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We are prepared to do all kinds
of printing in the best style.

VOL. VI
NO. 270

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1872.

NO. 270

LOUIS BERNARD.
ALL who desire the CHEAPEST and
BEST DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
TRIMMINGS,
HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FURNISHING GOODS,
&c., &c.

L. BERNARD,
SOME BUILDING,
90 Commerce Street,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Give us a call, we take pleasure in showing
our goods. (1-10-72&wly)

P. CONRAD & CO.
Opposite the National Bank,
FURNITURE,
PARLOR AND
BED ROOM

F. GROOM & CO.
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Commerce Street,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

C. H. BARNES & CO.
Groceries,
CROCKERY
&c., &c.
PAUL MARTIN'S OLD STAND
Flores Street, San Antonio.

W. LEIGHTON
Wholesale Dealers in
Staple and Fancy Groceries
33 Commerce Street,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

GROCERIES.
NORTH-EAST CORNER
PRESIDIO
LAREDO STREETS.

**GROCER
AND
IMPORTER
OF
FRENCH WINES**

LIQUORS
BEST QUALITIES OF
FRENCH COGNAC
11-12-00d

FOR SALE.
The house and lot on Commerce street,
known as the KLOPPER HOTEL.
Apply to
F. GUILBEAU.

TH. SCHLENNING,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Glassware, Porcelain Wares,
&c., &c.

DR. E. BENNETT,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—Clavin's Drug store,
Hours—7 to 10 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M.,
Residence—Menger Hotel, (11-7-72)

DR. A. ANSELL,
Physician, Surgeon & Apothecary,
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M.
DOLOROSA STREET,
San Antonio, Texas, (11-7-72)

BELL & BRO'S.,
MANUFACTURERS
AND DEALERS IN
Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Plated-Ware
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Spectacles, Fine
Pocket and Table Cutlery,
RAZORS, SCISSORS,
FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
No. 11 Commerce Street,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
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**AUCTION
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE**
BY
L. WOLFSON,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

LUMBER!
NOW is your time to build yourselves
Houses. From and after this date
we will sell first-class Florida Pine at 20
per cent
MAVERICK & KROEGER.

MAVERICK & KROEGER,
AGENTS OF
**Bagdad Sash
FACTORY,**
BAGDAD, FLORIDA.

Price List.

SIZE	SASH	SASH	BLINDS
6-10	\$1 15	\$2 75	\$2 75
10x12	1 30	3 75	3 75
10x14	1 50	4 50	4 50
10x16	1 75	5 25	5 25
12x16	2 00	6 00	6 00
12x18	2 25	6 75	6 75

DOORS—1 1/2 INCH THICK. PRICE.

2-6x6 (common)	\$4 00
2-6x6 (best class)	5 00
2-6x8	5 50
2-10x10	5 75
2-10x12	6 00
2-10x14	6 25
2-10x16	6 50
2-10x18	6 75
2-12x12	7 00
2-12x14	7 25
2-12x16	7 50
2-12x18	7 75

Sash Doors.

2-10x10	\$7 00
2-10x12	7 50
2-10x14	8 00
2-10x16	8 50
2-10x18	9 00

Blind Doors.

2-10x10	\$7 00
2-10x12	7 50
2-10x14	8 00
2-10x16	8 50
2-10x18	9 00

Turned Fencing.

4 feet high, 4 inch thick, 2 1/2 inch wide	\$1 15
5 feet high, 4 inch thick, 2 1/2 inch wide	1 25
6 feet high, 4 inch thick, 2 1/2 inch wide	1 35
7 feet high, 4 inch thick, 2 1/2 inch wide	1 45
8 feet high, 4 inch thick, 2 1/2 inch wide	1 55
9 feet high, 4 inch thick, 2 1/2 inch wide	2 05
10 feet high, 4 inch thick, 2 1/2 inch wide	2 15
11 feet high, 4 inch thick, 2 1/2 inch wide	2 25
12 feet high, 4 inch thick, 2 1/2 inch wide	2 35

MAVERICK & KROEGER,
LUMBER

MAVERICK & KROEGER,
LUMBER

[From the New York Evening Post.]
The Proposed Mexican Railway.
The Mexican journals are much occupied with the railway schemes now before the Mexican Congress for their consideration and decision. General Rosecrans presented one project and M. E. L. Plumb another. The Mexican journals, as we perceive on looking them over, take different sides in regard to them, some arguing in favor of the scheme of General Rosecrans, and others recommending that of Mr. Plumb. That the welfare of the Mexican Republic is essentially interested in opening means of communication between its capital and the Pacific on one side and the United States on the other, is, we are confident, the judgment of intelligent Mexicans. For our own part, we are convinced that the true remedy for many of the evils and embarrassments of its present condition is the construction of railways through its territory. We have before us a report of Senator Balcarcel, the Mexican Minister of the Department of Fomento—who answers to our Secretary of the Interior. This report was sent to the Mexican Congress along with Mr. Plumb's scheme of an international railway. The route proposed by Mr. Plumb passes from the city of Mexico to the city of Lagos, about half way between the capital and the Pacific Ocean. There one branch of it proceeds directly to the Pacific westward, and another northward to the Rio Bravo, on the frontier of the United States, where it is to meet another railway coming from the North. This railway, observes Senator Balcarcel, is "one of the most gigantic public works ever planned in Mexico, and worthy by its transcendent importance to engage the attention of the Mexican Congress." To understand what follows in the report, it should be kept in mind that a railway is nearly constructed from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz on the Atlantic coast, and will be open at the beginning of the approaching year. The Minister then says: "To continue the railway from the City of Mexico, as is proposed, into the States of our interior, so that passing through Lagos, it may terminate at a point on the Pacific, and to construct also a track from Lagos to a point on the Rio Bravo, is to open the fountains of prosperity to our republic." He then enlarges on the advantageous position of Mexico, placed, as it is, between the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Pacific on the west, inviting the commerce, both of Europe and Asia, the intercourse between which will pass across his territory by a cheap and rapid transit, and furnish a market for her productions, and stimulate her agriculture, her commerce, her industry and the working of her mines to a degree of which it is now hard to conceive. As to that branch of the railway which is to connect the City of Mexico with the United States, he remarks that by uniting the frontier States of Mexico with those of the center; it will furnish the principal, perhaps the only means of peopling the desert regions in the northern part of the Republic, besides admitting the frontier Mexican States to a share in the benefits of railway communication, of which the Central States are beginning to enjoy the advantage. "These," he adds, "will initiate the regeneration of those regions which count among their rich productions the cotton plant and the wine, the fruits of which, without doubt, will form most important branches of our domestic and foreign commerce. But the railway to the Rio Bravo, connecting itself with the iron tracks of the United States, promises large advantages in future, since the configuration of the region through which it will pass favors the idea that it may serve as a means of communication between the Eastern States of the American Union and those of the Western coast."

A new thriving business has, for some time been in progress in San Francisco, and has just come to the knowledge of the public. Some time since a reward of eight dollars was offered for every body recovered from the bay, that locality being the favorite drowning place for the blue inhabitants of the Golden City. A great competition among the corpse-bunters at once arose, and in the course of a week or so the supply was exhausted and the bay cleared. All at once it started up again, but two or three fortunate individuals seemed to hold a monopoly of the findings, and were the recipients of many congratulations from the more liberal minded people, who always like to see others well. Certain jealous fellows, who could not see how people could get drowned so regularly and be always found by the same parties, set themselves to watch, the result being the discovery of the fact that the parties who found the bodies did so before the breath was out of them. In other words, the drowned men first, and then recovered them, which everybody will agree, was taking a good deal of pains for eight dollars. We trust that public opinion in San Francisco will sufficiently

strong to induce them to seek some other employment, which if not so directly lucrative, will give them a steadier return of profit and their fellow-citizens a surer lease of life.

CEMENT FOR LEATHER.—A good material for cementing leather is made of ten parts sulphide of carbon, one part oil and turpentine, with enough gutta percha to make a thick, flowing liquid. Leather filled with grease cannot be cemented as it should be, and where two parts to be united contain oil, trim them well, fold a cloth over them, and apply a hot iron for a short time, then apply the cement to both parts, and press together until entirely dry.

SAXONY is not the healthiest country imaginable for journalists. Eight of them are now in prison for saying things unpleasant to the government. They are Kwasiński, editor of the *Burger und Bauernfreund*; Otto Walster, editor of the *Volksbote*; Vahlteich, editor of the *Freie Presse*; Most, editor of the same journal; Heppner, Muth, Rebel and Liebnicht, editors of the *Volksbote*, Rebel and Liebnicht were late members of the German Parliament, and opposed to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

A. PANCOAST & SON,
MILITARY AND
Citizen Tailors,
Opposite A. S. Co. Commerce Street,
San Antonio, Texas.
KEEP always on hand the best quality of English, French and Scotch goods. Fine Military Cloths, Trimmings, &c., &c.
The Grotto Saloon,
CORNER of Main and Boland streets, has been entirely refitted and renovated, and is now the most attractive SALOON in THIS CITY. None but the best of Wines, Liquors and Beer are kept on hand. All the best brands of Cigars, foreign and domestic, as well as smoking tobacco, always on hand. E. H. GROTTO, Proprietor, 14-7-72d.

BAR-ROOM.
GEO. HOBNER resides in the Grotto Saloon, and keeps up a first class
Bar-Room.
At the old stand, Commerce street, where the latest drinks, gotten up in the best style, are obtainable at all times. 14-7-72d.

MISCELLANEOUS.
JOHN R. SHOOK,
LAWYER,
NO. 9, COMMERCE STREET,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Will practice in District and Supreme Courts. (3-10-69)

W. A. BENNETT. J. T. THORNTON.
BENNETT & THORNTON,
Bankers, Dealers in Exchange
and Government Securities.
Will pay particular attention to the collection of Claims at all accessible points in Texas. 1-1-71d.

E. D. L. WICKES,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
San Antonio, Texas.
1-7-72d.

JAKE MARSHAL,
(FORMERLY SCHMITT & DUELLER.)
**SAN ANTONIO STEAM
Cracker and Candy Factory**
Commerce and Market Streets,
Wholesale Manufacturers of
CRACKERS

Candies,
Of pure loaf sugar, in boxes of 10, 25, and pounds.
CONFECTIONERIES.
WEDDING AND BALL CAKES. Made order. Soda, Mineral and sparkling waters in fountains and bottles. All kinds of Soda Water Apparatus constantly on hand.
All orders received in the above described articles, will be promptly attended to at the most possible low market rates, and our articles are guaranteed pure and fresh. (13-7-71d)

F. KALTEYER,
Druggist, Apothecary & Chemist,
PRESIDIO STREET,
(North side of Military Plaza.)
HAS constantly on hand a good supply of
FIRST CLASS DRUGS,
Pharmaceutical and technical preparations for medical and technical purposes; also,
**PATENT MEDICINES,
Dry Paints and Colors.**
A large assortment of
Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.
SPONGES.
Surgical appliances, Trusses, supporters, &c. Syringes of Rubber, Metal and Glass. Corks for vials, bottles, Demijohns and Jars. Scales, Spatulas, &c., for dispensing. Crochets, Glass and Rubber tubing; Hydrometer's for spirits, (U. S. C. House.) do do Acids, Alkali, &c.
In connection with the Drug Store he has a Chemical Laboratory in charge of GEORGE H. KALTEYER, whose chemical analyses and assays of minerals, one-mineral waters, &c., are made with the greatest accuracy.
N. B.—Prescriptions carefully put up. 11-9-72d1w3m.

PSYCHOLOGIC Fascination or Soul charming, and passes by Herbert H. Hall, M. D. How to use this power (which all possess) at will. Divination, Spiritism, clairvoyance, Demography, and a thousand other wonders. Price by mail \$1.25 in cloth; paper covers 75c. Copy free to agents only. 1000 monthly easily made. Address T. W. EVANS, Pub. 418 5th Street Philadelphia, Pa. 11-9-72d1w3m.

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The Daily Express.

A. SIKKING & CO. Publishers. JAMES W. VAN DYKE, Editor & Proprietor. Social Journal of the United States. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF BEXAR COUNTY. TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1872.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of our Government.

In the Express of Sunday last, we had occasion to make brief mention of a case involving the fundamental principles of republican government. Want of time and space prevented indulgence in argument. The occasion was ample for both argument and criticism. We now renew the subject, and without any effort towards a technical legal argument, appeal to the unbiased reason of our readers.

The facts are, that a citizen of the State, believing himself entitled to vote under the laws of the land, applied to the registrar of this county to be registered, and was refused. Appealing to the board of revision and appeal, he was there likewise refused. He then made application to the District Court, by petition under oath for a mandamus to compel the board of appeals to register him. Upon a hearing the mandamus was granted by the District Judge of this State Judicial District, directing the board to register the applicant. A majority of the board refused to obey the mandate, defying the authority; but this majority appeared in open court, and in the most flagrant and indecent manner—both being attorneys of the court—by subsisting testimony, laughter and a constrained semblance of bearing unusual to any officers of a court of justice, but excusable perhaps from lack of experience and want of good legal breeding, they set at defiance the order of the court, and after receiving a proper rebuke from the court, swaggered from its presence seemingly with tail feathers aloft. The Judge acted coolly and wisely in refusing to make immediate martyrs of these youths, because it would have interfered with, and perhaps put a stop to the election in this county. It is believed by some that this was part of a preconceived programme, and that the registration judges were disappointed in the result.

The District Judge declared the notable young men in contempt, but reserved sentence until last Saturday. It has transpired, and is indisputable, that the youths in question were acting under advice from the Executive Department at Austin. Indeed, they flourished an executive telegram in the face of the court on the occasion alluded to. On Saturday last when these cases were called in order, neither of the defendants were present; and the Judge, of his own motion, continued them another week, with the remark in substance, that while he had no desire to punish the young men, he understood the instructions, and he wished the question taken up so that it might be decided by the Supreme Court of the State. It was fortunate that the Judge of this District did not know, at the time, that he was surrounded by a large squad of State Policemen, whose chief had orders to arrest the Judge in case he should attempt to punish the contemptable judges of election; otherwise affairs might have taken a different course, and perhaps a serious collision ensued. So much for the facts. Now, the board of registration, and the State Executive justify their action under both the State and United States laws. Admit their construction of these laws, and admit the board of registration and appeals are, under these laws, for the time being, superior to any judge of court of original jurisdiction? Where is the remedy for the citizen who shall be wilfully deprived of his rights by them? If John Smith can be refused a registration, in spite of all his evidences of right, then any one hundred, any five hundred, any five thousand, may be arbitrarily refused the right to register. To what power shall there be appeal? Under our Constitution every citizen has a right to apply to the court of original jurisdiction for protection against wrong, and the enforcement of his right. No other court possesses this jurisdiction—certainly not that of the Justice of the Peace, neither the Supreme Court. Un-

less, then, the citizen has his remedy in the District Court, he has no remedy, and is entirely at the mercy of whom? Temporary officers appointed by the Executive, not liable to impeachment, and, as in the present case, wholly incapable of responding in pecuniary damages. But even if this feature of the case were not so wretched as here depicted, pray where do we find that nice distinction in the exercise of the different functions of our government which our constitution is so careful to lay down; if the Governor of the State can, for the time being, take control of all the departments of government—construct the constitution and the laws to suit himself, nullify the action of the courts, and enforce his own construction by an armed police force? Any such assumption of power by the national executive, with attempt to enforce it, would precipitate a revolution in twenty-four hours within the shadow of the Bank Hill monument, or of the older Independence Hall of Philadelphia. It is not impossible that the heroes of the Alamo may also be awakened from their long repose. Technically, the Governor of this State may find authority for his action in the laws passed by the last Legislature of this State; it requires a most violent and forced construction of the laws of the United States to find for him, or his emissaries, any such authority as that which he assumes. It was never contemplated that he should both execute and construe the laws not only of the State but of the Congress of the United States; and should he persist in the effort to do so, he and some of his advisers may discover, at some melancholy period of official life, that they had undertaken a task as ungrateful as that which was imposed upon poor Sancho Panza when he was made the Governor of the fictitious island of Barataria. There may be thanks should there occur ample provisos suitable for consolation under such trying circumstances.

As to the redoubtable members of the board of revision and appeals the bid for distinguished notoriety is somewhat premature as well as soft. The hen may be coo, but the chickens are not hatched.

Notes from Washington.

The election returns—Grant has thirty and Greeley seven States—The Boston fire—Semi official Report—President Grant and the Civil Service—The Boston Banks—Senator Sumner—Steam on street Railways—Spain and the United States—The Pennsylvania Iron Furnaces.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16th, 1872.

CORRECTED ELECTION RETURNS.

The corrected returns of the Presidential election give Greeley seven States, namely, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas, with an aggregate of 74 electoral votes. Grant carried the other thirty States, with 292 votes, being 28 more than he received at his first election, the difference being more than Greeley's entire vote. The full electoral vote is 362, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress. And while writing, the singular circumstance presented itself to me that Greeley's vote (74), corresponded exactly with the number of Senators, and Grant's (292), with the number of Representatives in the House.

THE BOSTON FIRE—CORRECTED ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES.

The Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the United States Statistical Bureau, who has just returned from the International Congress in Prussia, received last evening a report of the losses by the great conflagration, from which I am permitted to make some quotations. The losses are now estimated by the Chairman of the City Board of Assessors, at \$25,000,000, including buildings and all other property. This is much less than was estimated. The area burned over is between 59 and 63 acres. This is regarded as accurate.

Sumner, Franklin, Mill, Purchase, Hawley, Aitch and High streets are swept clean, except the buildings on the corner of Washington and Milk and Washington and Sumner streets. In addition to these are the greater portions of Water, Devonshire, Congress, Federal, Kilby and a few other streets. And yet notwithstanding all that has occurred, there is a general feeling of hopefulness. Very few buildings have been destroyed; consequently those rendered homeless were provided for elsewhere without difficulty.

Already, while the fire continues to burn among the ruins, and the firemen are endeavoring to extinguish those that are on the outskirts of the burnt districts, hundreds of laborers are engaged in pulling down ruined walls and obstructions that were left standing, and in clearing away the rubbish so as to commence building. This will give employment to many who otherwise might find difficulty in supporting themselves and families during the winter. Most of those who were burnt out are preparing to resume business immediately. If the wholesale clothing dealers can find room to do so, the girls and women liter-

to employed by them will be kept from the suffering and want which threatens them if they are forced to remain in idleness. These latter comprise the larger portion of those who are likely to suffer for want of the necessities of life by reason of this calamity.

THE CROOKED STREETS TO BE MADE STRAIGHT.

A great deal, says Mr. Young's correspondent, has been said about the crooked streets of Boston. The City government has decided, if the State Legislature will give the necessary authority, as it undoubtedly will, to lay out the burnt district anew with wide and straight streets, before it is rebuilt. This will be a very great improvement; and in less than two years time, it is anticipated that this portion of the city will be far more valuable than it was previous to the fire. Then it will be one of the finest appearing and richest localities, and it is intended that it shall not lose this reputation in the future.

As indications of the nerve and spirit manifested in Boston, under the burthen of this terrible calamity, the report to Mr. Young states in conclusion that "heavy as are the losses, and numerous as are the hindrances to business, yet we all feel very thankful that matters are no worse. Crooked streets; and many speak, as if, on the whole, it was likely to prove on the long run a positive benefit. Thus far there has been no panic in business circles, and those merchants who have suffered by the fire will probably be accommodated fully and freely by the banks and others."

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The opposition papers, since the election, have been industriously circulating a story that the civil service system had been originated to aid in the reelection of President Grant, and that this object has been attained, the system will be abandoned altogether. The best refutation of this report is contained in President Grant's reply to a delegation who called upon him yesterday, to urge the appointment of Gen. Truman to the position of postmaster of Philadelphia. It consisted of General Cassius, Governor Fairbank, Mayor Stokely, District Attorney W. B. May, Sheriff Leach, United States Marshal Kern, Hon. Charles O'Connell, Colonel Hill, Colonel M. Michael, Assistant Attorney General Chas. Collins, General Bingham, the present postmaster, legislative members of the House of Representatives. The delegation was introduced by Secretary Johnson, on behalf of the delegation Mayor Stokely and they had come in the interest of Mr. Truman, and that he appointed to the position of General Bingham would be eminently satisfactory to the many friends of the President in the City of Philadelphia. A great victory had been won in Pennsylvania by the efforts of the party, and he hoped that the organization so thoroughly made would be continued.

To this end he thought the appointment of Mr. Truman would contribute largely. He was aware that the President had already expressed a desire to apply the rules and regulations of the civil service commission in all future appointments; but he thought that in this case, and inasmuch as Mr. Truman's appointment would be of so much advantage to the party in Philadelphia, the civil service rules and regulations should be set aside.

In reply the President said that it was his wish and desire to carry out civil service reform, and in this case he felt disposed to do it. He had examined and would again examine the papers filed, and give them due consideration. If he should make the appointment under the rules Mr. Chas. W. Fairbank, who was next in position to General Bingham, would succeed him. If he went outside of the rules, Mr. Truman would be appointed. He did not wish them to understand that he was pledged to promote anybody, merely because in the line of promotion, but when there was a deserving and well-qualified person in public life he should certainly promote him; but if not a proper person he would not adhere to the civil service rules.

THE BOSTON BANKS.

Mr. Knapp, Controller of the Currency was sent on to Boston by Secretary Boutwell, immediately after the fire, to ascertain the condition of the National Banks in that city. He returned to Washington yesterday, and reported the losses by the fire at \$1,500,000. The losses are \$7,000,000, and the surplus \$2,000,000. He says the financial prospects, in view of these facts, are cheerful, and business is fast resuming its usual channels.

CHARLES SUMNER.

The Hon. Charles Sumner is now on his return to the United States. A report was received here to-day, from Paris, that his health is still very much impaired, but that he is still very much improved, and that he has been to the sea, and that he is now in the city. He is expected to return to Washington in a few days.

STEAM CARS ON STREET RAILWAYS.

In New York City a very successful trial was made on Wednesday evening of a new steam car on the Bowler street street railway—the line having the steepest curves and the steepest grades in the city. The car carried twenty-five miles an hour on a smooth, straight track. It has the appearance of an ordinary street car and is the same size. The machinery occupies the front platform, and is entirely invisible from the interior. It is provided with a compound engine of five horse power, which may be increased to twenty without any complicated machinery. The cylinders are under the front platform, and are in direct communication with the rear axle. A small box on the platform will contain fuel for half a day, the consumption being at the rate of four pounds of coal per mile. The water tank is beneath the rear platform, and the water is heated in the tank by exhausted steam. The car is heated by steam pipes under the seats. The boiler is separated from the interior by a non-conducting partition. The car was started with 50 persons in it. At the top of the street grade in the city the car was stopped, reversed, and backed down the hill, stopped at the middle of the grade and started up again. It was stopped within half the length of itself with boiler, or within 20 feet without them. An engineer and conductor only are necessary, on a car.

The three great requirements of a steam car were successfully met, namely, to turn sharp curves, ascend grades, and be managed as easily as a team of horses. There is nothing about it so frightful horses. It is claimed that the experiment was successful in every respect.

PARDONED BY THE KING OF SPAIN.

Dispatches recently received from Gen. Siskies, the Minister of the United States at Madrid, report the pardon by the King of Julius Kraywasyraki, (sometimes written Kryka,) who was undergoing a sentence of ten years imprisonment in Cuba for his participation in the Ryan expedition from Colon to Punta Boca, in the early part of the year 1871. Kryka, who is a Pole by birth, rendered distinguished service as an officer in the volunteer army of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and was naturalized as a citizen of the United States. For his participation in the expedition against Cuba he was at first sentenced to death; the sentence, on the intercession of Mr. Fish, was commuted to ten years imprisonment, and this act of clemency has been completed by a full pardon accorded by the king.

THE PENNSYLVANIA IRON FURNACES.

The manufacture of iron has increased at an unprecedented rate in the United States during the last two years. Statistics show, according to a writer in the New York Times, Nov. 13, that "At the present time, there is being made in Pennsylvania more iron than is produced by all the combined furnaces of England, and the southern of Europe. Northern New York, Michigan, and Missouri, and other States, are also turning out largely increased quantities of iron at the present time."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!

IMMEDIATELY, a good and experienced printer, to go a short distance into the country. Must be energetic, trustworthy, industrious and persons desiring it, will be recommended. Such an one can earn a good price by applying at this office. Situation permanent. (26-11-7244)

VACCINATION!!

FROM 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M., I will be at my office at No. 113 1/2 street, and vaccinate all persons desiring it, using the true non-humanized cow pus virus, just received. DR. PETERSEN, 26-11-7244.

STOVES! STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED, 150 Cooking and Heating stoves, of every description. For sale cheap at GEORGE WHITE'S, Sign of Red Coffee Pot, Commercial Street, Opposite F. Green & Co. (25-11-7243)

Strings! Strings!!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM NAPLES, a large and fresh supply of All kinds of strings. PENTENRIEDER & CO.

CHINA-PANCY GOODS and Toys.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY and at very low prices by PENTENRIEDER & CO.

STATIONERY AND PLAYING CARDS.

A LARGE and well selected assortment just arrived at PENTENRIEDER & CO. 24-12-2946.

FRENCH PEARS and Prunes.

Oranges, Apples, Dutch Citrus, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts and Brazil Nuts, Herring, Mackerel, Sardines, Caviar, Cream and Swiss Cheese, Ham, Trout, Potatoes, Onions, Peas, Beans, Lentils, Barley, Rye, Flour in stagers.

CANED GOODS.

Five Apples, Peaches, Pears, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Green Peas, Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon, Dev. Ham, Sardines, Borden's Milk, Soda, Sugar, Butter and Cream Crackers, English Biscuits and Ginger Nuts, Syrup, Molasses, Lemon Sugar, Brandy Peaches and Cherries, Hline, California and French Wines, Brown and English Ale, Seltzer Water.

PINE LIQUORS.

We have a full assortment of Havana and Tom-tom Cigars, comprising all grades from common to the finest. For sale by WAGNER & RUMMEL.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

200 BAGS, fully fair, Rado's Choice. In store and for sale by H. GRENET, 26-11-7246.

Just Received,

20 BARRELS GREEN APPLES, Ontario and Galia. For sale by H. GRENET, 26-11-7246.

FLOUR.

100 BARRELS TEXAS CHOICE, 500 do Office Family, 200 do Family celebrated. New wheat. For sale and for sale by H. GRENET, 26-11-7246.

Bargains! Bargains!

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. No competition even by those selling out. Call and convince yourselves at L. BERNARDS, 69 Commerce Street, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Trimmings, &c., &c.

FROST & BRO.

LOOK THE PREMIUM on their matches. One Wagner, at our late Fair. 15-10-7247.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The firm of Hall & Levy has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities of the firm will be settled by M. & S. Hall, & those included in the firm will please make settlement with M. & S. Hall. M. HALL, S. HALL, A. LEVY, San Antonio, Nov. 1, 1872. Referring to the above we beg to announce that we will continue the business of the old firm under the style of H. Hall & Brother, and accept the patronage of our friends. M. HALL, S. HALL, A. LEVY, 3-11-7244 & 11/2.

MOKE & BRO.,

No. 35, Commerce St.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have received a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, BOOTS and SHOES, Hats & Caps, Notions, Millinery Goods, PERFUMERIES, Hosiery, &c.

All of which will be sold at prices which defy competition. Special attention called to country merchants and pedlars, for such opportunities for investment are few. Call soon on

MOKE & BRO., 35 Commerce Street, Corner St. Mary's Street. 5-10-7245m.

MME. CARITE,

PROFESSOR of Music and Singing, and pupil of some of the most eminent artists in Europe, would be happy to receive a limited number of pupils for the Piano-forte and singing; will also give lessons in drawing and painting in water colors. Terms on application at residence on Flores street, the Baylor place.

EL PASO MAIL COMPANY

Four Horse Coaches leave daily for

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Fort Worth, Fredericksburg, Madras, San Antonio, McKittrick, Kockapo Springs, Comstock, San Antonio and Fort Comstock. These Mondays and Thursdays for Comstock, Fort Stanton, Fort Davis, Fort Quitman, San Antonio and El Paso. Four horse coaches leave Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Comstock, El Paso, Uvalde, Fort Clark and Eagle Pass. OFFICE—ON ALAMO PLAZA. A. A. MUNCY, Agent. San Antonio, July 12th, 1871. (25-11-7242)

F. C. TAYLOR, Superintendent.

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Reduced Prices.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the change in

OUR BUSINESS,

we are determined to sell out our

STOCK of GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices. Our long

experience in the trade and our

Great Facilities,

Enable us to offer inducements to the

Wholesale

Trade.

We respectfully invite

Wholesale

Trade.

to examine our stock. We offer

Wholesale

Trade.

at prices and in terms to parties wishing

to purchase.

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A RARE ORANGE

FOR

CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WORTH OF

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AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

TO BE CLOSED OUT

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