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Horn, Texas.
GROCERS,
DING
ENCHANTS.

LOCK
EEL
MINISTER.
Prices not out
\$5000.00
from the same
reduces sales where
Residence, school
and property are in danger

SELL, Ready,
class St., Chicago.

THE SUN.
J. E. Editor.
Weekly Sun.

NOTES
NIFLES FOR \$50.
Copy, Let there be a
y Protection.

IN, OR A YEAR,
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the head of a
Furniture Master
the American, Importer
and Exporter.

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The Daily Express.

4. SIEKEMING & CO., Publishers.
Official Journal of the United States.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF BEXAR COUNTY AND
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO.

Official Journal of the 24th, 25th and
26th Judicial Districts.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Express is the only organ of the United States of San Antonio. It is the official organ for the 24th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Medina, Uvalde, Bandera, and Maverick; for the 25th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Bexar, Comal, Blanco, Kendall, Kerr, and Gillespie.

**BLANK DEEDS,
OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THE
"EXPRESS" OFFICE.**

CITY ANNALS.

A stranger strolling the streets of our City and wondering at the many improvements his eyes meet, and at the order prevailing everywhere, has no idea what order this city has gone through in times past. San Antonio has, for long years, been the headquarters of the desperation of Texas. Street lights were of daily occurrence, upon whomsoever citizens were merely taken notice of, made openly known that they had been in the town and where their friends "lived." Gambling halls invited their visitors at bright day light with open doors, and dancing places where the prostitute reigns supreme were the order of the night. Many a wild and lawless man committed in these days of vice, of which the public has never been informed. There was no law, and there were no officers who cared to meet the desperadoes.

This state of things went on until it became unbearable to the most peaceful citizens, until, indeed, life was not worth a straw, and property submitted to the mercy of highwaymen.

Then there was general alarm and consternation.

Before the election of Messrs. Dwyer and Jackson, the County Court was entirely republican, and the affairs of the county were carried on in a manner, that gave satisfaction to the entire community. It will be remembered, that under the administration of Gamble the county was plunged into debt, and the county warrants became comparatively valueless.

The new administration wiped out the accumulated debt, and the county treasury is now in a condition to pay dollar for dollar.

If the election of 1870 had not resulted in a democratic majority in the County Court, we would now be able to vindicate the erection of a new Court House and jail. But as soon as this economical (?) party got into their seats, they reduced to county tax in a vain attempt to fatten for popularity, and thus sacrificed the welfare of the community.

The coming election gives us the opportunity to elect a new administration, and the people have been comparatively valueless.

The new administration wiped out the accumulated debt, and quelled the rebellion with public and private plunder by virtue of their office, has never been made known. There are too many in this city still, who were indiscriminately connected with those disgraceful proceedings, and they will keep the secret.

The Antonie, before the war, was the third and most populous city of Texas.

Her prowess was unparalleled, and her citizens wealthy. What was done in those times for the improvement of the city? What became of her revenue?

If you, gentle reader, go to the Mayor's Office and inspect the books and accounts of former administrations, you will come to the conclusion that the public money has been received, and expended in the most independent manner, and that it is necessary to have it in New York during the last year, so God would prove what had become of the public treasury. Have we not in recent times seen the reports of an Administration of a single date, that of Mr. Lyman, in which the particularized funds were entirely unaccounted for as such, and the expenditures as some sum, and that there were debts of a few thousand? Not a word as to the way in which the money had been expended, and no clue as to it in the books either? In such manner the city suffered, and her citizens have never made an attempt to call to account her contumacious officers.

What wonder that scarcely any public improvements have been made, worth mentioning. Not one paved street; the ditch walls were shabby and shambly; neglected; one stone wooden bridge over the river in Commerce street, at a cost of over \$80,000 in gold, and two light wooden foot bridges that every size of the river swept away.

In rainy weather none of our streets were absolutely impassable for vehicles of any kind. Commerce street was, at its upper end, so bad, that the wagons could scarcely crawl over each other, and no attempt was made to widen the street.

What has become of all the revenues of the city for the last year? Where has the money gone? Who are the superintendents who can be pointed out to be as responsible for the wants of thousands of men and this is not true?

When the winter comes again under a white sky, why has the public not been removed from their positions of trust and honor?

We shall observe this question in our next article to this paper, when we shall reveal the dangers of the old Tammany administration, which has ruined the richest city of Texas to one of the poorest.

John Hall, who was not spared, to night.

He above, while he died among the dis-

orders front New York City, on the 1st day, had an audience with me, and a very frank and frank conversation.

All was dark and silent at the time of his departure, when the political enemies were sent to another and hideous death.

It is stated that the whole board of directors were sent to another and hideous death.

He will be arrested Monday evening or Tuesday morning.

The Duke implored the harbor and fort

The Election for Justice of the Peace.

On the 10th of January, next, an election for Justice of the Peace in the third precinct of Bexar county will take place. It is to be hoped, however, that on this occasion our republican voters will be fully alive to the importance of the question before them, and not allow the demerit to carry the election, by default, as was the case in the fall of 1870.

We are willing to concede, that at that time the republican candidates were not of that character calculated to awaken any considerable spontaneous enthusiasm, but the other hand there was only one responsible democratic candidate to choose from, Mr. Jackson, and he is the very man that has resigned. The other, Mr. Dwyer, has a good deal of money, but all this less brains. Any one who has listened to his ravings during the proceeding of the County Court, and observed his childish efforts to prevent that body, from doing any public business whatever, will be convinced of the truth of this assertion. How any sensible person could prefer this individual to any republican, that could be nominated, is to us simply incomprehensible.

The present members of the County Court, who are at the same time justices of the peace in their respective precincts, are, besides Dwyer, Chief Justice Kluck, and Justices Church and Gugger. We have this "Moore Church and Kluck," the other.

Before the election of Messrs. Dwyer and Jackson, the County Court was entirely republican, and the affairs of the county were carried on in a manner, that gave satisfaction to the entire community. It will be remembered, that under the administration of Gamble the county was plunged into debt, and the county warrants became comparatively valueless.

The new administration wiped out the accumulated debt, and quelled the rebellion with a

bold policy.

Query: Was the man, the noble "Colonel" refrigerated in his "fairy whiskies" (at polist?) a Republican?

Will Mr. Herald inform us?

Let us add another picture to the above.

Our dear old friends, a silly, puerile, harridan, who, in her old condition was her sister, her mother, her public Administration! Who does not remember the Mayor that had to come to decide the girls of the vigilance committee?

What were these old bairns, these bairns

and brats, these bairns with public and private plunder by virtue of their office, has never been made known. There are too many in this city still, who were indiscriminately connected with those disgraceful proceedings, and they will keep the secret.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ALEX. E. SWETT, Notary Public, Express office.

A MEXICAN met another Mexican over the Rio Pinto last night, and Mexican No. 1 tried to carry the person of Mexican No. 2, who fled like Joseph, but there were all like-
wise ends between the pair.

What present can be more appropriate than a black silk dress. Mr. A. Albert Wolf is selling them almost as cheap as calico.

The Rev. Mr. Zivley will hold religious services on Thursday, Nov. 30th, Thanksgiving Day, at the First Presbyterian Church, Flower street, commencing at 11 o'clock, a.m.

We are instructed by Adjutant General Devine, for the trial of military offenders, also entitled "The National Guard." We shall shortly give extracts from it, as well as our own views concerning the subject, which we consider of great importance.

This year hunting reports a great scarcity this year, which is attributed to the drought. The vegetation being very scanty the young quail were not able to conceal themselves, and have been carried off by the hawks. This is the most reasonable explanation that is given for the scarcity.

Mr. W. B. Knox was thrown from a mule at the corner of Laredo and Salinas streets about five o'clock on Monday evening, and was considerably injured. We understand, that besides numerous bruises he has two ribs broken. The cause of the disaster was a gull in the middle of the road.

The registration of voters on the question of the amendment to Morgan's proposition closed Monday evening.

The number of persons registered is 884. Except the latter part of the registration great interest was displayed by our citizens. The great majority of the voters will cast their ballots for the acceptance of the proposition, which may be looked upon as carried.

We were just about to make a note to the effect that the County Court had suspended four pipes in the public affairs, when we saw Atta, who smiled so hard that we began to fear for his health right off, and we struck it too.

The County Court have decided upon changing obituaries in the way of these. We shall get out all but the other day through the door. The jail wall for distance of eight feet across the Court House, will be raised four feet. They will all be raised at the same time.

The name of the man that killed Dobey Taylor is very difficult to ascertain. The shooting occurred near, however, toward Holstein. It seems that the two had been relatives in the settlement of which a bordering arid area. Taylor went for his shotgun and fired at Holstein, but missed him. Holstein wrested the pistol from him and shot him twice in the back.

This is the account as given by Madame Holstein, and like the name of history also is a living and cannot be relied on.

Obituaries are carefully scrutinized after the dispatches recently published in reference to the reception of the Grand Duke Alexie:

THE LIST OF TELEGRAPH.

LIVE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WASHINGTON.—All eyes watch the carriage, containing the Duke, arrived. He comes in three carriages. He had one of his sons on. On his arrival at the executive mansion, the assembly was cheerful. The Duke, Minister Catteau, Admiral Esquenazi, Gen. Gyzek and several others acknowledged the compliment. The duke had a clean shirt, but his fingers were dirty after the Russian custom.

The duke wore a smile during the entire performance. As it was rather early in the morning the President had his night dress on, so had the ladies in attendance. Mrs. Sharp's night gown had ruffles on it; she had, however, thrown a \$75.00 shawl over her shapely shoulders, the nightgown was put on in the most expensive manner, the domestic alone must have cost her a yard. It was confined in front by a row of brass buttons that excited the admiration of the duke. Miss Jones' night gown had a large lace in it.

After an interesting conversation the Duke took the President and the ladies aside.

The Grand Duke is quite tall when he stands up. He stands up when he walks. He has no limp, no stoop, no hump, no hunch. When he shows himself in public he puts on such little side whiskers. He shows his moustaches when he smiles. When the Duke and his son visited the State Department the Duke left the President and the ladies alone.

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LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Postoffice at San Antonio, November 25th, received prior to Nov. 26th, 1871:

PUBLISHED BY OFFICIAL AUTHORITY.

Adams, W. C. Lewis, Uriel.

Boly, Victor M. Louisburg, Frederick

Bond, L. D. McPherson, Mr.

Brown, George D. McRae, Adam

Brown, John M. McMillen, & Co.

Brown, Mrs. Samuel Merrill, rep. Indianapolis.

Cochran, Maria De J. Lindsey, J. D.

Dillman, Mrs. William, Mrs. De Vos

Dobie, Thomas Miller, Friedrich

Dowling, Juanita McPherson, Mr.

Dowling, Mrs. Michael, Mrs. Thompson

Gleeson, J. W. McMurtry, J. K.

Glavin, Martha H. McVane, Mrs. Thompson

Christon, Miss Elizabeth, Polk, U.S.A., Prov.

Coker, Leonard Navarro, Mrs. Green

Conrad, Mrs. Sarah A. Newell, Mrs. De Vos

Conrad, Mrs. William, Mrs. De Vos

The Daily Express

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrives. COLUMBUS. Departs.

Daily except Tuesday Daily except Sunday by 6 p.m. Waco.

Daily except Monday Daily except Sunday by 12 m.

VICTORIA. Monday, Thursday & Saturday by 6 a.m. Saturday at 6 p.m. FORT CONCHO.

Tuesday, Friday and Monday, Thursday & Saturday by 6 a.m. Friday by 6 a.m. Through mail to El Paso Monday and Thursday.

SAN ANTONIO. Wednesday and Thursday by 6 p.m. Friday by 6 a.m. COMPTON CHRISTIE.

Wednesday by 6 p.m. Thursday at 6 a.m. LAREDO.

Thursday by 6 p.m. Monday at 6 a.m.

Policy of the Administration.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of every tax provided for, economy in the disbursement of money, a prompt payment of every debt, and a strict collection of the taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit, the revenue of the country and tariff to be arranged so as to afford the greatest sum to the revenue, and to secure the most fair and just with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without unsuccessfulness any right or interest of Indians and, in the whole civil service of the country, and finally in securing a pure, untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so but without fear of intimidation or reprisals or retribution on account of his political faith, activity or color.

G. B. GRANT.
Washington, Dec. 5, 1875.

Bloomington Nursery, Illinois.

With 1,000 ACRES 1/2 GREEN-HOUSES! Largest Assortment Best Seeds. Low Prices. Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, Stock, Grafts, etc. 100 Catalogues. Bloomington, 10 cents each. Wholesale Price List, free. Send for these before buying elsewhere.

P. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill. (W. H. Brown.)

Commanders of Military Divisions and Departments, 1865.

DEPARTMENT.

Of the Missouri—Lieut General P. H. Sheridan.

Of the Pacific—Major General George H. Thomas.

Of the Atlantic—Major General George G. Meade.

Of the South—Major General L. W. Halleck.

DEPARTMENTS:

Of the Missouri—Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Fort Smith, Major General J. M. Schieffelin.

Of the Plate—Iowa, Nebraska, Utah, part of Dakota, Montana, Major General C. C. Augur.

Of Dakota—Minnesota and portions of Dakota and Montana, Major General W. S. Harbeck.

Of the California—California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, G. O. G. Geary.

Of Colorado—Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Brevet Major Gen. George Crook.

Of Alaska—Alaska Territory, Brevet Major General J. F. T. Terry.

Of the East—New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, N. Y., Delaware, Brevet Major General Irvin McDowell.

Of the Lakes—Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Brevet Major General John Pope.

Of Washington—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, Brevet Maj. Gen. W. H. Emory.

Of the South—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, R. V. M. Davis, A. H. Terry.

Of the West—Arkansas, Louisiana, Ark. Major General J. A. Mower.

Of the Cumberland—Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Brevet Major General P. St. George Cooke.

Newspaper Laws.

We would call the special attention of Postmasters and subscribers to the following:
1. If you publish a newspaper law.

2. A Postmaster who does not answer by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state that he has not taken it, takes a right to do so as do the Postmaster or responsible to the publishing for the paper.

Any person who takes a paper from the Postoffice, and returns it to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears and the postage continues to him, the subscriber is bound to pay the postage.

If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay the postage.

The law—payments upon the ground, that a man must pay for what he uses.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper, and returning it to the Postmaster, or responsible to the paper, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

POSTAGE.

Advertisers—Letters to any part of the United States \$1.00 cents per half ounce, if prepaid.

Postal letters are sent to the Last Dispatch.

Letters weighing over half an ounce, and prepaid a single rate, are forwarded to their destination, and the balance due collected on delivery.

Letters must be prepaid, Two Cents per half ounce.

Letters not called for (if prepaid) will be returned to the writer at his or her request without additional postage.

Letters not called for, not exceeding Five Cents in weight, Five Cents.

Each additional four ounces, or fraction thereof, will be prepaid for the additional postage sent from the Postoffice.

The law—payments upon the ground, that a man must pay for what he uses.

Over \$100, and not exceeding \$200, 25 cents for each letter for 100 miles, or more than 200.

Over \$200, 25 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter, and all postmasters are obliged, when required, to register a letter.

Advertisement change, cannot be had in my paper.

Stamp and cancel. Stamped envelopes are not allowed to be placed upon other letters. No article contained in glass can be sent by mail.

The revised rates of foreign postage commences January 1st, 1866, and are as follows:

England—Letters, 10 cents per half oz.

Newspapers, 10 cents each. Books 5 cents per 4 cent. Newspapers, 8 cents per 4 cent.

Books at private sale, at auction price.

Books—Letters, 10 cents per quarter.

Auction sales of Day Goods, Clothing, Hair, Hats, 10 cents. Furniture, and every description of Merchandise, promptly and cheaply. Liberal advances made to creditors.

Commissioners—Letters, 10 cents per half oz.

Newspapers—Letters, 10 cents each. Books 5 cents per 4 cent. Newspapers, 8 cents per 4 cent.

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