

DAILY EXPRESS.
Office on Commerce Street.
TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION—
12 Months. \$6.00
ADVERTISING.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work
in English, German, French, Spanish, at the lowest
rates, and in the best style.

San Antonio Daily Express.

WEEKLY EXPRESS.
Published Every Thursday.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—
12 Months. \$6.00
2 Months. \$3.00
1 Month. \$1.50
ADVERTISEMENTS for Daily and Weekly \$1 per
cent discount.

JOB WORK.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work
in English, German, French, Spanish, at the lowest
rates, and in the best style.

VOL. VI.

JULY 13, 1872.

ONE DOLLAR.

DRY GOODS.

OLD MAN ZORK.

Inform my friends that I have opened again
at my Old Stand, on

CORNER OF COMMERCE STREET,

and sell boots and shoes.

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS,

CLOTHING

and

FANCY GOODS!

DRY GOODS,

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The Daily Express.

A. SLEEMING & CO., Publishers.
JULIUS W. VAN SLYK, Editor & Proprietor.
Official Journal of the United States
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF TEXAS COUNTY.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Ulysses S. Grant,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Henry Wilson,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

RIDDLEVILLE, Tex., July 6, '72.
Editor San Antonio Express:

In your comments on my letter of the 29th of June, you greatly misconstrue what I had thought was plainly stated.

You affect to believe that I and "a large number of good citizens" were persons who "had no friendly interest in the affairs of our local or State government." Such is by no means the case.

I say that the man who seeks the most exalted position a nation can bestow should come out boldly as the advocate of right over wrong and condemn corruption wherever it exists even if it be in his own party. And this is especially President Grant's duty because as you say his opinion when expressed as a man possesses more than ordinary weight.

Does any one doubt that President Grant is aware of the great wrongs inflicted on Texas by Davis' Administration? Certainly not. Has he acted towards Davis and Newcomer as he would expect them to do? Look at Clark to whom Gov. Davis gave a fraudulent certificate of election who was so unanimously buried from the seat he had the impudence to claim in Congress. Because he and Gov. Davis were disappointed in their illegal and corrupt schemes the President has appointed him Post Master at Galveston.

Does this look like Grant sought to advance the welfare of Texas?

Does it not look like there was an understanding between the Davis-Newcomer Ring and President Grant that they were pledged to assist each other under all circumstances?

Let this people judge.

But that is not all. Read again Mr. Greeley's "Life less contaminated in unmistakable language the mighty wrongs perpetrated upon the people of Texas and held up to public execration, the perpetrators of the same. The carpet-bagger Clark writhed under the powerful rebuke that fell from Mr. Greeley's gifted pen. And all men of like character have met with similar treatment at his hands.

Grant's approval and Greeley's disapproval of the wrongs inflicted on Texas should be well weighed in the coming election.

Mr. EXPRESS acknowledges the corn, and stand trials.

SKYDNER.—"I stand by my stand treat" by replying with "the same earnestness for truth" as ever, and not in a spirit of severity, but in an "adversate right." Careless, "is a man's duty"—when the occasion shall be appropriated.

The President of the United States is not expected to his high office to play the part of missionary, preacher, or priest; but to execute the laws passed by the Congress chosen by the people. Ours is a government of the people—that is, of a majority of them. That majority speaks—issues its orders through the Congress. The simple duty of the President is, to obey those orders—as the chosen servant of the people. He has no right to exercise his personal opinions contrary to the law. The only time he has under the law, is that which every one of us has: namely, the right to obey the law.

This is the true theory of our government—and must be the theory of every government pretending to be free.

It is the essence of free government. But our correspondent thinks that, because of his commanding influence, the President should look after the Texas State government—and if it perverted any wrong, denounces and condemns it. How many State governments are wronging the people? The President has the same right as any other man to do what he pleases.

He has been impeded upon the equal protection of the laws for all, from Gen. Lee to the humblest citizen. He has known no race, sect, color. He may well repeat now what he said at the close of the war: "What I had done has been done conscientiously, to the best of my ability, and in what I conceive to be for the best interests of my whole country."

He is now presented to the people for a second term, and in order to permanent, just and generous feeling, to secure a speedy head of all bitterness between sections, parties or races of citizens, there are unnumbered policy resolutions to re-establish him; and this is an additional reason why the South cannot afford to oppose the re-election of General Grant to the Presidency.

(continued.)
A Mild Mannered Man.

"I had the honor of being a participant

in the councils of his Administration,

and I desire to testify, for so we let lieve it will have, as is intended the effect of bringing about this result it is as gravitously predicted.

We do not believe it because our

observation teaches that men and

parties usually accord to their best interests.

That the re-election of Grant

to the Presidency, in preference to the election of Greeley, will be for the best interests of the South, is so manifestly perceived by the thinking men of this section.

Let us see how Grant has conducted himself toward the southern people: when by the terms of Lee's

surrender, the horses, officers and men were to be delivered to the U. S. authorities, Gen. Grant voluntarily permitted them to be retained in order, as he said that they might return to work their farms. This was an act of mutual generosity, and Gen. Lee expressed his high appreciation of it as such.

Late, in 1865, when Gen. Grant was sent to the South upon a tour of inspection, he treated the nation of that inspection with scrupulous justice and candor. His advice was uniformly in the interests of the people. He counseled a genuine reconciliation in the results of the war, an immediate restoration of full relations with the general Government, and a energetic effort to revive languishing industry and property. If his advice had been adopted the South would have been vastly the gainer thereby.

When Andrew Johnson would have arrested Lee, Beauregard and others and tried them for treason, Grant decided that such a course would be bread of the terms of Lee's surrender, and a violation of national honor. The necessity of the South at that hour was to have the apostate of Lee Johnson plucked the country into a cauldron of excitement, which inflicted in calculable damage upon the best interests of all sections. Johnson inspired false hopes.

When Yicklung had been wronged from Pemberton, his request that he be permitted to the houses of war, was considered.

The true General never sought, needlessly to irritate, a gallant adversary. A Confederate newspaper remarking at the time that surrendered, declared that Grant had shown himself to be as generous as Napoleon was to Wurzburg at Mantua.

No general, in this country or Europe, has ever given his victories by the exercise

of magnanimity, humanity and virtue.

And so it was when "in order to save any further effusion of blood," he demanded the surrender of Lee. Without ostentation he quietly arranged the terms of that

surrender: without pomp or circumstance

that any surrenders, declared that Grant

had shown himself to be as generous as Napoleon was to Wurzburg at Mantua. In all quarters, it is said, there was a

feeling of admiration, it is said, there

is no more interesting account than that relating to the sad story of this peaceful, but much persecuted race. In Peru and Mexico, they suffered from the tyranny of Pizarro and Cortez; in Utah and Arizona, they were driven by the fierce tribes

into mountain fastnesses and obscurity.

The canons of Southern Utah abound in

artistic picture writing. For nearly three

miles, in one of them, rudely outlined

pictures extend, representing human beings, little, big, of all shapes and of brief

extremes. There are animals, reptiles,

and queer devices, cheerfully mixed, painted

with black and red ochre. In all the

holy of Indian nations, it is said, there

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The Daily Express

Arrival and Departure of Ships.

Arrives OGDEN, Departures WAGH.
Daily except Tuesday Daily except Sunday at 6 p.m.
Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday at 6 a.m.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday at 6 a.m.
Through mail at 6 a.m. Monday at 6 a.m.
Tuesday at 6 p.m. Wednesday at 6 a.m.
Wednesday at 6 p.m. Thursday at 6 a.m.
Friday at 6 p.m. Saturday at 6 a.m.
Monday at 6 p.m. Tuesday at 6 a.m.
Tuesday at 6 p.m. Wednesday at 6 a.m.
Wednesday at 6 p.m. Thursday at 6 a.m.
Friday at 6 p.m. Saturday at 6 a.m.
Monday at 6 p.m. Tuesday at 6 a.m.
Tuesday at 6 p.m. Wednesday at 6 a.m.
Wednesday at 6 p.m. Thursday at 6 a.m.
Thursday at 6 p.m. Friday at 6 a.m.
Friday at 6 p.m. Saturday at 6 a.m.
Saturday at 6 p.m. Sunday at 6 a.m.

Policy of the Administration.
In the administration of the policy of the Administration to be a radical reformation of every law, a faithful collection of every law provided for, economy in the distribution of every sum of money, and the reduction of every tax. The administration of the taxes will be the responsibility of the country will admit the reduction of taxation and tariff to be arranged so as to afford the greatest relief to the people with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided. But, without securing the right of self-government, it is difficult to secure a fairer and happier future for the toiling masses of mankind.

In our country, a war upon corruption and baseness in office has been inaugurated in our City, whereby the government of this State has been revolutionized.

1. A Postmaster is required to give to the Postmaster General a copy of his report, and this he does, after which he does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reason for it is not being taken, and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster responsible to the Postmaster General for the paper.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another, or otherwise, has an obligation to pay for it.

3. If a postman orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears or the publisher may, without notice, send it until the paper is discontinued.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the postmaster continues to send it, the subscriber is liable to pay for it.

5. The author has demanded that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Postoffice, or refusing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

DISTRICT JUDGES OF TEXAS.

TEXAS POSTOFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

War Chancery, 1st district, Liberty, Liberty county.

H. G. Pease, 2nd district, Wimberle, Taylor county.

T. C. Moore, 3rd district, Crockett, Houston county.

M. F. Jones, 4th district, Rock, Chambers county.

J. W. H. Walker, 5th district, Conroe Post office, Walker county.

A. B. Landers, 6th district, Marshall, Harrison county.

R. D. Johnson, 7th district, Tyler, Smith county.

J. W. Cook, 8th district, Palestine, Anderson county.

W. H. Andrews, 9th district, McKinney, Collin county.

C. S. Lovelace, 10th district, Corsicana, Hunt county.

Charles Howard, 11th district, Sherman, Grayson county.

Garrison, 12th district, Navasota, Navarro county.

W. H. Moore, 13th district, Brownsville, Cameron county.

T. G. Stoddard, 14th district, Indianapolis, Indiana county.

J. L. Lovett, 15th district, Lexington, Fayette county.

Honey Stone, 16th district, Seguin, Gonzales county.

W. H. Nichols, 17th district, San Antonio, Bexar county.

J. C. Thompson, 18th district, Cleburne, Johnson county.

G. J. Gilmer, 19th district, Ft. Worth, Tarrant county.

J. N. Evans, 20th district, Brown, Kaufman county.

J. P. Richardson, 21st district, Austin, Travis county.

J. M. Oxley, 22nd district, Caldwell, Burleson county.

J. H. Chapman, 23rd district, Breckenridge, Washington county.

J. H. Sennett, 24th district, Newellville, Fayette county.

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