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San Antonio Daily Express.

VOL. VI.

DRY GOODS.

Spring 1872. Spring 1872.

GROCERIES.

WAGNER & RUMMEL,

GROCERIES.

F. GUILBEAU,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1872.

ARTICLES OF TRADE.

OF THE DAY.

The Daily Express.

A. SISKING & CO., Publishers.
JULIUS W. VAN SLEREN, Editor and Proprietor.

Official Journal of the United States.

OFFICIAL SOURCE OF BEXAR COUNTY, AND
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1872.

TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.
CHANGE OF TIME ORDERED.

A Democratic convention of the Republic party of Texas is hereby called to assemble in the city of Houston on the second Tuesday of May, 1872, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the election of President, Vice-President, Electors, and delegating Delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention for a thorough reorganization of our party, and the transaction of other business as may properly come before the body.

The basis of representation is fixed the same as for members of the Legislature, or for the members of Congress.

Friends to the objects herein expressed will please copy this.

C. W. MILLER,
Executive Committee.

J. P. HENRYSON, Secretary.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF TEXAS
COUNTRY.

After consultation with president, Republi- can, it is deemed advisable to modify the action for a county convention of the party, as proposed in yesterday's Express. Instead of sending conventions representing delegations to the county convention, it is thought preferable to hold a county convention of the Republicans at the state convention at the time and place named.

The request is, therefore, made, that a full representation of the 1200 delegates of the party in the state convention meet at the Firemen's Hall, or Market St., in this city, on Saturday the 12th instant, for the transaction of business referred to in the call to the State Republican Convention to be held in the city of Houston on the 2d Tuesday of May previous. A full delegation of each county, and that delegates may be allowed who will express the Republican voice of this country in the State Convention.

Chairman of the Executive Com-
mittee Judicial District.

Public Schools Again.

One of the most cheering signs of the times we have seen of late is the heraldic article of yesterday entitled "Public Schools." This is the first word of encouragement which any one connected with those schools has received since his hands were freed from that paper. We congratulate its editor, and its readers, upon this slight indication that light is beginning to penetrate the cracks of the theological log-huts. We regret however, to perceive that its praise is entirely bestowed upon the "active, industrious and intelligent—also gentlemanly in his bearing" Superintendent, and "some of our best teachers" who have "most no nobility" when they found private schools didn't pay, flung themselves upon the money of the State, by going into the public schools, trusting they will be "preserved harmless."

We hope they will be "preserved harmless" and from what we know of "our best teachers" there is little danger of their becoming dangerous. How they will relish the compliment of the fast-tinted friend of schools we should be pleased to know. The Superintendent, however, ought to be perfectly satisfied with the praise of himself. The Herald has, in some mysterious way, "found him out." Now that it is started on the highroad to knowledge of a desirable character, we hope it will persevere, and learn something more about the schools. Correct information, with ability and disposition to impart it, will do a great deal of good among the Herald's initiates. But the editors of that paper are in no way still. They are mourning over the delinquencies of the "available though crooked twin-edged" —and that means the Express. How they ever found out that we are, and have been ever since we were born, a "twin-edged" it is impossible to us to conjecture. But we acknowledge the soft, unpracticed. We are dimly aware of the damage, and twin-tors in the regular way! We couldn't help it at the time, and can't help it now, and we suppose, it is hardly the fair thing for anybody to twist us in public of their natural endowments, because the TWILLIE does not possess the same prepossessing. We rather like to be amiable and all the rest, but it is not always pleasant to be distasteful to positive. The Herald, however, must have been misinformed concerning our interests, for we have taken to the school under the care of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mayer assumed. Before that school was established we were the first to support, and urge upon the Superintendent through the medium of the Herald, the propriety and necessity of just such a school. When he responded to our repeated arguments and started the school we gratulated our "German friends," and complimented the wisdom and activity of the Superintendent—while the Herald was silent. Since then there has been no time, all the while, when the Herald has not openly opposed last Tuesday. Since last Tuesday we have had neither time nor opportunity to vindicate the school. We promised the Superintendent, however, the other day to accompany him any day open to him to the colored schools, and to give our reasons, as best of our ability, information concerning the good work going on there, and we take the liberty of extending an invitation to the friends of the Negro to do the same, and we give power to him to accompany us upon any day to Mr. Thompson's school, and also another public school,

and that we "write them up" just as they deserve. What do you say neighbor? You may fix the day yourself. We confess to a little surprise that, having met during the past week the colored Superintendent, and conversed with him concerning school matters quite extensivel, he did not give to us, knowing our devotion to public education, the gratifying information of the success of the school where German is taught; otherwise we should have made mention of the fact, and said to the public, "look you now everybody who has been breaking up the public schools, see how well every one of them is doing in '71 if we have been derelict in any respect in performing the duties we conscientiously one towards the promotion of public education, we regret it, and will try and make amends, and we are more than rejoiced that the Herald has joined us in the effort to make the system of public schools a success."

Day before yesterday, through the kindness of Mr. Pfeiffer, we were enabled to publish a brief telegram announcing the death of the father of telegraph, Prof. E. F. Morris—who was buried yesterday in New York, no doubt, with distinguished honors. We desired to give our respects to the widow of his life, and the energy with which he accomplished one of the greatest achievements of this age. The material for exact information was not at hand, and we have not been able to discover where, if he has been buried; but we cannot forget longer the tribute to one of our noted countrymen. We are compelled to write from memory, but too much cannot be said in the brief space we allot, and what we know of us is believed to be true. Although there had been several efforts made in Europe, therefore, to render practicable the transmission of news by means of electricity, Prof. Morse was the first to suggest a practical method. He gave a practical, hydrostatic, power source, to drive a column with such force into the ground. At Newmarket, near Minton, there is an ironstone 2000 feet deep, out of which pure salt water. One was bored 3000 ft. down for a similar distance. It was 1000 ft. lower, being 1000 feet below sea-level. The water in the deep recesses rises in temperature the further down it lies. The first level of the pipe is 1000 ft. above the surface, which shows a proportionate hydrostatic power source, to drive a column with such force into the ground. At Newmarket, near Minton, there is an ironstone 2000 feet deep, out of which pure salt water. One was bored 3000 ft. down for a similar distance. It was 1000 ft. lower, being 1000 feet below sea-level. The water in the deep recesses rises in temperature the further down it lies. The first level of the pipe is 1000 ft. above the surface, which shows a proportionate hydrostatic power source, to drive a column with such force into the ground. 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