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The Flores Street School Affair.

The public has awaited a promised report of the investigation by the school board of the "Small" matter, heretofore fruited in the Herald. We have awaited the report of the members of the board of education who conducted the examination into the charges made, but so far no report has been made.

We were invited to attend the examination into the affair, and, on account of the gravity of the charges made, did so, neglecting private, in order to perform a public duty. It is impossible to conceive any good reason why the members of the board should not make a public report. Their failure to do so indicates a lamentable want of appreciation of their duties, or a despicable lack of courage. Surely justice lies somewhere, and is due both to the public, as well as to the teacher, that some authoritative determination of the case should be made known.

It was for this purpose, no doubt, that Miss Towne remained an investigation. A serious charge had been made against her, and published to the world. Not merely the good repute of the school was endangered, but the valuable reputation of an experienced teacher. When a physician is accused of malpractice his reputation is injured if need be. So with any other profession. Is the reputation of a teacher of less worth—the services less valuable to mankind?—is the calling not the most honorable of all? It is surely; and above all, and before all is the teacher who devotes her life to teaching and training the children of others.

You would despise the man who would slander the mother of his children—you would pity the daughter and call her depraved were she to forget the homage respect and duty she owed to her parent. But next to the parent is the faithful teacher. She is, for the time being, *in loco parentis*. It is her duty to teach not only from books, but to teach good conduct, good morals, and a proper discipline. How is that taught by the parent? We need not explain, but never the parent may teach, in that manner the teacher may and ought to teach.

So much we have thought proper to say briefly concerning the position and duty of the teacher whom we have named.

Now the public are interested in knowing, and want to know, how that teacher performed her duty. For the present, at least, we deem it sufficient to assert in a general way that the investigation developed no single fact not creditable to her. It was apparent that she had exercised, under the circumstances, a remarkable control of what is usually called "temper," that she proved herself possessed of good judgment, and that she neither did or said anything deserving of censure. The statement gotten up by a prominent lawyer and which was published in the Herald, was gotten up after the manner of common law declarations in suits for trespass on the case—or rather suits for false imprisonment. The dictionary is exhausted in exaggerating the "laying on" of a hand.

We make this statement and assertion, which ought to have been made by the members of the school board, in justice to an experienced, capable and accomplished teacher—sensitive of wrong done to herself, and eager to do justice, as well as brave enough to demand justice.

A New Dispensary. The Dispensary party of Texas has passed the severe ordeal which inevitably awaited it when first organized. It has stood the test, and its course henceforth will be onward and upward. At the close of the way, any party that supported the Government was denounced as a "Yankee concern," and every effort was made to excite the bitter feelings of the Southern people against it, and, unfortunately for all concerned, those efforts were too successful. When the colored people were enlisted, they naturally and justly voted with the Republican party, the party that sustained their rights as free men; hence, the Republican party was denounced as a "nigger party," and all the odium possible was cast upon it from this source. While the State Government was under military rule, and even after the present Republican civil administration went into operation, men were justly sought for the officers who were in sympathy with the Government of the United States; hence, the Republican administration was denounced as a "government of nigger soldiers and nigger troops," and yet this was caused by the fact that the Southern people, as a rule, kept themselves aloof from all sympathy with and support of the Government.

But the day for all these things has now happily passed. Many of the best men and old soldiers of the country, after the former seemed thought, have given up their former notions, have given their support to the Government, and are now acting with the Republican party. Every class of the people of Texas is now represented in the Republican party, and the

members from each class are spreading daily. The Republican party of Texas is now the party of the people.

There is no man any longer to appoint strangers to office in preference to the old citizens of the State. We have no objection to a man because he is a stranger, or on the contrary we welcome him as warmly as we welcome thousands more. But the government of the State ought to be in the hands of the people of the State. No State can ever prosper until its settled citizenry controls the administration of its affairs, and the Republican party has no need to be dependent on strangers; it has plenty of the very best men of the old citizenship of the State within its ranks.

Besides the alienating influence of seeing strangers occupying most of the offices, many but mistakes have been made by appointing strange and unknown men to office, some of whom have turned out to be mere incompetent adventurers, and others of whom have turned out to be bad men.

All this must stop. No more strangers need be appointed to office, and we must get rid of that portion of them who are unacceptable as fast as we can. The people of Texas are not unwilling to embrace Republicanism, but they are unwilling to be ruled by irresponsible strangers, and we do not blame them. The Republican party of Texas, as it is now, is not the best men in Texas, and be thoroughly identified with the people of Texas.—B. C. Utter.

Notes from Washington.

The Japanese Great Fair at Kyoto. Admission of Foreigners.—Hotel Fares.—Insight into Japanese Domestic Life.—The Japanese Embassy in Washington.—A Japanese Student's Opinion of American Character and Society.—Christianity in Japan.—The Miako Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24th, 1872. NAVAL DESPATCHES FROM JAPAN. The Navy Department at Washington has just received from Rear Admiral Rogers a plan, in colors, of the great central city of Kyoto, where an extensive national fair is being held. Among the despatches are copies of the rules for admitting foreign visitors into Kyoto, and also hotel regulations and rules for the direction of exhibitions at the Fair. From these documents I have attempted to call, in condensed form, some interesting facts for the information of the readers of the EXPRESS, and added a few brief notes about the movement of the Japanese Embassy now in Washington.

Kyoto, or as known on our Maps, Miao, is a large and beautiful city, near the geographical center of Nippon, the largest of the group of islands composing the empire. Kyoto was the former residence of the Mikado, who for two centuries has been the spiritual rather than the temporal ruler of Japan, the latter function having been usurped by a former Teyoon, who held his court at Yedo. This has passed away within a few years, and the Mikado is now temporal as well as spiritual head. Kyoto lies nearly half way between the island sea and the Japan sea, which are at this point about eight miles apart. The island sea is described in the despatches, and by our naval officers, as a beautiful sheet of water, with picturesque shores, alternating in fertile, well cultivated small farms and fields that give so much beauty to Japanese scenery.

EXHIBITION OF FOREIGNERS. Since the expulsion of the Jesuits and the manners of the Japanese who professed and persisted in Christianity, foreigners have not entered Kyoto, except on one occasion, some forty years ago. The reader will remember upon that occasion that members of the French embassy were attacked in consequence of a misapprehension of a Japanese soldier; and that he and certain of his followers were executed in consequence.

1. Consuls of the different nations at Osaka, the great port on the inland sea, will grow a pan, over the consular seal, containing a number, the name of the bearer and his nationality. This pan is to be shown when required, and if not produced no one is permitted to proceed.

2. Foreigners are not permitted to go beyond the jurisdiction of the district of Kyoto, except to Biera lake, in the district of Oni, nor will they be permitted to encroach on private grounds.

3. Any one who wishes to exhibit his wares is required previously to obtain a permit through his consul at Osaka, and when obtained to go on a week before the fair opens, and stay as long after it has closed.

4. Guards will be in attendance on foreigners day and night, and will be distinguished by two red bands round the cuff of each sleeve, suspended by a white band. Should a foreigner be attacked, his life will be treated impudently, or have any difficulty, he will place himself under their protection, and they must assist him.

Articles on exhibition should have the owner's name and residence marked upon them, and these for sale should have the price affixed, and if not for sale it should be stated.

Inventions and machinery should have description and name attached. The committee of exhibition receives for all articles placed on exhibition, and upon the return of the receipt for the article, will be returned; when sold a small percentage will be retained to aid in covering expenses, and who articles not for sale are exhibited a small gratuity will be allowed to the owner.

Judges will be appointed to decide upon the merits of the articles exhibited. Foreigners who have passed will register their names, giving name and nationality and time when they will go to Kyoto, that hotel arrangements may be made for them.

HOTEL CHARGES AND RATES OF FARE. Hotel fares will be divided into three classes and charges as follows: First class, ten per day four nights, equal to \$15. Breakfast, coffee, milk, sugar and bread. Dinner: Fish, eggs, beefsteak, game stew, potatoes, vegetables, cakes, fruits, bread, coffee and sugar. Supper: Soup, fish, mutton chop, salad, meat loaf, vegetables, cakes, fruit, bread, coffee and sugar.

JAPANESE CUSTOMS. The Japanese wear sandals secured to the feet by thong. These sandals were taken off at the entrance of the house, just inside the door, and any never placed upon the matting either when worn or when taken off. The rooms are furnished by movable

paper partitions, or screens, that extend to the ceiling, and are very portable and convenient for making the apartment of any size required.

The wardrobe of the individual furnishes the covering, the floor itself is a very clean, whorped and planed board, and a simple mat, that can be bought for a penny, completes the arrangements for the night.

The civilization of the Japanese differs so widely from the European and our own as to make a comparison, if not impossible, at least not satisfactory.

It is here justice to the Japanese to say that in no country in Christendom is greater care taken of children, or more respect paid to the aged and the infirm, or to those who exercise authority. Infants are least common with them than with Europeans or with us.

Their youths are being educated with us and in Europe, and exhibit that great respect for order and authority which distinguishes them at home, and as well that indomitable patience, that passive energy which, with at least average ability, surmounts readily the ordinary obstacles which prove stumbling blocks to many of our race.

They are informing themselves thoroughly in all the sciences, and fully comprehend them. They understand as fully and as completely as we do that commerce or trade means and confers a reciprocal advantage without which it would cease to exist, without any law; and, indeed, no laws could be framed to support it against the presumed advantages of both parties.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special to the Express. Night Dispatches. BUFFALO, June 5.—John Ross, condemned for outraging a child, was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. The Judge regretted that he could not sentence him to death.

PITTSBURGH, June 5.—Dr. Governor Claiborne, of Massachusetts, called the Republican Convention to order, shortly after noon to-day, and after a brief speech in eulogy of the Republican party, called upon Rev. Alfred Reed, of Philadelphia, who delivered prayer.

Dr. Major Morton McMichael of Philadelphia, was elected President of the Convention. He made an address of thanks for the privilege of presiding, even for a short time, over the Convention. Paying the highest tribute to Grant, saying he was better, however, truer than any of his detractors.

John Nowling, of New Jersey; Jos. E. Hubbard, of West Virginia, and Horan Miller, of Florida, were elected Secretaries. The committee on credentials and permanent organization were appointed.

Afterwards, Thomas Settle, of North Carolina was elected President of the Convention. He made an address of thanks for the privilege of presiding, even for a short time, over the Convention. Paying the highest tribute to Grant, saying he was better, however, truer than any of his detractors.

One from South Carolina, and Henderson of Maryland, were his only contestants. Settle took the chair, offered some brief remarks and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

During the day speeches were made by Morton, Logan, Garrett, Smith, Gov. Oglesby, Jos. A. Gray, a colored delegate from Arkansas, and others, all of them in support of Grant, who it is declared will be nominated by acclamation.

There is intense excitement over the Vice Presidency, the friends of Wilson and Colfax are both working with the greatest vigor.

Interview with General Hooker. A dispatch to the New York Tribune says: "At this morning's issue of The Daily Chronicle appears a long account of an interview between General Joe Hooker and a Chronicle reporter, which attracts much attention here. General Hooker recently admitted to the reporter that he was not so confident of Grant, who it is declared will be nominated by acclamation.

Richmond, Va., June 5.—The International Typographical Union selected Montreal as the place of holding the next annual meeting.

Mr. Tracy of Chicago, spoke eloquently in regard to the action of the printers throughout the world, in rendering relief to their brethren in Chicago, after the great fire, and in their behalf returned thanks to fellow craftsmen for their generous action.

The committee on subordinate Unions, reported in favor of the resolution fixing the time of apprentices at four years, was adopted.

MATAMOROS, June 5.—General Carrillo left Mat yesterday morning, with 700 cavalry for Monterey.

Laredo, Texas, has been visited by a large force of infantry and artillery, took up line of march this morning, to support Carrillo's cavalry, and advance on Monterey.

The impression prevails here among all classes, that the revolutionary movement of the Sierra Madre is practically suppressed by the action of the Government.

WASHINGTON, N. C. June 5.—The Congressional Conservative Convention remained Waddeley by acclamation. While there were no positive resolutions passed for the Convention's nomination, Greeley and Brown were evidently permanent.

Resolutions were urged, and among them the following: Resolved, that we congratulate the country upon the favorable prospects of the utter defeat of military despotism and official corruption in the administration of the Government.

PARIS, June 5.—Marshal Vaillant died of age.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The steamer Eagle had been captured by natives of Solomon Islands, and Captain Beach, late of Massachusetts, and crew were murdered, it is confirmed.

Markets. LONDON, June 5.—Nom.—Consols 93; Bonds 90.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. To-morrow Night Grand Musical Entertainment, AT H. KARBEE'S SALOON, 7-73111.

JUST arrived at S. Smith & Son, 1202 gallery, FINEST Astral Oil; packed in perfect safety cases. (7-73111)

Nurseryman Wanted. CONSTANT employment and liberal wages will be given to a practical nurseryman, who is well versed in the art of raising and propagating plants, with an eye to the business. W. S. BRADY, Collector. (7-73111)

WANTED. A N HONEST man to watch a fruit orchard. Apply to DE M. SLOCUM. (7-73111)

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, 31 1/2th, Texas. NOTICE. IF HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell at public auction, in front of my office, at 10 P. M., on the 15th day of June, 1872, the following articles, viz: 23 bottles Kaffee's hair tonic. 23 of lotion extra. Terms cash in U. S. Currency. R. BRADY, Collector. (7-73111)

PERFUMERIE. CHINESE Planting and Ornament of Windows. Almond, Honey, Soap of all kinds, Glycerine and Fancy of our own importation. (7-73111)

TOILET and Rice powder. Soap, Ac., Ac. A Liberal discount for cash. PENNENRIDER & BERNER. (7-73111)

Genuine Cologne Water of our own importation. (7-73111)

THE first railroad in America was built in 1825, to transport Quincy granite to water in Newport river, a distance of three miles. (7-73111)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our friends from the country are preparing to market the abundant products of their farms. Frost & Bro. are supplying their customers with wagons, every day for this purpose. These gentlemen have a large supply of their splendid wagons, with many new and convenient attachments to them. They have also, on hand, a large quantity of improvements in this line, and have been of great service to the country, in introducing such wagons, constantly reducing the price, and selling them with a full guarantee.

They keep Harness, Shoes, Boots, Whips and many every article pertaining to wagons, and it looks like business to see them place a wagon in "full rig" at the command of their customers in thirty minutes. (7-73111)

LARGE TRADE SALE.

Frost & Bro., Will sell on Monday, July 1st, 1872. AT AUCTION. On a Credit of Three Months. \$10,000 WORTH ASSORTED MERCHANDISE.

COFFINS! L. WENK HAS ALWAYS on hand a large and complete stock of coffins of all sizes and qualities which he offers at low rates. Office at Mr. Krieb's lumber yard on Plaza street near the First Presbyterian Church. Capital stock, paid in a secured \$2,500.00 Surplus. 19,507.44

AGENTS: Bills receivable with approved security. \$102,000.00 Loans on Real Estate. 19,000.00 Cash in bank. \$15,472.30 Office salaries. 977.25 New York. 23,000.00 20,000.00 Office furniture. 749.17 Interest accrued company. 214.06 Money in the hands of agents. 106.00 \$21,977.44 E. A. FLETCHER, Secy.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN TEXAS LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN ANTONIO, June 4th, 1872. Notice to Stockholders. At the meeting of the Board of Directors held at the Company's office on the 2nd inst., a dividend of thirty per cent. on the paid up capital stock, was declared and ordered to be endorsed upon the stock certificates. E. A. FLETCHER, Secy.

NOTICE. A Police Court of this county, it was ordered that the time for bids to be held in for the plan of jail, be extended to Monday, July 29th, 1872. H. KLOCK, Pres. Justice. M. STACY, Secy. (7-73111)

\$2.50. FOR SALE, \$2.50. AT THE EXPRESS office, a limited number of Shares in the United Premium Land Sale, etc. Only \$2.50 a share, and \$207.50 to be won. See advertisement.

Two New Sewing Machines. FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply to LEROUX & COSGROVE. 2-573111.

W. C. A. THIELEPAPE offers his services to his friends and the public as an Architect and Engineer. 2-573111.

NOTICE. Complying with the request of several of his friends, the undersigned will, after regular school hours, give private lessons on reasonable terms. Scholars as well as grown persons may apply for particulars to H. TAMPEK, 2-573111.

LUMBER YARD.

EDWARD STEVES, Alamo Plaza. Has now a full assortment of

LUMBER, SHINGLES, Cement, PLASTER PARIS, Doors, Sash, &c., &c.

All of the best quality, and offered at the very lowest prices for CASH. (7-73111)

BRADEN HOTEL and LIVERY STABLE, MARKET STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Prompt attention to every want of all patrons of this Hotel, both for themselves and their animals, will be given. Try it! Firemen's Home. The saloon at the Hotel has been discontinued and another one opened in the basement of the Firemen's Hall, opposite side of the street, where the clubmen will be had. Billiard table and Reading room. E. BRADEN, Proprietor. (7-73111)

FOR SALE. The house and lot on Commerce street, known as the ROOSTER HEAD. (7-73111)

HARDWARE.

SIGN OF GOLDEN ANVIL, 18 Commerce Street.

NORTON & DEUTZ IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Leather, Rope and Twine, WOODENWARE, WINDOWGLASS, PAINTS AND OILS.

ARMS, POWDER, AMMUNITION.

Agents for the celebrated AVERY BLACK LAND PLOW, which, at the annual Fair of the Agricultural, Stockraising and Industrial Association, held this year, took the PREMIUM.

Agricultural Implements and TOOLS, NORTON & DEUTZ Offer to the public this season a superior assortment of Agricultural implements, amongst which will be found

HALL & SPEER'S 1, 2 & 4 horse Steel Plows, J. MOORE'S Cast Plows, single and double SHOVEL PLOWS, AVERY'S 1, 2 & 4 horse BLACK LAND PLOWS, Sattley's Celebrated GANG PLOW, Cotton Scrapers, Bull-tongue Plows, SWEEPS, Reversible Steel tooth Cultivators, Stafford's Buggy Cultivator, Gold's, Nashwitz's and Rotary HARROWS, Corn-Shellers, Grain-drills, Cotton-planters, Fan Mills, Sargo Mills, Wheat and Oryz Mills, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses, Mowing Machines, Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, &c., &c.

Stafford's Buggy Cultivator, Gold's, Nashwitz's and Rotary HARROWS, Corn-Shellers, Grain-drills, Cotton-planters, Fan Mills, Sargo Mills, Wheat and Oryz Mills, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses, Mowing Machines, Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, &c., &c.

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