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Published Daily except Monday,  
BY THE  
EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY,  
180 PAGES, YEAR.

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NOTICE TO STOCK BREEDERS!

I will stand my stallion.

CORNHOBORH,

until June 20th, 1876. Commodore was

brought by James Maxwell of Petersburg, N. J.,

and by Dr. F. V. Verplanck, of New York, a

young stallion. Admitted Chief, by Abd-el-

rah, by old Abd-elrah, whom he was

New York Black Hawk, son of Commo-

dore by a black Mare, now, sired by

Messenger Rollin, by Messenger out

of an in-bred Eclipse mare. For terms

inquire of

FRANK CULIBEL,

at the Alamo Plaza,

San Antonio, March 21, 1876.

220

# San Antonio Express.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1876.

NO 137

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## DOMESTIC.

## MOON DISPARATES.

## HOX. JACOB THOMPSON TO HON. ZACH

CHARLES.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—A few days

since Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Minister to

Conf. Young of Tennessee called on

Secretary Chandler and presented the

following letter:

The Cobbitt—Washington, June 1, 1876.

—Hon. Z. Chandler, Secretary of Interior:

Re—Some person has sent to my ad-

dress at Memphis, Tennessee, a copy of the

Springfield—Washington, May 18,

with following paragraph marked:

Secretary—Chandler—Says—the pub-

lished statement that he intends to

have his jurisdiction in the Belknap case

that he will recommend the impeachment

of one Thompson, who was Secretary of

the War before the war, for abra-

tion of public meetings. He admits having

made the report, but only as a joke.

He says, however, that there is no doubt

as to Thompson's guilt, and that he is

wealthy enough to repay the amount of

the Government; and should be re-

sumed.

Lawrenceville, Ga., June 9.—The Secretary

of the Interior, J. F. Ursler, was ap-

pointed to Washington to testify about

the Kansas Pacific bonds, said to have been

obtained by Mr. Blaine.

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Boston, June 9.—The steamer Oriental,

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Lawrenceville, Ga

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Official Journal United States.

Official Journal of Bexar Co.

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SATURDAY MORNING, June 10th, 1876

Dot. Atty. Dyer sends to Washington the desirous intelligence that he has obtained judgments on all bonds of distilled arraigned for violation of the law at St. Louis, and that those together with the property forfeited, will amount in the aggregate to a million of dollars. That is the kind of economy that counts.

Mr. Elihu Root, of Boston, has addressed to Mr. Blaine, and the country at large, a letter in relation to the Northern Pacific transaction, which he characterizes as simply a friendly act, perfectly fair and honorable. He is surprised that anybody can find anything wrong in it, especially as the whole matter seemed without accomplishing anything.

Wixson, on his last appearance before the English court, was remanded "finally," as the London cable dispatches say, until June 15. It is supposed, that the use of the words "final remand" is intended to convey the fact that no man may pass the Atlantic till either he is released, or delivered up to the United States officers.

The Washington Republican says that Congress must see that, owing to the present state of affairs in the Black Hills, now is the proper time to remove the Sioux to the Indian Territory, which there can be no question is a sentiment devoutly to be wished. The great chiefs and influential warriors who have come in contact with our Eastern civilization and comprehended the giant strength of the White are now intimidated at the prospect of a war in Black Hills, and have signified a perfect willingness to be removed to Indian Territory, which is in reality the natural and best home for the red men. Now is the time to take action on the matter, for the Indians are ready to go.

Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts was elected a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, and has written a letter stating that he cannot attend, owing to previous engagements. In his address he says: Of all the candidates for President as yet conspicuously mentioned, I should prefer Mr. Bristow. Of the four gentlemen, new most prominently canvassed, I should certainly select him for my vote. Under no circumstances would I vote for a candidate, who, having official influence and power, has failed to use his opportunity in opposing and preventing abuses coming within reach of his observation, but if personal reasons or the party cause has firmly persuaded them to favor, I believe that the present secretary of the treasury has by his uniform conduct in office proved his fitness for the important requirements of our time; that he has shown both that will and capacity necessary for the stern task which the people aim to impose upon their next President.

The Dallas Commercial, speaking of the shooting of Mr. Kohlman, of the *Evening Mail* of that city, says that about five o'clock in the evening, two men, named respectively William Stevens and George Clegg, went up stairs into the office of the *Evening Mail*, where they had been previously looking for Mr. Clegg, but did not find him. On their return they used abusive language, and granted some one who was responsible, Mr. Kohlman, who is one of the proprietors, informed them that if it was any business connected with the paper, he could transact it, but that he was not the editor. They continued their abuse and so ordered them out. Stevens, however, William had said he did not intend to employ, but they entreated him to let him in. Stevens, who stumbled back and drew a pistol, Kohlman reached out to get it away, when in the mean Stevens put the pistol against his head and fired, hitting a hole through the body part of the left side, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. One look directed to the right, however, would have ended his career. The two men were arrested and placed under bonds of \$1000 each, and were held for trial.

The new Presbyterian church at Navasota was built incomplete, will be one of the handsomest church edifices in the State. Its walls of stone are the most substantial summer, and reduced credit alike from projectors and workmen.

**THE STATE ON THE ROAD TO RUIN.**

As things now are, Texas seems to be going to the devil ahead of the regular mail. The West, at the present, is the principal sufferer. The Austin correspondent of the *Galveston News* writes that not long since, information was received at Austin that a band of robbers had stolen some property in Webb county. After consulting with the Governor, Adjutant-General Steele directed Capt. McNelly to proceed to Laredo with his command. Recently he captured King Fisher and seven of his men, and delivered them to the civil authorities at Eagle Pass. A number of citizens telegraphed to Governor Coke that nobody could be found willing to testify against Fisher and his crew, that the idea prevailed that, should they do so, and the accused be set at liberty, the lives of witnesses would be taken. They appealed for protection.

On the 4th instant, some members of the Legislature telephoned to two parties residing at Eagle Pass, asking in substance: "Can the law be executed in Texas?"

"All the laws, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance." One gentleman said the law cannot be executed on account of the very large amount of lawless characters on both sides of the river, and the facility with which the river may be crossed, but particularly because very many recklessly run, probably refugees from justice elsewhere, have made rendezvous in the country and set the laws at defiance. Rollins is impotently retorted.

The other said he could not account for the non-execution of the law, unless it was that the number of desperadoes was so great as to intimidate the officers from serving writs.

Upon McNelly's departure recently, Fisher was released on \$5000 bonds, \$5000 of which is required by Bexar county. The giving of \$5000 bond is explained on the ground that parties might have been afraid to refuse the use of their names. It is a melancholy fact, it is supposed that Fisher and his co-conspirators, part of a large band of desperadoes who have infested the country west of San Antonio for some months.

It is probably they will remain, unless a force shall be marched against them. Capt. McNelly, at the head of two hundred picked men, could disperse these desperados. It would be economy to give him the men and the means to do so.

It is not, then, who will rob the whole country west of Castroville, and almost depopulate it. Under present circumstances, none but men of nerve will settle between Seguin and Eagle Pass. The Legislature must devise means to protect our frontier, and to have the law enforced.

A telegram from Wills Point says that

on the night of the 5th an atrocious murder was committed immediately in that town, on person of a go. Methodist elder, named E. M. Gillard. He was under arrest for assault and battery on a white man, and had said he had a difficulty once before with a white man, and it cost the white man all he was worth, and he himself served two years in the penitentiary for the same. He was put under guard—two men guarding him. About 12 o'clock two unknown men stole into the room where the prisoner was lying, robbing the guard, beating at the front door and shot once or twice. One ball passed through the negro's bowels, killing him almost instantly. With two cries of "murder," "murder," he expired. The guards hotly pursued the murderers, firing ten or twelve shots, but without effect.

Another shooting took place in that town between two men, one named Stevens and the other McAlpin. Stevens received a slight pistol wound in his right arm. McAlpin was slightly wounded in the neck. Both used good weapons and made good.

The shooting at Dallas was not done by Clegg as at first reported, but by a Stevens, who accompanied Clegg to the Mail office. They were looking for Hartman, the senior proprietor of the paper and, Mr. Harris being absent, they used such abusive language to Mr. Kohlman, as induced him to knock them both down. Whereupon Stevens shot him, but Mr. Kohlman held Stevens until the police arrived, when they were both arrested. Subsequently they were released by the Sheriff on \$1000 bond each. This action on the part of the Sheriff is severely condemned, as it is claimed he had no authority whatever for so doing. The warn reception given these gamblers at the Mail office will probably deter that class from any further attempt to bully the press. Mr. Kohlman's wound is, but slight, and he is doing well.

Dick McCoy and his minute men of Rancho, Gonzales County, are doing good work. They have registered near Leesburg, John Sharp. Some three months ago he killed Clegg in Wilson county and the Sheriff and posse from Gonzales failed to catch him. When surrounded Sharp drew his pistol but did not fire. He saw he was on route to Wilson county, to surrender himself. He will be taken to Helena, Kansas county.

G. W. Dix, whose opinions are entitled to great weight, on account of his long experience in politics, life, &c., as published in the New York *Journal* in relation to the Presidential contest: "We do not regard the success of Mr. Tilden at the St. Louis Convention as a settlement of the quarrel that divides the Democratic party, but as the irreconcileable will cause the disengaged followers of 'Old Bill' Allen to bolt the nomination and set up a candidate of their own choice. A similar result, we predict, will arise out of an alliance of soft money triumph, and the grand finale will be the election of the President by the House of Representatives, because of no choice being made by the people.

The crops on the line of the International and Great Northern Railroad from Palestine to the Mexican, and beyond for some distance, are looking well. The small number of acres planted in cotton is notable. In the counties around Navasota and Jackson the mangrove hemp is the most abundant summer, and reduced credit alike from projectors and workmen.

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## DAILY EXPRESS

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Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

### MASONIC.

A Masonic Lodge No. 484, F. & A. M., holds its regular meetings on the third Wednesday of each month at 7 o'clock p.m. Masons in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

John Norton, Secretary.

ALMOS LODGE NO. 44, F. & A. M.

Holds its stated meetings on the 1st and 3rd Saturday in each month.

W. Mc. C. NEWTON, Secy.

S. A. COMMANDERY NO. 1, K. T.

Holds its stated meetings on the last Saturday in each month.

J. H. Nunn, M. C.

Jas. Morris, Recorder.

### K. O. O. F.

The regular meetings of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows are held every Friday day at 7 p.m. in their hall on Franklin St.

F. D. BAER, Secy.

BETSY ROSS LODGE NO. 1, F. & A. M.

Holds its stated meetings on the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 7 o'clock.

D. Y. PORTIS, C. P.

D. S. LEHMAN, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.

Held their stated meetings the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

H. L. BERO, C. C.

George E. Williamson, M. E. & S.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 16th, 1877.

MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON.

(Cincinnati Gazette.)

Gen. Doubleday, in his reminiscences of Fort Sumter and Monmouth, reflected upon the loyalty of Major Robert Anderson, who was at the time in command of the position. This book was reviewed in Harper's Weekly by Eugene Lawless, who wrote even farther than the author in an effort to show that Major Anderson was not loyal to the government.

In the last number of Harper's there is a defense of Major Anderson by Edward L. Anderson, lately a Captain in the 32d Regiment, O. V. I., which, by quotations from the original was made, demolishes the theories of Gen. Doubleday, and upsets the universe of the reviewer.

Gen. Doubleday was a subordinate under Major Anderson. He was then, we believe, a Lieutenant, and because Major Anderson, who was acting under orders from the War Department, did not do as Gen. Doubleday, who had orders, did, was not responsible, though he ought to do, he concluded that his sympathies were with the rebel element. In the light of Major Anderson's report to the War Department, however, and in view of the fact that James Buchanan was President of the United States, and Floyd Secretary of War, nothing could be more unjust. Anderson had repeatedly asked for reinforcements, but his request was uniformly refused, and at the same time he was instructed not to fire unless fired upon. In changing his position from Monitor to Sumter he acted without orders, but his conduct showed that he was determined to hold the position if possible. That the rebels constructed batteries all around him was not his fault, as he acted under positive orders from the War Department. Even after the Star of the West, which was sent without arms to provision the fort, was fired upon from the rebel batteries, he was not permitted to discharge a gun. His hands were thus tied, while the enemy erected big batteries to cut him off from support. Finally, when Sumter was attacked, he defended it gallantly, and received the thanks of President Lincoln who was then in office.

Looking back over the events of that critical period, it is easy to see that the right thing for the government would have been to crush the rebellion in its first stages, and to have instructed Major Anderson to prevent the erection of batteries under his guns. He could easily have kept communication open with Fort Sumter, and could then have commanded the entrance to the city of Charleston; but that was not the policy of Buchanan and his Cabinet, and Major Anderson was, of course, powerless. Against his loyalty, however, there never was any gross suspicion, and the official records prove, beyond controversy, that he did all that any man could have done under the circumstances, and was at last annihilated in health by his heroic defense of Sumter. Doubleday also suffered in body, and his book bears evidence that he suffered also in mind.

WHOM SPEAKER KERR MAY THANK.

[Speaker's Letter to the N. Y. Graphic.]

Speaker Kerr is the victim of a lie. He has himself to thank for it. When he was elected Speaker I called upon him, having worked with all my might for his success, and I said: "Now, Mr. Kerr, I hope you will give us a pause—a rest from nearly two years of scandalous investigation. We do not want to peer into the hidden mysteries of every family we have. No great accomplishment is gained by turning into personal enemies every hero and every heroine of the period." He said in reply to this a small partisan sen-

Brooklynite was consistently on "Oratory." The green room of the Academy was long before the opening of the evening's entertainment filled with male and female graduates of the ambitious college. The Academy was filled with an audience anxious only to hear Becker. A little fat old doctor he arrived and immediately began walking up and down behind the scenes in a sort of brown study. The grays of hatred and accusation, whether true or false, have made no impression on this man. He walked up and down behind his rear course behind the curtain as positively and confidently as ever he did before the great scandal was stirred up. The weight of over sixty summers sits gracefully on Becker. His long hair stands behind his ears is not more streaked with gray than white, without possible shame, he stood up in his shirt-sleeves and demonstrated, now twenty years ago, all the mischief of the Kansas pro-slavery fraud. His form is solid as ever, and when a "Times" man haled him in his trap last evening, his voice was strong and his face as fearless as it ever was when he was an anti-slavery man to invite assault both personal and fired through the air. It is almost impossible to believe that this man has passed through the fearful scenes of the last two years so unscathed. His clean-shaved face is as bold and healthy as ever it was in the days when he held, unassisted, the proudest position in the American Senate. Beneath a clear, smooth high brow are let down over clear, grey eyes the wrinkled curtains of aged eyelids, the only token of the man's years about him. When he stepped before his audience, introduced without one word of approval by Gov. Eaton, the National Commissioner of Public Education, and even unchallenged by the announcement beforehand that Gen. Simpson had found convenient business elsewhere, the boyish appearance of the man stirred up a storm of applause that burst forth in tumult after tumult, until ashamed of itself, it fell into longing silence.—Philadelphia Times.

### MURDER IN BUNN COUNTY.

### INFORMATION WANTED OF A GEE MAN PEDDLER.

### TRAIL MAN.

A murder was discovered in Bunn county some time ago under the following circumstances: A family by the name of Morris, living in a thicket, had a falling out among themselves. Miller, a son-in-law, had the whole family arrested for cattle stealing. The Grand Jury did not find a bill, but did indict Miller for stealing, and he was arrested and lay in jail for some months. Two weeks ago Miller went before a Justice and made affidavit, charging six of the family with having murdered a cheese peddler named Miller. The Justice searched the thicket for the body, but could not find it. Four of the family were arrested, two of them escaping. The following is the statement of witness Miller:

On about the 10th of last Jan-

uary Dutch peddler, having a load of cheese, where, came to the house of his mother-in-law,

Miller, and stopped to stay all night. During the conversation that night the peddler, who gave his name as Miller, spoke of wishing to buy five hundred dollars worth of hides and honey. That night all the boys, except witness, went hunting. Witness had been asleep when he heard the boys return. They opened the door, struck a light, and one of them, raising an axe, struck the peddler on the head with it, killing him instantly. Witness saw all the parties above mentioned. Mrs. Davis got out of bed and had them wrap up the head of the deceased in a copper tank, and told the boys to get out with him before the blood got on the floor. She made them take witness along for fear he would run off while they were gone. Witness went with them. They traveled about a mile and a half through the thicket and buried the body in Delta county, throwing an old rat's nest over the fresh dirt to conceal the grave. They then turned and concealed the team and the wagon. They afterwards carried them off and disposed of them, Mrs. Davis keeping such of the wages as she wanted. They found only \$65.75 on the body of the peddler. This is about the substance of the testimony, though we omit all the minor incidental circumstances.

Geo. Marrs has turned State's evidence, and his testimony is to substan-

tiate the same as that given by Miller.

The officers are about to make another search for the body.

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tance: "By investigation our Democratic right is to be won. We must have plenty of it to turn out this party."

I left early that forenoon a portion I had turned my back. Now I do not believe that the scandal against Mr. Kerr is true. I refuse to believe this as general impression. Nor do I believe that the charge was a matter of political conspiracy; the chances they prove the leading witnesses the more they deepen the wonder that people so obscure could face me so high.

No, Mr. Kerr, you are the victim of at least a propensity to entertain grave scandals against men who have committed no other offense than to belong to a different social organization than your own.

You are no Democratic partisan except for victory. Although you never did or said anything for slaves, have taken sides in their cause, and have done much to help them. Your speech was delivered in a way that was to be an anti-slavery man to invite assault both personal and fired through the air. It is almost impossible to believe that this man has passed through the fearful scenes of the last two years so unscathed. His clean-shaved face is as bold and healthy as ever it was in the days when he held, unassisted, the proudest position in the American Senate. Beneath a clear, smooth high brow are let down over clear, grey eyes the wrinkled curtains of aged eyelids, the only token of the man's years about him. When he stepped before his audience, introduced without one word of approval by Gov. Eaton, the National Commissioner of Public Education, and even unchallenged by the announcement beforehand that Gen. Simpson had found convenient business elsewhere, the boyish

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### THAT "ADDITIONAL LEGISLA-

### TION."

The additional legislation obtained by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company referred to in Mr. Blaine's letter to Watson Fisher, Jr., was the joint resolution offered May 31, 1870, five months previous to the date of his letter. It was the subject of strong opposition in the Senate, and of one of the most prolonged and bitter fights which the House ever witnessed over any subsidy measure. The resolution gave the company, which already had a subsidy of over forty-seven million of acres of land, an additional subsidy variously estimated at from ten to fifteen millions of acres, and in some instances to largely exceed these figures. It also authorized the company to issue its bonds, and mortgage its franchises, to secure them, and under the resolution these bonds could be issued and the land mortgaged in advance of the construction of the road. It was under this legislation that the once exceedingly popular Northern Pacific bonds were issued. The joint resolution was reported by Mr. Wheeler, of New York, who refused to receive any amendments in the interests of settlers, or bring the maximum price upon the lands.

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OF  
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EXCHANGE.

DAILY EXPRESS

CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 10th, 1876.

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