crowded into a single day," is truly expressive of the ceremonies of this day, which a Nation celebrates for a Nation's dead. The shadows of the past steal slightly and solemnly in with the morning's sun, and tell us of the wealth of remembrances that are floating upon the air, and the echoes of sorrows, long since buried, which to day, we again faintly hear, and that are summoning us to the duty of offering our tributes to the martyred spirits, whose forms rest in the sleep of death, yet whose deeds and sacrifices live in the memory of a grateful nation.

What leveler, pure tribute can a Nation and a Nation's people pay to their heroes, than upon this day, when spring is vernal upon the dawn of summer, and all nature is smiling, to gather the beautiful flowers, and tenderly lay them upon the graves of the soldier dead, offering the purest type of nature's handiwork, as sacrifice upon the altar of National affection for its dead heroes.

As the winds waft the perfume of those modest tributes to the heaven, from whence sprung their germ, is it not doubly sweet? Sweet with its own material essence, and doubly sweet, in being the tender instrument wherewith a people express the purity and sincerity of their affection, and the earnestness of their desires to treasure in their hearts, appreciation of the sacrifices of the honored dead.

A thousand fleeting memories bring back the dead to life, to-day, and they abide in our inmost hearts of hearts. They cling back to life, taken from the hidden recesses of memory, called from the aching depths of a mother's heart, a wife's affection, or a maiden's first love; they come forth from the recesses of a father's pride, or a brother's kindness. They are everywhere, and the very air is laden with mystic-breaths, that thrill all nature, and bring a chosen people near to Nature's God.

It is meet that all the reverence of our hearts were inured to this day and to its sacred memories. It is meet that we receive with due solemnity the shadows that come trooping down at memory's call; and as the day pales out, and the sun vanishes in the dim distance, every regret of the hour will have been a prayer, and every tear of sad recollection a pearl, wherewith a Nation pays tribute to the memories of slumbering heroes.

CONSIDERING the filthy condition of our streets, and the amount of energy needed to put our city in proper condition to be secured against disease and epidemics, we would gently advise our by no means ubiquitous city marshal, to devote himself a little more to the nature of his duties, and less to political jerry-mandering. We admire zeal in Republicans, but not the zeal that drifts conspirators in ones and twos into corners to assail their brother Republicans. Mr. Gregory is not so new to holding office, but what he should have learned how dangerous it is to dig pitfalls for others, as officials of his stamp, are always sure of stumbling in them themselves.

We know he feels a deep interest in Judge Gamble, but the eternal principles of Republican Justice, of honesty, integrity and of right, cannot be hid, or even pale, by the united efforts of the duo, who pocket the costs of the Recorder's court. Forewarned, forearmed.

Will not Judge Gamble be fair-minded enough to acknowledge his incapacity, by vacating the position he so ill fills, as recorder? Can he not perceive that by our exposure of his official greed, he is confronted by an element that will allow him no more to trample justice and right under foot, that he may fill his pockets?

He that does a base thing in zeal for his friend burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.—Jeremy Taylor.

The Indians at Work, and Gen. Sherman getting his head in.

A good deal of incredulity has prevailed at the East, and particularly in Washington, in regard to the reported continuous hostility and depredations of Indians in Western Texas. And it is but reasonable to suppose that Gen. Sherman, at the commencement of his present tour of inspection through the western military posts, passed largely of this incredulity.

On his arrival at Fort Concho, 230 miles north-west of San Antonio, with sixteen men and six ambulances, he found that a part of Co. B, of the 4th Cavalry, which had been ordered to Fort Richardson, had been retained to escort him on his journey, and he seemed to think the retention quite unnecessary. At Fort Griffin, 150 miles northeast of Fort Concho, it is understood, he declined the services of two companies of the 6th Cavalry, tendered him as an escort. But he has probably learned, by this time, that the commanders of these frontier posts, in offering to increase the number of his escort, were actuated as much by their knowledge of his actual danger, as they were by a desire to honor the Commanding General of the Army.

He reached Fort Richardson, about 85 miles beyond Fort Griffin, and about 100 miles south of Fort Sill, in the Indian Reservation, on the 17th. The next day, and not many miles from Fort Richardson, on the same road over which Gen. Sherman had passed, about 150 Indians attacked a corn train, destined for Fort Griffin, killed seven teamsters, captured the mules, scalped men and otherwise horribly mutilated their bodies.

It is very possible that the thirty mounted men, who accompanied Gen. Sherman from Fort Concho, prevented him and his party from falling a prey to these same blood-thirsty savages. His twelve span of fine mules, would have been a great temptation to those untutored, passionate admirers of good running stock.

The mail stations, through these uninhabitable regions, furnish these prowlers great attractions, and get infrequently a good deal of booty. Last Sunday they visited one of the abandoned posts of Fort Chadbourne, about 40 miles north of Ft. Concho, but did not succeed in accomplishing their object.—The stock there was in charge of two civilians, guarded by a corporal and three privates, from Fort Concho. I add a letter from the corporal to the Adjutant of the latter post:

"FORT CHADBOURNE, May 23.
SIR.—This mail station was visited by Indians on Sunday, the 21st inst. The first indication I had of their presence, was while down at the creek, about 700 yards from the mail station, where I was washing some clothes. I was suddenly fired upon from a bush about fifty yards distant. I caught sight of one Indian and fired, and I believe, struck him. I could hear them yelling and answering each other, some two or three hundred yards from me. My first thought was to save the mules. I got to camp not a moment too soon, as three of the mules had already broken loose from where they were picketed. We got the mules safe into the corral. Meanwhile the Indians were all around the station, concealed in the bushes, firing at random from different points. They fired several volleys into the corral, evidently endeavoring to kill the mules.—We run the mules into the stable, at the same time keeping up a pretty lively fire directed to the bushes, where the Indians were concealed. They kept well out of sight, and we could only catch a glimpse of one and two, at intervals. They remained around for about three hours, and left as suddenly as they came. There must have been at the least calculation, upwards of fifteen Indians, and I am positive, that some got killed. None of the detail were hurt. The only loss we sustained, was the loss of the clothes I was washing at the creek. Sir, we are very short of ammunition, and would like some by next stage.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
J. J. RHEINHART,
Corpl Co. B, 11th Infantry.

About the same time the above described affair was transpiring, a large body of Indians attacked the station at the Pecos river, 135 miles west of Fort Concho, drove the guard of soldiers, only ten in number, into the block-house, wounded one severely, and made off with nineteen mules. This station is about 99 miles west of the place where a long and unsuccessful attack was made a few weeks ago, on two stages parked in the middle of the plain.

The running of stages, with the United States mails, through these regions, is only a protracted and most harassing kind of warfare, in which the attacks are all from one side.

It is greatly to be hoped that Gen. Sherman, hereafter, if nobody else in Washington, will understand the true condition of Indian affairs in Western Texas. The way in which he has already become interested may be seen by the following extract, from a letter to the Post Trader at Epitacioncho, Mr. James Trauer, from an officer at Fort Richardson. The letter is dated May 30th:

"Gen. Sherman arrived here on the 17th; Company B the day following.—News came in here yesterday morning that a corn train had been attacked 20 miles this side of Delknap, seven men killed, and all the mules run off. Gen. Sherman sent out Col. McKenzie and all the cavalry at the post, including Co. B, and gave him authority to take any number of men from the two companies of the 6th Cavalry, left at Fort Griffin to escort him to Fort Sill, which two companies he would probably meet between this post and Griffin. Dispatches were also sent to Fort Griffin to have all the cavalry, and Tom-ka was started this morning and Gen. Col. McKenzie on the Wachtis river.

They have taken from this post thirty days rations, the expectation is, that the command will be absent two months. Ample authority is given Col. McK. to follow the trail into Fort Sill and to the Reservation, to which point Gen. Sherman starts this morning, expecting to go through in three days, when he will stay and look out for the Indians returning, and until he receives dispatches from the command that has left here."

While at Fort Sill, Gen. Sherman will, doubtless, enquire into the truth of the many reports touching the raiding of Indians from their reservations, into Texas, and their going back for provisions and more arms from the government, and carrying back their wounded to be attended by U. S. Surgeons, and captive white women and children to be redeemed, and their stolen stock to be sold. We shall see.

Should General Sherman's visit to these Western Posts result in his finding out the whole truth, and providing a remedy for the evils Texas is suffering from Indian hostilities, his present march will not be less celebrated in this region, than his former "March to the Sea," is in the whole country. F. C.

Editor San Antonio Express.

Now that it has been agreed upon to build four bridges, the question comes up: Which of these bridges should be first erected? In deciding this matter, "the greatest good to the greatest number" will, it is to be hoped, influence the City Council; and that, in this respect, they will study the present wants of our people.

The building interests of our city demand that the two quarries—hard and soft rock—on each side of the river, be made as advantageous to the wants of our people as possible. To do this, it is extremely necessary that a bridge be erected at the Abat crossing the place, and the only place, north of the Congress—where a regular street crosses the river. This street runs directly in front of Milan Square, on the east side of the river, taking the name of Grand Avenue. This square was laid out by Mr. Maverick, and given to the city.

A look at the new City Map, will prove to you the fact, that this bridge is of more importance to the building interests of our city, than, in fact, all of the others together, and ought to, by all means, be the first erected. ALAMO.

TELEGRAPHIC

Latest from the seat of War.

ST. DENIS, May 24.—Evening.—This has been the most terrible day for Paris. The city is burning in many places, and the destruction of a great part of the central and eastern districts seems inevitable.

The Communists still hold all the district between the Place Vendome, the Tuilleries and Belleville.

The troops are mowed down by the firing from the windows, barricades and metal-licules; but they steadily gain ground. The slaughter is awful.

VERSAILLES, May 25.—There is to-day issued a circular of information to the provinces as follows:

We are masters of Paris, except a small portion which will be occupied to-day. The Louvre is saved. The Hotel of Minister of Finance partially burned. The Tuilleries and Palaces Du Quai and Duray in which the Council of State holds session, are wholly destroyed. We have already 12,000 prisoners and shall have 20,000. Our loss is small. The army behaves admirably. Justice will soon be satisfied, and France be happy in the midst of her own misfortunes.

VERSAILLES, May 25.—The government troops have occupied forts Biazac, Reaumur and Rignault.

Two prominent leaders of the Commune have been shot.

PARIS, (outside) May 25.—Since noon a southeast wind has prevailed, which blows the flames towards the Place de la Bastille, threatening the entire city with destruction.

VERSAILLES, May 25.—Picard read a dispatch to-day announcing that Fort Montmorency, the remains of Houts, Buzeres, Patisson and the wine market, have been taken by the forces of the government.

It is rumored that the Versailles have occupied Buzeres de Chamont, from whence the insurgents have been bombarding the city with petroleum shells.

Archbishop Darbois, ten hostages and nearly fifty priests have been murdered in cold blood.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Emperor of Russia will arrive in Berlin on the 9th of June to witness the triumphal entry of the troops on the 11th of June.

ATHENS, May 25.—The Chamber of Deputies voted 40,000 votes to the widow of Mr. Lloyd, who was killed by the Macthon brigades.

LONDON, May 25.—The latest Dispatches from Paris say that Luxembourg has been blown up. The Palace Royal is still burning. Fighting continues at Hotel de Ville and at the terminus of the Northern Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senate.—The treaty was referred to-night. It is understood the vote was 50 to 13. The injunctive of secrecy have not been removed. Nothing further can be learned tonight.

Long contest over Gray, nominated Judge for Texas. It is probable he will not be confirmed.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Foster jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree with recommendation of mercy.

SANTA FE, May 25.—The whole of the SANTA APACHES in Arizona have declared war against the whites. The cause of this is the recent massacre at Camp Grant.

PARIS, (outside) May 25.—The wind has changed and the fires are observed to be slackening. The heavens are still illuminated by the flames. The debris fall at great distances. It is said that the Mazas prison is reduced to cinders.

Insurgents attempting flight in the direction of Andrevilliers and Romainville, are expelled.

PARIS, (outside) May 26.—The cannonade against the insurgent position at Belleville is vigorously resumed. The terrible fire are still raging.

The Northern Railway is reopened, but entrance to the city is still refused. The Germans permit only women and children inhabiting the burgling quarters of Paris to leave the city.

VERSAILLES, May 26.—The insurrection

is equipped in quarter Massillon of Paris, where six thousand prisoners were captured. The insurgents are still confined to Belleville and Les Chamont, from whence petroleum shells were fired all over Paris. The following leading insurgents have been shot:—Valon, Ammez, Bonet, Dubouché and Hamont. The rest of the great staff, Delobelle and Cimetiere, is not mentioned.

It is rumored that all hostages held by the insurgents are safe, but nothing particular is yet known.

The following public buildings are destroyed: Palace of Tuilleries, Ministry of Finance, Prefecture of Police, Court of Accounts, Palace of Legion of Honor, barracks on Quai de Oran, Hotel de Ville, and Mont de Piete. The following are saved: Ministry of Marine, Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Agriculture, Paulheon, Hotel de Beaus, Arts, Bank of France, Credit Foncier and others.

VERSAILLES, May 26.—McMahon has summoned the insurgents to surrender. All hereafter found armed are to be shot.

The Mazas prison is captured. The insurgents had removed hostages.

At noon to-day there was fierce fighting at Ecoule.

LONDON, May 26.—Total bullion in the Bank of England, twenty-four and a half million pounds sterling—an unprecedented amount in the annals of the bank.

LONDON, May 26.—Dispatches announce that the Rue Royal was destroyed by mines. The insurgents were driven to the cemetery, where they are surrounded, and must be captured.

A special to the News mentions a rumor that hostages in Mazas prison state that Lambert says the foreign powers have promised extradition to the members of the Commune in the event of their escape from France.

Courbet, a prominent Communist, was shot by the Versailles.

PARIS, (outside) May 26.—Evening.—The battle at Panten continues.—Insurgents are being attacked on three sides by the Government troops.

The flagration in Paris continues.

PARIS, May 26.—Collections in the Louvre are all saved except the library, in which a great many valuable books were destroyed.

The National Library and Grand Livre are safe.

Insurgents still hold Buzeres, the Place de la Bastille, Choronne, Belleville and Montmorency.

Insurgents have evacuated and blown up Fort de Ivry.

Government forces are now attacking Place Bastille.

ST. DENIS, May 26.—A large company of women are engaged in pouring petroleum into cellars and afterwards throwing in lighted fuses. Fires continue to break out in many places. A remnant of Communists attempted to cut their way towards Pantin but were closely pursued by troops who slaughtered them.

BERLIN, May 26.—Prince Bismarck has agreed to compromise upon the Alsace question by making the government of the conquered territory a dictatorship until 1872. The sanction of Reichstadt is, however to be required for the raising of loans in Alsace.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, assures the President that there is no necessity of placing the State under martial law.

Washington telegraphs to the Tribune that they are fighting in the remote part of the city. Some new fires. Americans and their property safe.

Senate.—The Senate held an executive session of five hours, it is supposed upon some declaration additional to the Washington treaty.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A smuggling operation, covering several months and involving a hundred thousand dollars, has been discovered. Some officers of ocean steamers are involved; particulars withheld.

WINNONA, MINN., May 26.—First train crossed the bridge over the Mississippi here.

VERSAILLES, May 26.—New fires are burning out continually.

The insurgents cut boxes of petroleum everywhere. Robert Burger himself fired the Tuilleries with petroleum.

The church St. Germain aux Pions is burned. The Palace of Justice is also destroyed.

Blood runs in the gutters.

The walls of the Tuilleries are still burning.

Dead Nationals are seen everywhere. Many of the hidden Nationals, when found, are brought out and shot immediately.

A few Communists are holding out and shall the city. The slaughter of the Nationals is frightful.

The Versailles, since Tuesday, are killing all prisoners.

Insurgents in the Rue Royal were set with petroleum in order to facilitate their destruction. This measure evidently intended to destroy Paris. Even the women are throwing petroleum into the houses. Six Nationals dressed as pompiers were discovered throwing petroleum instead of water on the fires.

There is no limit to the readiness that exists to kill members of the Commune and leaders of the Guards when captured.

Many other explosions have occurred. Terrible conflagrations still rage, and the only hope is a calm wind. The fire brigade expected from London has not arrived.

The Versailles are now advancing on Belleville, from whence petroleum bombs fall all over the city. The insurgents still hold four strong positions. It is known that some hostages are held by the Communists. The Government troops continue to arrest numbers of women carrying boxes of petroleum. A court martial for the trial of insurgents commences Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Washington telegraphs that, at seven o'clock Friday evening all American lives and property were safe.

Later.—The conflagration decreasing. The Versailles Railroad workshops are burned.

The insurgents have been driven from Cheronne, the Prussians detain escaping Communists.

A Carlist movement is imminent in Spain.

JEWELER'S CEMENT.—The following is a recipe for a strong cement, used by some oriental nations, for the purpose of attaching precious stones to metallic surfaces:

Take six pieces of gum mastic, the size of peas, and dissolve in the smallest possible quantity of alcohol. Soften some isinglass in water, and saturate strong brandy with it, till you have two ounces of glue; then rub in two small pieces of sal ammoniac. Mix the two preparations at a heat. Keep well stoppered. Set the bottle in hot water before using. It is sold by the Turks that this preparation will unite two metallic surfaces, even polished steel.

Somebody alludes to that "peculiarly impressive tread which nothing but a returning jury to a murder trial has."

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