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San Antonio Daily Express.

WEEKLY EXPRESS
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VOL. VII.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

NO. 241.

DRY GOODS.
Now Goods! Now Goods!
LOUIS BERNARD,
No. 38, Commerce St.
LATE FRENCH STYME,
DEALER IN
**DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods,
etc. etc.**
Anticipating an early fall and winter trade, our stock is beginning to be the lowest prices possible.
Orders from the country solicited, which will be filled with care and full satisfaction guaranteed.
Give us a call.
No trouble to show goods.

GROCERIES.
F. GROSS & CO.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
GROCERS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Commerce Street,
ANTONIO TEXAS
RHODIUS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Staple and Fancy Groceries

COMMISSION HOUSE
BY
L. WELSH,
ANTONIO TEXAS

REINHOLD BECKER,
SUCCESSOR OF
PH. CONRAD & CO.,
Specialists in the National Bank,
Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE,
PARLOR AND BED-ROOM

NEW PAINT SHOP
I have opened a new paint-shop, and set out the mill, and all the paraphernalia of my friends and the public at large. Special attention will be paid to repairing of stoves, chandeliers, etc.
O. H. MULLER.

Hummel & Mendenhall,
DEALERS IN
Sung, Bells, Bells, Ammunition
AND
SPORTING ARTICLES OF EVERY
KIND.

GROCERIES.
F. GUILBEAU,
Has Just Received:
Crushed Sugar,
St. Louis Flour,
Opson & Black Tea,
Blacks, Java Coffee,

GROCERIES.
12 Boxes Condensed Milk,
3 Cask Bacon, Clear sides,
10 Cakes wrapping paper

ALSO
A Variety of
Sheet-Iron,
WIRE,
CIGARETTES,
CIGARS.

FOR SALE
The house and lot on Commerce Street, as the property of
F. GUILBEAU,
2100 MAIN STREET,
ANTONIO TEXAS

TH. SCHLEUNING
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
CIGARETTES, Parcelling Wares,
ANTONIO TEXAS.

DR. A. ANSELL,
Physician, Surgeon & Acceptor,
OFFICE HOURS—7 to 9 A.M. 2 to 7 P.M.
Office, opposite that of Mr. Norton's, and at Miller's Drug Store,
DOLOROSA STREET,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
25-2525-14.

F. HASENBURG, M. D.,
RESIDENCE, CORNER 10th and San Antonio Streets,
Residence and Office, Lott's street, opposite the Gas Factory. Office hours,
AT HOME!
From 7 to 9 o'clock, A. M.
From 2 to 4 P. M.
At A. Netto's Drug Store
From 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
6-3-74-14-14.

MEDICINES.
A. NETTE'S
APOTHECARY
Has just received a large stock of
SUNG, BELLS, BILLS, AMMUNITION,
AND
SPORTING ARTICLES OF EVERY
KIND.

MISCELLANEOUS.
MAVERICK & KROEGER,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
Building Material,
BUILDERS AND BUILDING
HARDWARE.
Paints, Oils, Window glass and
Putty.

FACTORY PRICES.
OUR stock of doors, sash and blinds is large and complete, which we sell entirely on commission at
FACTORY PRICES.
Solicit orders for factory work, such as stair-cases, etc., and prompt shipment and low prices. (2-3-73-14-14)

LERONY & COSGROVE,
No. 54 & 56, Commerce St.,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
DIRECT IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
CUTLERY,
CASTINGS,
WOODEN WARE
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of all descriptions.

ROBINSON RIFLES,
REMINTON
German Study of
Office-Lamp

COOKING STOVES

COTTON PLANT
SUNNY SOUTH,
For which you are Agents.

TIN, COPPER, IRON AND BRASS
TIN WARE.
Tinners' Furnishing Goods,
WIRE, SHEET IRON,
ZINC, BRASS TINS,
Also a well assorted lot of
Subs, Hand Brackets and Hanging
LAMP.

THE YOUNG MAN

WASHINGTON, October 13.
President Grant yesterday in an interview said he thought the panic generally through the country differed essentially both in cause and effect from any similar event of which he had knowledge. When such events have heretofore taken place, distrust has been occasioned as to the currency in circulation; every one in possession of currency would rush to the banks with it or spend it in the most liberal manner but now currency instead of being depreciated is actually becoming daily more valuable. He thought he saw in passing events the first steps toward resumption of specie payments, for the reason that panic generally occurs when the country lacks prosperity, such as from the failure of crops, over purchases from abroad, etc. In this instance the panic has occurred in the midst of the greatest general prosperity. He believed he was correct in saying our exports since the beginning of the present fiscal year have exceeded our imports—that too at a time when comparatively no cotton, the largest single item of export, was not moving. We produce everything in abundance and the demand for it abroad is beyond the supply we have to spare.

Our manufacturers are prosperous and many articles which have been imported are to a large extent not only being produced at home, but we are actually competing in the supply of foreign markets. The aid recently rendered in the purchase of an annually large number of bonds was not so much for a moral. The fact is the money corporations of the country had become cramped, and in turn would have stalled and stammered the whole country. Had not the Treasury come to aid them in some way, the right would have become more general and the consequences to the country more fatal. As it was, it was really believed the effect was going to be beneficial in many ways to the country at large, though the cost to some individuals despoiling of better late may be severe. A return to specie basis can never be effected, except by a shrinkage of value. This always works hard to a large class of people who keep all they are worth on margin. This shrinkage has now taken place. Debtors to individuals have already overtaken them, and he anticipated the advantage may be retained in order to reach a solid financial basis.

Already the currency has appreciated to about par with silver. He wondered that silver is not hoarding out. When this should take place, his theory was the country could absorb from two to three millions of it; this would prove a great benefit in several ways; it would supply a market for a number of years for a product of our mines, now becoming a drug; it would take the place of forty million fractional currency, about the change that experience has proved to be necessary for the transaction of business, and will become the currency, which will be hoarded in small amounts. He believed silver would never be at a discount for silver. All fluctuations show that point would be in appreciation of the value of our paper money. The President said he had thought much on the subject, and he was now engaged in writing his annual message to Congress, he should recommend on his personal authority, to release \$44,000,000 more. A free banking law will have the same protection to billholders as now.

The views of the President, given in our interview, confirm this morning, lead us to believe that the administration will resume specie payments in a short time. The American people, since the beginning of the panic, has not yet scarcely passed in the least in favor of resumption. To sound financial authority could be established, we have therefore an every distinguished authority in favor of resumption. A fortnight ago, the New York Times said that the events of the preceding two weeks had tended strongly to remove opposition to specie resumption. He added that no considerable number of reasonable persons can now be found who believe that a return to specie payments, at the earliest possible moment, is not desirable. As that journal is the recognized organ of the government, we may consider the opinion as being placed before the people as American. Their views on the subject, from one end of the country to the other, the people are speaking in similar tones on the subject, and the Republican party will hardly make any great head or pretense by using as a slogan the motto of a "house of cards" which all sound financial authorities agree—(Antonian News.)

A Voter's Review of the Situation.
(From the State Journal.)
MR. EDITOR—Our old Democratic politicians have been out of office so long that they are getting desperately hungry. They want office. They mean to get office if they can. In their eagerness they have put forth bids for popular favor in their platform that are well calculated to alarm all thinking men.

For example: Instead of favoring the speedy sale to actual settlers of the millions of acres which they have given to great Railway corporations (instead of immigrants, they advocate the sale of the alternate sections to Public Schools. This would amount to a sacrifice of the school lands. We should have to be taxed to supply the funds we might have raised from the lands given away and the alternate sections sold so as to bring next to nothing. It would however, be a fine thing for the railroads.

Then again: these politicians want to make another Constitutional Convention—the bare suggestion of which, deters immigration, reduces the value of all property and shakes confidence in all Texas Railway Bonds and State Bonds, so as to make them unsalable at a fair price. When a Democratic Legislature absorbs all the money in the State Treasury on itself; provides for the sale of State Bonds to pay the other public creditors; and then with other political class of the same kidney as a Non-financing Convention, advocates a Constitutional Convention and thereby prevents the sale of Bonds, what could we expect of the same men if they were to meet as a Constitutional Convention? A Constitutional Convention would cost not less than \$400,000 and a convention tax would have to be levied to raise the money. The rendering a new tax necessary can hardly be considered a measure of economy—a matter of retrenchment and reform.

We must, if we can, to our defense, stop these old politicians—must prevent them from agitating revolutionary schemes. My object in writing is to inquire whether it is not admissible for us to set to work and amend our State Constitution so that we can pension them off and thus get rid of them? It seems to me that we ought to do this. It would cost no less to bestow reasonable pensions for life upon the three or four hundred old Democratic office-seekers scattered over Texas than to have them to their desperate efforts to get office to continue to depreciate the value of property and to impair our credit as they have been doing.

John Henderson, suing for a divorce in Indiana, alleged that his wife leaped him by means of false hair, false eyebrows, false complexion, a big bustle, and a deceitful tongue.

A JOLEY Englishman writing in one of the London journals of the absurd suggestion of somebody that at noon on July 4th, 1876, all the bells, cannons, locomotive whistles, organs, trumpets, drums, and other musical instruments in the United States, burst forth in sound of joy and praise. He has this to say: "But one thing is wanted to make it perfect, namely, that every American who, at the sound of the whistle of the locomotive engines and other sweet music, does not immediately fall down on his knees and join in the hymn of praise, shall be cast headlong into a burning fiery furnace, and if this does not cause the tyrants of the earth to quake in their boots, nothing will."

SIMMONS
PURELY VEGETABLE
LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be
Great Unfailing Specific
For Liver Complaint and the painful affections thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, RICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Heart Burn, Ac. Ac.
Regulate the Liver and prevent
Chills and Fever.

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES
The Powder (price as before) \$1 per pack sent by mail, 10 Cts. extra.

THE PREPARED
A Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its properties and valuable properties, and other in its composition.

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.
Washington Avenue
And Fifth Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
IMPORTING JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.
We offer the largest stock of goods,
Suitable to the

HOUSE IN THE WEST
5-6-75-14-14

CHOLERA
EPIDEMIC DEVENANCE
PREVENTED BY USE OF
BROWN-CHLORALUM
The new odoriferous non-poisonous
Deodorizer & Disinfectant

MISCELLANEOUS.
A. BOYD DOBSON, D. D. S.
Graduate of Baltimore College Dental Surgery.
OFFICE—Near E. W. Clark's Main Place,
Continuation of Main Street.
All work warranted and charges moderate.
112-7-73-14-14

STRIBLING & SHOOK
LAWYERS,
No. 5 Commerce Street,
San Antonio, Texas.
P. O. Lock box No. 123.

BENNETT & THORNTON,
Bankers, Dealers in Exchange
and Government Securities.
\$1 per particular attention to the collection of all bills, drafts, and other negotiable paper in Texas.

E. D. L. WICKES,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
San Antonio, Texas.
1-7-74-14-14

A. PANCOAST & SON,
MILITARY AND
Citizen Tailors
Quince L. Zerk, Commerce Street,
San Antonio, Texas.

BAR ROOM
GEO. HOKERER has the best stock of English, French and Scotch Whisky, Fine Military Cloths, trimmings, Ac. Ac.
1-7-74-14-14

Bar Room
At the old stand, corner of Main and
the latter drinks, German beer, in the best style, not obtainable at all times.
1-7-74-14-14

Jack Harris,
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM,
North-east corner Main Plaza
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

SCHMIDT'S HOTEL
COMMERCE STREET,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Boarding and Lodging by the day and week.

BELL & BROS.
DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURERS OF
Jewelry, Silver-ware, Plated-ware
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Spectacles

Watches, Clocks, Spectacles

A. SIKKING & CO., Proprietors. Social Journal of the United States OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF BEXAR COUNTY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1873.

Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR. EDMUND J. DAVIS, OF BEXAR COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. R. H. TAYLOR, OF FARMER COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER. J. W. THOMAS, OF COLLIER COUNTY.

FOR STATE TREASURER. A. T. MONROE, OF BOSTON COUNTY.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE. JACOB KUECHLER, OF BEXAR COUNTY.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. GEN. A. B. NORTON, OF DALLAS COUNTY.

We authorized to announce T. T. REEL as a Democratic candidate for Senator of the 19th Senatorial District.

We are authorized to announce CHAS. MUELLER of Bexar as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 9; subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

The undersigned hereby submits his name to the Republican Nominating Convention, as a candidate for the Office of County Treasurer; pledging himself to abide by the action of said Convention.

We are authorized to announce A. MOYER as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the approval of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. FRENCH as a candidate for District Clerk of Bexar Co., at the ensuing election, subject to the approval of the Republican Convention.

The undersigned hereby submits his name to the Citizens of Bexar County, and to the Republican Nominating Convention, as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff; pledging himself to abide by the action of said Convention.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL BOHNET as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bexar County, subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce MORTIMER SLOCUM as a candidate for re-election for the office of Clerk of the District Court of Bexar County at the ensuing election, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce H. KLOCKER as a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Precinct No. 1, subject to the approval of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce H. WOOD as a candidate for the office of District Clerk at the next election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN DOBBIN as a candidate before the voters of Bexar County, for the office of Sheriff, at the next election.

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principles we profess. Security for life, liberty and property, schools for our children, economy and integrity in the administration of public affairs, and perfect good faith in all our legislation is the duty of the hour. We are able and must discharge it.

S. G. NEWTON, Chm'n Ex. Com. 29th Sen. Dist.

Our County Convention.

The "beautiful days of Araucarez" are over, the days of olympic unconcernedness. The confusion, the mistakes and disasters of our democratic neighbors, "in-convention assembled" might have been joy-supreme to a Republican Mephisto—it was not to us. But then we had the consolation of not being concerned.

Now it is "our ex" that may have to undergo a pretty severe going. Let us examine the situation. We are not naive enough to look for any unusual development of civic virtues in a convention of any sort. The very air of such places is unfavorable to the growth of such delicate plants. But there is one thing we must inexorably insist upon—comin' in state.

We understand full well the nature of our position, the position of the mass of Republican voters. That we have to be silent passive and take back seats at the present stage of the game, we thoroughly appreciate. Still it must be remembered that our turn must come in due time.

It would seem proper to group Republicans as candidates, delegates, and the people. Our candidates are—theoretically—Republicans par excellence, but practically all their feelings are, for the time being, absorbed by, and concentrated upon, the attainment of office. This assertion may be sweeping, but it is psychologically correct. They are the least trustworthy in determining on the adoption of party-policies. If evil, dangerous to the permanent prosperity of the party should arise, we could hardly be mistaken as to their principal source.

The delegates stand between the people and the importunities and dangerous machinations of candidates; at least it should be so. But is that really so? How many delegates will enter the convention, firmly and recklessly allied to the personal interest of some candidate? We shall soon know.

And if there be such, the people would not regard them as delegates in honor and in truth, they would spurn them as political pimps, and welcome defeat, as the lesser evil. But we firmly believe that good sense will prevail! Everybody is too deeply impressed with the fact that victory cannot escape us, if the convention, convening this morning, prove equal to the emergency.

The invidious cries of difference of nationalities will be silenced by men of thought and circumspection; and the simple fact that Republicanism can never hope to prosper in old Bexar, without a compact and cordial co-operation of the different nationalities, ought to be of sufficient potency with every good Republican to cast all minor and merely personal considerations to the four winds, and do what is best for the party.

We are under no special obligation to any candidate; there are enough good and competent Republicans outside of the ranks of aspirants, and in a case of emergency, the services of the former could be dispensed with, without any damage to the world at large.

Of course there will be numbers of aspirants that fall short of a nomination. Some may even talk war and vengeance. They may threaten to go it independently and thus ruin the party. If there be such dangerous men, the sooner the people know it, the better.

We intend to stand by the nominees to the very last; provided they have been fairly nominated and are honest Republicans.

Fresh Democratic ammunition. The release of Stanton and Bigbee is a perfect god-send to poverty-stricken democratic journals. They find themselves suddenly put in possession of almost insupportable quantities of the very best kind of party ammunition.

Now for a glorious string of the "southern heart!" And then, the material is so accessible, so handy, my penny-a-liner can make something out of it. They have been made to feel most keenly the wrongness of their resources and to be the disgust all decent

people must feel at senselessly reiterated vituperation. But now the democratic public may reasonably look for something extraordinary. Just think of burning houses, mutilated babies, bloody scalps dangling from the belt of Sataana—say Satan! It is all pure fendishness of Gov. Davis, nothing less.

It is true, we are hardly able to fairly judge this whole transaction, not having possession of all the facts that must be considered. But that does not matter. The opportunity for a "good" vilification is tempting for any ordinary democratic soul, we fear even, that the stoic heart of the Seguin Cato may yield to an ignoble impulse, for once.

The fact is, they had a dead thing on the Governor this time. Suppose he had refused the release—if the term release applies at all in this case—these Indians, the direful consequences of his diabolical obstinacy would have been painted in the liveliest colors.

We have not a particle of doubt that the Governor has done, what he considered best for the country, under the circumstances. At all events we deem it due his station and patriotic record, that his action in this matter should be judged dispassionately after all the necessary information has reached us.

We shall recur to this subject in due time.

Latest News.

DOMESTIC NEWS. CALVERT, Oct. 14—The fever is rapidly increasing. There have been sixteen deaths in the last twenty-four hours. Whole families are being swept away. But few are left here to care for the sick. Drs. Dowell and Kerr have telegraphed fully.

VICTORIA, Oct. 13—Cotton and peaches are coming into market very fast. The peach crop is large, and thought to be worth more than all other crops in the county combined. The financial troubles do not affect our community very materially, consequently business is prevailing.

Trains are now running regularly from Indiana to Cairo. Nothing new politically. The nomination made here by the Radical Convention in favor of a presidential candidate, beyond a perfunctory mention, has been the subject of no discussion.

REXEMAN, Oct. 12—Davis, Cook and others spoke at Rexeman yesterday. There were no partisans of the meeting; it took both will be in Paris to-morrow. Nothing of importance has transpired in this section.

Cotton is coming in freely. MANASSAS, Oct. 15—Forty-one deaths from yellow fever yesterday. St. Louis, Oct. 15—A gradual decline in the epidemic is reported. Thirty cases of black vomit have occurred. MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 15—Five fever deaths in forty-eight hours, among them Francis Wilton, late United States territorial revenue collector.

NEWARK, Oct. 15—Doctors Magdalen and Marie, of LaSalle Academy, died yesterday afternoon. Reports are favorable of some on hand, and physicians say the fever is not so malignant. A row occurred last evening between some white and negro, about the burning of fever bedding. Mr. Hoffman, a white lady, was badly beaten by a negro, who was arrested. It is evident that there are fevers in this city, attempts at robbery of houses and persons having been detected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Stoker's trial is progressing with witness in the same order as before. NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15—The Democrat has reported the murder of Dr. Barker. The only failure reported in W. S. Berry, a small operator.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15—The Free statesman's majority at 16,000. RICHMOND, Oct. 15—In the circuit court of the United States, the case of Hancock v. New York Life Insurance Company was decided against the company, and a verdict rendered for \$171. This is a case of general interest in the South and to insurance men, as it settles the question of the liability of northern companies for amounts of premiums paid before the war on policies which lapsed during the war.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15—Manufacturers are discharging work. The Ohio Falls Out Company has suspended work. Banks are paying currency. Two deaths were reported from yellow fever.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 15—Miss Micks has been acquitted of the murder of Dr. Barker. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15—The State Grange of Humboldt met at San Jose yesterday. One hundred Granges were represented.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15—Arrived, Spanish brig Paquete de la Havana, from Havana. She picked up the crew of the schooner Joseph Wayne, lost upon October sixth. Her captain was lost overboard. NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Arrived, bark Annie Terry, Litchy, master, fifty days from Greenock. She carried large quantities of washed wool, white furniture, bedsteads, etc. October 15: She passed a week before up, heavily laden.

FOREIGN NEWS. BRUSSELS, Oct. 15—A correspondence between the Pope and Emperor William is officially published. The Pope writes August 17, that the purpose of his subject's government was at the destruction of Catholicism. He is unable to discover the cause for such severity, but is informed, and believes, that the Emperor is strictly

to this policy. He points out that measures injurious to the Christian religion only tend to undermine the Kaiser's throne. He says he speaks frankly, as truthfulness to all is his duty. As all baptized (even non-Catholics) belong in a certain sense to him, he cherishes the conviction that the Emperor will adopt the necessary measures, and concludes by praying God to be merciful to the Emperor and himself.

The German Emperor replies, September 2, rejoicing at the opportunity to correct errors relating to German affairs. He deeply regrets that portions of his Catholic subjects and priests have organized a party which is engaged in intrigues against the State, disturbing the religious peace to an extent of open revolt against the existing laws. He points to indications of similar movements in other parts of Europe and in America, and declares that he will maintain order and law so long as God enables him to do so, even against the assaults of a church which he supposed acknowledged obedience to secular authority in accordance with the commands of God. This duty of obedience, however, he regrets to see so many priests in France, since the Pope has been informed of the truth, he will use his authority to terminate the agitation (S) which he declares before God has no connection with religion or truth. He makes objection to the Pope's remark about non-Catholics, and concluding says: "The difference of religious belief, however, should not prevent our living in peace."

PARIS, Oct. 15—Preparations are being made for a general attack on Carthage by the land and sea forces of the national Government. The trial of Rasinio was resumed at noon to-day. The attendance was larger than any day since opening. The President of the Court began his examination of the accused by stating that he should consider the prisoner's responsibility commensured with the 12th of August. He, however, put several questions in regard to events before that date, in reply to the question concerning the disaster. Rasinio said he had no knowledge that orders were given to the General's direct, that he was present at the assault of war held by the Emperor on the 9th of August and it was then resolved that his army should be brought to the walls of Metz, and movement in that direction began on the 11th. After reaching the city he received no orders to obtain ammunition, that he complained of the carelessness of the intelligence service, and that he did not receive precise information of McMahon's situation until the 13th orders to throw a bridge across the Moselle reached him only the day before. He denied he could be held responsible for the defeat and subsequent failure to destroy brigades to prevent the enemy's pursuit. Telegraphic dispatches were read showing Rasinio intended to contract the flank movement of the Germans, but the Emperor prevented it. The Marshall, in answer to further questions, especially concerning the 15th of August, stated he agreed with the Emperor to march to Verdun, but delay was caused by the battle, and he was otherwise hindered, that he was aware that the Emperor intended to depart from Metz. He declared the Emperor felt he was responsible for the defeat and subsequent failure to destroy brigades to prevent the enemy's pursuit. 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