

San Antonio Express.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

NO. 38.

VOL. III.

A Lady Falls Heiress to \$100,000—History of the Case.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.

A lady residing in this city has recently received information that she is one of five heirs to a tract of land in Texas, eleven leagues in extent. The land lies in Bexar county, not far from San Antonio, and is 33 miles square. It is estimated to be worth \$600,000—how much more is not known to the interested party here. The land has long been known as the "Medina eleven leagues tract." It has a singular history—or, rather, the proprietorship of it has. When Texas raised the lone star, in 1833, there was one John Mullen who fought for her independence, and with Houston and others rendered the State essential service. In attestation of its gratitude for independent government, the State gave Mullen eleven leagues of land—including a townsite called Medina. Mullen had some difficulty in getting possession of the lands—in fact he never could get all of it on account of numerous squatters, who had held their own against every attempt made to eject them. Fourteen years ago, or thereabouts, Mullen died, leaving but two heirs. Immediately the legal right of the heirs to the land was contested, and suit was brought in the United States District Court for the district of Texas, for the purpose of wresting the title to the land from them. Judge Watrous presided over the court. The decision was in favor of Mullen's heirs. Then Watrous was accused of having been bribed; charges were preferred against him by the Congress of the United States, and articles of impeachment were prepared, but the trial never came off. For some reason Watrous was permitted to resign on account of ill-health and the consequent danger of the excitement of a trial. Shortly afterwards, we believe, he died. The opponents of the heirs were jubilant, and through some chicanery on the part of the legislature of Texas were permitted to go and occupy a part of the tract. The war broke out and put a stop to proceedings on the part of the heirs to reclaim their land, although a suit had been entered in the U. S. Court. This found its way into the supreme court of the United States about the time the rebellion ended. Then the two heirs died, leaving five children—one of whom is the lady in this city. A few months ago the United States court made the same decision concerning the ownership of the "eleven leagues tract," that Judge Watrous made and affirmed the title with the second generation of Mullen's heirs hold to the land. And of this, the Davenport lady, who had remained in ignorance of the proceedings, or even of her heirship to the land, has recently been informed.

She put her claim in the hands of a well-known citizen here, who has been granted "power of attorney" by three of the other heirs, and is about to do what he can to secure the land for his clients. Recent information received by Mr. A. C. Fulton concerning the tract is to the effect that it is very valuable, as Bexar county has been filling up very rapidly. Furthermore, the war dispersed and scattered the old enemies of Mullen's heirs. Our Davenport lady counts her fortune, through this piece of good luck, at least \$100,000, though it is probably a much larger amount. So much for being in the "direct line" of a man who fought Santa Anna, and helped to gain liberty for Texas. One hundred thousand dollars is not a bad windfall in times when it costs so much to live.

Our Gold and Silver Product.

The Round Table has an interesting summary of the doings of our gold and silver mines during the year 1868. The yield of placer mining has continued to fall off, but the extraction of the metals from the quartz rock has been prosecuted with increased skill and success. The various new methods of breaking the rock which have been tried in Nevada and Colorado have been abandoned for the old apparatus of stamps, which is not equalled in effectiveness by any of the more recent devices. The stamps are used, however, with greater care, as the finer the stone is pulverized the more thoroughly its precious contents are got out. In Nevada the most remarkable feature of the year's operations is the decreased product of the Comstock lode, discovered in 1855, and hitherto so surprisingly valuable. The deeper the rock is worked in that lode the poorer it is found to be. On the other hand, the White Pine district, in Nevada, has furnished silver to the amount of a million dollars during the last six months. In Idaho the profit of mining has been diminished by drought, while in California the business has suffered from too much rain. In all the new Territories the excessive cost of transportation and provisions has also checked the development of the mining interest; but after all the yield of 1868 may fairly be stated as follows:

California	\$30,000,000
Nevada	18,000,000
Montana	12,000,000
Idaho	8,000,000
Oregon	5,000,000
Colorado	4,000,000
Washington	1,000,000
Arizona	250,000
New Mexico	250,000
Total	\$60,500,000

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States
Official Journal of Bexar County and City of
San Antonio.

A. Siemering & Co., Publishers.

W. B. MOORE, Editor.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Texas:

MORGAN C. HAMILTON, of Travis,
E. DEGENER, of Bexar,
P. W. HALL, of Robertson,
C. W. BRYANT, of Harris,
A. BLEDSOE, of Dallas,
G. W. WHITMORE, of Smith,
J. W. TALBOTT, of Williamson,
H. F. WILLIAMS, of Colorado,
N. PATTEN, of McLennan,
G. T. RUBY, of Galveston,
M. H. GODDIN, of Polk county.

NOTICE.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, February 1, 1869.
By mutual consent, the Publishing
House heretofore existing in this city
under the style and firm of A. SIEMERING
& CO., consisting of A. SIEMERING and W.
B. MOORE, is hereby dissolved; W. B.
Moore withdrawing from the business.

All dues to said firm must be paid to A.
Siemering, who also assumes all liabilities
of the co-partnership.

A. SIEMERING,
W. B. MOORE.

The Publishing and Printing Business of
A. SIEMERING & CO. will be carried on as
heretofore, under the same style and firm.
A. SIEMERING,

Feb 17th 1869.

UNITED STATES COURT.—It is
reported, that when the notorious
Watrous, who presides over the
United States Court in the Eastern
District of Texas, was recently ly-
ing at the point of death. A certain
member of the Austin Ring vibrated
between the White House and Tele-
graph office, and in case of the death
of Watrous, would have received
the appointment from Johnson.

It seems the Austin politicians
have not lost their hold on An-
drew.

CIVIL OFFICERS REMOVED.—It
will be seen by our dispatches that
after thirty days from the 20th inst.
all disqualified officers must vacate
their positions. This will vacate the
judicial bench of this District Judge
Stribbling being unable to take the
required oath. In view of the accu-
mulated business in the court of
this city we would urgently solicit
the General Commanding to pro-
vide for the vacancy that the busi-
ness may proceed without interrup-
tion.

It is understood that attorneys
are officers of the court, if the law
is enforced against them it will leave
our Court with scarcely a lawyer.
Our community will enjoy a season
of peace during the interim.

Opelika, once a Confederate milita-
ry post, commanded by Col. J. C.
Cole, of this city, has become a flour-
ishing inland town, and is building a
railroad to Tuscaloosa.

The Closing Scenes in the Con- vention.

The Austin (so-called) Republican
printed what purported to be the
proceedings of the Convention with
one Armstrong in the Chair. These
"proceedings" were forgeries of the
most criminal nature. The "ses-
sions" were nothing more than the
usurpations of Jack Hamilton and
his thirty-one or two revolutionary
associates. It is well known to
every one—loyal and disloyal—that
the drunken indecent performances
of Jack and his friends were speedily
ended, by their being tumbled
neck and heels into the open air and
the Convention Hall being occupied
by the Adjutant General of the mili-
tary District.

Notwithstanding the undignified
conclusion of the junta, the organ
of Peace—the so-called Republican—
issued false reports of their proceed-
ing, in which, we are informed, one
half the Convention were expelled
for rape, the officers found guilty of
stealing the records, and the Presi-
dent disgraced for adjourning the
convention with the Adjutant Gen-
eral of the District on the Presi-
dent's stand with him," (the organ
says nothing about the man who
stood in the gallery with cocked re-
volver, who was employed by the
ring to assassinate Gen. Davis, but
prevented by the timely presence of
the officer.)

At last the truth has traveled out
tardily after the lies of the ring or-
gan and every paper in the State—
rebel and Radical—condemns the
action of the junta, as disgraceful,
indecent and disgusting.

It begins to look as though the
Republican was out in the cold alto-
gether—it and its owners have gone
too far, for even the demoralized
conservatives to endorse—their new
friends are already ashamed of
them.

Military Despotism.

That able sheet, the Austin Re-
publican has an article under the
above head, in which it proves the
superiority of military justice. The
paper proves the fact by showing
that a military Court at Fort Davis
tried and convicted three United
States soldiers. It then shows that
four civilians were arraigned before
a military Court at Austin, found
"not guilty" and acquitted. The
deduction is made that soldiers are
convicted by military Courts while
citizens are acquitted; ergo—mili-
tary Courts are splendid things,

because our "best citizens" are tri-
umphantly acquitted by them, all
said citizens need to do, if they are
at odds with an officer or soldier,
is to make an affidavit before the near-
est military Commander, suborn a
witness and up goes Mr. Officer or
soldier to the Dry Tortugas, for

whatever length of time may please
said "best citizens." Surely the
Republican could not have drawn
a more delicious picture for its con-
federate friend, unless it had added
that the troops at Fort Davis are
colored, for it must be admitted that
Confederates don't like colored sol-
diers quite as well as they do white
troops. We hardly think the Courts
referred to will appreciate the
ground taken by the (so-called) Re-
publican upon which to base its wise
conclusions.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Legislative proceedings—Mardi Gras
in New Orleans—Pageant of the
Mystic Krewe—Capt. Fisk, late of
the Vicksburg Republican—Gen-
eral Sherman's visit—The "Repub-
lican" newspaper—improvements
in business.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10, 1869.

Two bills now before our Legislature
attract so much public attention that they
deserve more than a mere passing remark.
They are known as the Ship Island Canal
Company's bill, and the Slaughter-house
bill. The Ship Island Canal Company pro-
poses to build a Ship Canal, commencing
between Metairie Ridge and the Mississippi
river, and terminating in Mississippi Sound,
thereby enabling vessels to come up to the
city without having to encounter the in-
conveniences and delay incidental to the
bar at the mouth of the Mississippi.
Violent opposition has been made to this
plan on apparently substantial grounds,
but judging from the present complexion
of the "ring" at the legislature, all com-
plaints and arguments will be disregarded,
and there is every probability that the
scheme will become a fixed fact."

The Slaughter-house bill is one of those
monstrosities which only make their ap-
pearance in Legislative Halls, when a
shrewd money clique feel themselves se-
cure of obtaining the votes, if not the
speeches of corrupt members. This bill
provides for the removal of all the
slaughter-houses in the Parishes of Orleans,
Jefferson and St. Bernard, to a certain or
uncertain spot near the city, and gives the
entire control thereof to the Company for
twenty-five years. (Such proceeding ruin
the prestige of the Republican party).
Besides, it provides for the appointment of
an Inspector of Live Stock, whose fees
alone, according to the programme, will
amount to not less than \$30,000 to \$40,000
per annum. In fine, the privileges claimed
by this Company, and already granted by
the House of Representatives, are so pre-
posterous—the length of time to which
they extend is so outrageous, the whole
scheme is productive of so many injuries to
a large and influential class of the com-
munity—that a mere analysis of the bill
excites universal indignation, while, at the
same time, outsiders are willing to pay
enormous sums for a transfer of the Charter.
There are some hopes that the bill will be
killed in the Senate, in spite of the \$50,000
that its friends have devoted for its pas-
sage, and again, it is not likely that Governor
Wauchope will tarnish his fair name
by giving his approval to so atrocious a
plot for robbing the State.

Yesterday was an epoch not soon to be
forgotten by the crowds of strangers who,
for the first time, witnessed the carnival of
Mardi-Gras. Mardi-Gras—fat Tuesday—the
very name is redolent of fun and frolic.
Fear what the quaint and venerable Web-
ster says about this celebrated day:

"It is the Tuesday after Quinquagesima
Sunday, and the day before Ash Wednesday.
It was a custom of the Roman Catholics
to confess their sins on that day, in
order to receive the sacrament, and thereby
qualify themselves for a more religious
observance of Lent. This, in process
of time, was turned into a custom of enter-
tainments wherein they leave off flesh and
other dainties and afterwards, by degrees,
into sports and meriments; still, in that
church, they make up the whole business
of the carnival."

The "Dictionnaire Universelle," of Paris,

tells us that "this is the last day of the
carnival." It makes remarks that "the
Mardi-Gras is, of all Tuesdays—without
dispute—the most frolicking—the most
enjoyable—and, you may almost, the most
universally noted. It is a day of folly and
of orgies. Mardi-Gras has become, in the
greater part of Christendom, a veritable
Saturnalia, and leaves nothing for baccha-
nalia to desire in regard to "la bonne
Deesse," (Venus) and to the immortal pub-
lic exhibitions of the ancients.

Barclay tells us that Shrove-tide or Shrove
Tuesday, is so designated, as being derived
from Shrove, the preterite of Shrive to con-
fess, and ride or Tuesday. The writer does
not exactly see the analogy, but let that
pass. This he says, is the day for confes-
sion—"the day before Ash Wednesday or
Lent, in which, anciently, persons went to
confession."

Other authorities tell us that the Mardi-
Gras, (the fat Tuesday) takes its name from
the fact that France used to give a splen-
did ox, highly decorated, accompanied by
bands of music and the society of butchers
being dressed *secondes armes*, as the beast
is led through the streets. In times not
far removed from us—and many men of
our age will remember it—the fat ox hove
upon his stalwart shoulders a young boy
with a crown upon his head, holding in
the one hand a sceptre, in the other a
sword. The young carpet-bagger bore the
title of *roi des bouchers*—the king of the
butchers—and when he did not bestride
the animal, his place was found in the
triumphal chariot, behind it.

It is perfectly refreshing to drag out
from these old foggies the whys and where-
fore this holy day should be devoted to
the institutions of debauchery. So far as
our learned Dust-fungus has discovered
(and we pay him this is confidential—a
yearly salary of fifty dollars), he, (this
same Dr. D.) declares that he has searched
the records from Justinian down to the
third Napoleon, and that the result of his
investigations discloses the fact that the
Roman Saturnalia were held during this
week, and commenced on the celebrated
Tuesday, whose antecedents we are now
discussing.

The Roman Empire entailed upon its
subjects in conquered Britain, its castles,
its walls, its moats, its ruins—they (that
is to say, the ruins,) still exist. Besides
that, the glorious Empire transmitted to
us its laws, and further, its customs.

Among these the "Saturnalia" is included—a
custom wherein the widest range
was allowed for bond and free—where the
object slave was for once allowed to be his
master's equal—where the annual poor
wreath might throw fine flour in his Czar's
face, or confit into the mouth of the frail
Aspasia, who, on the next morning, might
have him thrown into theily-edged pond
to feed the mullets.

We, as Christians, very religiously com-
promise with the spirits of our heathen
ancestors, by simply setting aside this day,
beyond those of all the year, to act as un-
mitigated fools or heathenish debauchees.
It is a valid excuse, when a *spoonie* with
dilapidated hat and ragged garments, pre-
sents himself at your wealthy-arranged
table the next morning, to declare that he
was celebrating *Mardi-Gras*. So the police
records tell us that the most absurd
transactions are to be found during the
carnival.

Your correspondent, who is ever truthful,
desires to say something as to yesterday's
movements. I sit in my office, which over-
looks the great Boulevard, Canal street,
and see innumerable masques passing and
re-passing before me. The most fantastic
and grotesque costumes are in constant
procession. On horseback, on foot, and in
carriages of all kinds, from the humdrum dray
to the pompous phaeton, each is filled with
masques, though of what age, sex, or con-
dition, or nation, ye, of color, it would be
difficult to determine. Here passes a masque, a white woman,
apparently, having a black baby strapped
to her shoulders, a *l'Indienne*; here is a
family, evidently, *frere famille*, with the
sharer of his joys and sorrows, and three of
the little responsibilities, encased in cam-
bric or paste-board, that defies the scruti-
nizing gaze of their nearest kin. Here
comes a grotesque ourang-outang, only
sans queue, seemingly for fear that some
ens cuoile might, during these orgies, draw
on it more than the law allows. Here
you see a magnificent cavalcade, which in-
vites the query: "Do ladies really ride
on horseback like men, in New Orleans?"

Away dashes in open carriage, occupied
by four beautiful forms, whose faces seem
rather disguised than ornamented by those
handsomely-arranged love-locks, mainly
beads, and carefully waxed mustachios.
Look at this couple! the one dressed in a
handsome suit of broadcloth, the other
with black pantaloons, grey jacket, pretty
gold-headed cane, and wearing a natty
Giant hat—*nymphes du jour*, both. From
in front of my porte-cochere descends a party
composed of four individuals; one may be
a promising young Lieutenant of Artillery;
another, the jolly Captain of a man-of-war;

the third, Harlequin; the fourth, and com-
pleting the quartette, a burly negro. I ask
my *Maitre d' Hotel*, "Who are those per-
sons?" he, the zogue, tells me that they are
my neighbors right round the corner—at present boarding with Miss
Laura Marsh in Basin street—and a recent
importation from New York. I ery, "who
would have thought it!" By and by a
gentleman sends in his card—"Monsieur
Perouse." Not having the honor of his
acquaintance, I deferentially request that
he may be shown to my sanctum; when,
after the usual salutations, he introduces
himself as "Madame Salliere," my landlady,
and seriously asks me to come out and take
a drink. Your correspondent has repeatedly
been subject to such insults during the

day. However, as the savage miscreants
which some time since infested here were
faithfully reported by your correspondent,
so the *jeunesse* of a New Orleans life
have a right to be portrayed or daguerre-
typed for the instruction of your thousands
of readers.

The streets are crowded with citizens in
plain dress, who, with difficulty, make
room for the passage among them of these
fancy masqueraders. Has all the world
gone mad? Can we believe our senses?
See the mail-clad warriors (no relation to
the Post Office Department) on their pranc-
ing steeds, recalling scenes in the never-to-be-
forgotten times of Ivanhoe and Quentin
Durward. Yet, amidst them, we perceive
the most absurd perversions of our knightly
dreams—the clown, harlequin, and the
irrepressible darky, in every phase, from
the hamble hand in the cotton field, to the
highly respectable colored "gammal," and
independent freedholder. "All the world's
a stage, and all the men and women play-
ers." *Vive l'bagatelle*. A mighty polar
bear comes ambling along, occasionally
placing his unsightly paws upon a frail,
unprotected creature with flowing ringlets
and an enormous cork. The animal's strug-
gles and troubles to get into a passing car,
excites the risibilities of a demure elderly
gentleman with an irreproachable white
chocker—looks like a Parson. Then follows
a tall, gaunt representative of the female
persuasion, exhibiting all the horrors, con-
cealed or expressed, of one suffering from
the agony of the Grecian Bend! *Proh pudor!*
Who could witness the writhings that agitate
that stalwart frame, without some feelings
of sympathy? A Turk, with precise
turban and flowing garments displays the
splendor of this *tournure* to the gaze of ad-
miring multitudes.

Drunken men, and, alas! drunken
women! roll along the streets, having un-
dertaken their bacchanalian devotions under
the idea that *Mardi-Gras* was a sufficient
excuse; whether in the eye of Heaven or in the benignity of the law, to relieve
them from the responsibilities of this lapse
from virtue.

Captain Fliske, the able and successful
editor of the Vicksburg Republican, has
yielded his editorial pen to Dr. R. H.
Walker, so long known as one of the most
skillful Surgeons in the Army. If the Doctor's
pen be wielded with the same happy
facility as the lance and scaplet have
heretofore relieved at his hands, we truly
trust those unfortunate unreconstructed
rebels upon whom he will soon be called to
operate, McArdle & Company will make a
note, and profit by it.

In this regard we would express our sin-
cere regret at the retirement from news-
paper life of our old friend Captain Fliske.

When the "Republican" was at low water
ebb—when General James Dugan was
compelled to abandon the paper—when the
Republican party called in vain for a man
bold enough, honest enough, and suffi-
ciently enlightened to bear the standard
of the party in the deadly contest that a
year and a half threatened to engorgue
the plantations of Mississippi, Captain
Fliske was the man who boldly and man-
fully stemmed the tide, and by his fearless
course brought courage, and hope, and
ultimately success to the drooping Repub-
lican phalanx. He became identified with
the cause, and, regardless of the results,
pledged every cent he was worth (a pledge
he has since fully redeemed) on the side of
human progress and liberty. The Captain
will shortly leave for Washington, and no
doubt but that his valuable services—in
peace, as they were acknowledged to be in
war, will receive a splendid recognition
from our great Commander-in-Chief.

General Sherman, who honors us with a
visit, has gone down today to Port Phillip.
He will return to-night, and to-morrow
proceed to Alexandria, to visit the Military
Institute, of which he was formerly a be-
loved Professor. The General will then
travel to New Orleans, and our worst wishes are that
all sorts of good luck may attend him.

The "Republican" has become quite an
institution, as I before predicted. Hon.
Michael Hahn's "O. K." and if the busi-
ness manager could possibly be inoculated
with some of Mike's *bon homie* and good
sense, the concern would pay.

COSMOS.

Proposals for Oats.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

Austin, Texas, February 20, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

In duplicate will be received at this office,
until Wednesday, March 10th, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Austin, Texas, with three thousand (3000) bushels Oats in sacks.

Oats to be of good, clean, merchantable

quality, 32 pounds to the bushel, subject to a

rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence within fifteen days

after award is made, and continued in such

quantities and at such times as may be re-

DISTRICT,
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JANUARY,
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1869. (feb19dt)

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H. GRENET.

Loral Intelligence.

NUMBER 2.—The young gentleman who could not unlock No. 2, has our condolence, and we truly sympathize with him in his misfortunes.

OUR THANKS are due to Mr. Felix Knox for two copies of the City Directory. They are gotten up in good style, and give general satisfaction to those whose names appear therein as advertisers.

GRASSHOPPERS.—It is rumored that this plague has made its appearance between this point and the coast. We hope, however, that this cold weather will have a killing effect upon them.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION.—The Government advertises in today's paper, that sealed proposals will be received for furnishing transportation by stage; also proposals for oats. For further information see notice in another column.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION yesterday distributed the diplomas awarded to the parties for manufactured articles. Mr. P. C. Taylor received two for his Soaps (the identical soap that is good for division, dirt and grease).

We will take great pleasure in publishing those who have received their diplomas, if they will be kind enough to send in their names.

PERSONAL.—The gentleman who paid us a visit yesterday, and left that dirty rag that he unwound from his sore finger, leaving the same in the editor's sanctum, can have the same with pleasure by calling around and claiming the above-named article. We don't mind his blowing his nose on his fingers and wiping them on the bed clothes, but that rag is intolerable—can't stand that.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE 22d.—It passed off very quiet and orderly. The firemen and their machines shown very conspicuously. The little firemen in their uniforms looked like if they were just ready to spring into the flames and fight the battle of fire. The procession was well formed, under the management of the Marshal and his assistants. The Farewell address was well read, it being the first attempt of the reader to appear before an audience in public in that capacity. John A. Cocke Esq. made a few remarks that were appropriate on this occasion, the birth day of General George Washington. After these remarks, the procession moved to the Military Plaza and dispersed for the day.

AUCTION! AUCTION!—Friedlander & Co., advertises in our columns today that they will have another immense and attractive sale of goods to be knocked down by the hammer, as going—gone, on March Tuesday the 24, 1869, at 10 o'clock, all of which is to be sold by catalogue. They also have a lot of damaged goods, to be sold at auction on that day. These enterprising and gentlemanly merchants have a word to say to the city merchants, to which we refer for the above advertisement in to-day's issue.

Police Items.

MAYOR'S COURT, February 22, 1869. Charles Watson, arrested upon a charge of being drunk and disorderly upon the streets. Case dismissed.

Michael Rayno, arrested upon a charge of making a fire within a few feet of combustible matter. Case dismissed.

It is reported that the Indians are devastating the country along the Rio Grande frontier. Gen. McCook has doubts of the fact, as he does not believe the Indians could get through the line of forts that border the staked plain, unobserved.—Ex-change.

All we have to say, is, that General McCook had better be in some tailor shop handling a goose, as his opinions are entirely too profound for one pursuing his present profession. Two ranchos near the Rio Grande have recently been visited by the Indians and some forty persons massacred.

The year 1869 is destined to be the most important in the annals of American Methodism. During the year the people will be called on to decide whether or not they will accept the measures proposed to them by the General Conference for the admission of lay representatives to that assembly and the annual conference. It is also an important fact that a new constituency has been created by the late General Conference, and all members of the Church over twenty-one years of age whether men or women, will be eligible to vote upon this question.

The "champions" are increasing. In addition to the champion pedestrian, the champion oarsman, the champion prize-fighter, the champion skater, &c., &c., we now have the champion cat-catcher. His name is Beebe. He lives at Waterford, Connecticut, and he caught 750 dozen cats in 1868.

Oklahoma, Mississippi, rises a live Dramatic Association that beats the Galettes or Varieties.

The Prairie News is eloquent in its appeals in behalf of cotton mills and Gen. Forrest's Selma Road.

The Georgia cotton crop is worth thirty five or forty millions in gold.

The Agricultural Society of North Mississippi meets at Oxford on the 22d instant.

MARKET MANIFEST.

Seed Potatoes, Sourkraut, Herrings and Salt Pickles, for sale by feb20dtf. WAGNER & RUMMEL.

30,000 lbs. Choice Mexican Beans. For sale by feb16dtf. C. H. MERRITT & BRO.

20 Bbls. Raw Herring. (Portland). Just received by feb16dtf. H. GRENET.

25 Bbls. Red Onions. For sale low by feb16dtf. H. GRENET.

50 Chargas New Pelonillos. For sale by feb16dtf. H. GRENET.

Craytic Compounds—Pride of the West Whiskey. For sale by feb12dtf. SAMPSON & TORREY.

For Seed—Caster Oil Bean—Seed beans, for sale by feb20dtf. STEELE & WILLIAMS.

Cutterly Cutlery:

Table knives and forks, Butcher Pcs and Pocket knives. A large and splendid assort-ment just received by doell-daw 3m.) E. PENTENRIEDER.

FOR RENT.

The residence of Gust. Bierisch. Apply to E. PENTENRIEDER. dec11daw 3m.)

Take Notice.

A good pianist wishes to give lessons on the Piano. Call on Mr. C. G. Arzt. feb17dtf.

Review of the Markets.

Wholesale Prices Current—Quotations in Specie.

DAILY EXPRESS OFFICE, Feb. 12, 1869. Corrections made in our Price Current weekly. Our quotations of to-day are nominal with a few exceptions:

Dry-Goods, \$ cts. Prints, Sprague, fancy @ .11 do purple & pinks @ .11 Ameskeag, fancy @ .10 Wamanta do @ .04

Brown Domestic.

Indian Head, 44 @ .15 Harrisburg, 44 @ .13 Tremont, C. 44 @ .11 Suffolk E. @ .09 Bedford R. @ .04

Brown Drills.

Stark A. @ .16 Superior @ .14

Bleached Domestic.

Londale 44 @ .16 Masonville 44 @ .16 Hope 44 @ .14 Red Bank 44 @ .12 Green H. 44 @ .11 Canoe 44 @ .05

Picks.

Ansekeag A.C.A. @ .30 Ansekeag A. @ .27 Algodon @ .19

Hickory Stripes.

York @ .19 Heymaker @ .15 Pittsfield @ .09

Sewing Cotton.

Coats, p. doz. @ .85 Green & Daniels @ .50 Blackstone @ .25

Linen.

White Rock @ .22 Stillman, solid @ .24 Oakland @ .14

Boots and Shoes.

Brogans, split p. doz. @ .14 Men's Buff Brogans @ .16 do Brogans wax @ .17

Brogans, Boys @ .11 Men's Calf Boots @ .36 do Grain do @ .44 do Kid do @ .40 do Buff sewed @ .38

Crackers.

Butter and Soda 10 @ .11 Sugar @ .13 Beans, Mexican, p. b. @ .06 Candles 16 oz. @ .00 do 14oz. p. do 8.00 do do 19oz. p. do 7.00 do do wax p. b. @ .75

Coffee.

Rio, ordinary fair @ .21 do 23 @ .24 Java @ .33

Candy.

Stick @ .11 Rock @ .24 do .30 Fancy @ .30

Chocolate.

Sweet @ .35 do .40 Vanilla @ .30

Fish.

Cl. Kit—Mackerel, No. 1. 3.25 do Cod, p. f. box @ .25 do p. f. do 5.00

Flour.

Choico p. bbl. 15.00 @ .16 XXX 12.00 @ .16 XX 10.50 @ .16

Fruits.

Raisins, p. boxes 4.50 do 2.50 do 1.35

Lemons, p. do 8.00 do 15 @ .17

Prunes @ .15 do 1.15

Figs, p. drgn. @ .15 do 1.15

Dried Apples @ .10 do 1.15

Currants @ .15 do 1.15

Citron @ .30 do 1.15

Almonds @ .33 do 1.15

Pecans, p. bushel. 3.00 do

Porter and Ale.

London Porter, 8 pints @ .30 do do 8 quarts 5.00 do

Bremer Beer 8 pints @ .35 do

MISCELLANEOUS.

Corn 55 @ .65 Milk, condensed, Eagle 3.50 @ .35 Molasses @ .06 do 1.00 Syrup @ .10 do 1.15

Matches p. gross @ .25 do 2.50

Brooms 2.50 do 2.25

Bucketts, p. do 3.00 do 5.50

Tubs, Nest. 3.75 do 5.00

Oil, Coal, 25 cwt. 2.50 do 8.75

do do 2 quarts 6.75 do 8.75

Lard, p. b. 7.00 do 9.00

Butter, Goshen, p. b. 4.30 do 4.45

Cheese, Western 18@ do

do choice Goshen 20@ do

Potatoes, Northern p. bbf. 9.00 @ .10

Onions, p. bbl. 9.00 @ .11

Krout, p. bbl. 17.00 @ .18

Rice, p. b. 104@ do 124

Sugar, La. p. b. 124@ do 144

do Crushed p. b. 154@ do 154

do Pow'd p. b. 154@ do 154

Whiskey, rectified p. gal. 1.25 @ .15

Bitters, Hostellers, p. doz. 10.00 do 10.00

do Boker's, p. doz. 14.50 do 14.50

Brandy Cherries, p. doz. 5.00 do

do Peaches, p. doz. 5.75 do 7.00

Soap, Northern, p. b. 7.00 do 8.00

Sardines, p

National Colored Men's Convocation—Adjournment Same Day.

Address to the Colored Citizens of the United States

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We your representatives assembled in national convention, having attended to the business which you, in fraternal trust, confided to us, respectfully beg leave, at the conclusion of our labors, to address you briefly, yet earnestly in reference to the condition which we now occupy here in the land of our nativity, and to the duties and responsibilities which are in consequence devolved upon us, in order that we may attain to that equal status in the eye of the law with our other fellow citizens which we of right aspire to, and which we of right ought to enjoy.

At the outset of our address we would devoutly call upon you to join with us in thanks to Him in whose hands are the destinies of all his creatures, that, through the workings of his providence, we speak to you under far different circumstances from those in which you have been addressed by your assembled representatives at other periods of our history. Once you were called upon to labor for the overthrow of a gigantic system of oppression, which held in its embrace more than three millions of our kindred, and for the recognition of our own claims to citizenship in these United States of America. Now we can interchange communications with you that throughout the broad domain of our beloved country, from the St. John's river upon the north to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic border to the Pacific coast, the grand anthem of liberty is intoned with a harmony unbroken by the discord which would be caused by the walling of even one unhappy slave. We can do so, too, with a consciousness that we are not looked upon now, as we were then, in the light of quasi aliens; for the American people have spoken through their representatives in Congress, and enacted that "all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." Thus, fellow-citizens, we have reason to rejoice in the fact that the past has had its triumphs for us; but our condition in the present, together with the duties and responsibilities which it enforces upon us, demands our attention, and of that condition, of those duties and responsibilities, we would now speak.

As to our condition, we need not dwell long upon that, for you understand fully the necessity which prompted you to send us to meet together in convention. You know that our citizenship, recognized as it has been by ordinary provisions, has not ensured for us throughout the different States of this Union those franchises and immunities which are the pride and boast of our white fellow-citizens. Each one of us, in his own individual locality, is painfully alive to the grievances (as various in their character as the localities themselves) which he is entitled up to endure. But, let us not be disheartened, in view of these grievances. Let us remember that

"Mute,
The camel labor, 'neath the heavy load,
And the wolf died in silence. Not bestowed
In vain let such examples be.—If they
Things of ignoble, or of savage mind,
Methinks and think not, we of nobler clay
Should temper it to bear. It is but for a
day."

Let us gird ourselves up manfully, and contend for the removal of those grievances, in the firm and confident trust that the same God who has conferred blessings upon us in the past will be equally propitious to us in the future; and that, as He raised up for us then hosts of sympathizing friends, to follow the leadership of a Garrison, a Gerritt Smith and an Abraham Lincoln, so He still accords to us such friends, so largely increased in number, and bearing so many illustrious names that to single out any two or three from that sparkling galaxy would seem impious. Suffice it that the mere mention of those honored names serves to thrill us now to the very core, and that they shall be cherished enduringly in our hearts, to be handed down to the grateful remembrance of our infant posterity. God grant that each name of the glories of those names may long be spared to us, and that the day may be far, for distant when we shall be called upon to lay them away, with tender hands and with tearful eyes, by the side of his last stricken compeer—the ever to be lamented Thaddeus Stevens!

But, fellow-citizens, let us not forget, in our grateful recognition of those effective services for our benefit and behalf, that the abiding Father allows them to us only upon the condition that we labor earnestly and unwisely in our own behalf. He may indeed send His Messiah, as "the way, the truth, and the life;" but every day He requires us "to work out our own salvation with fear and trembling." Still, His promise, that cannot lie, abides; and assured beyond a doubt is that guardian of success which awaits us if we only hold faithfully unto the word. Then let us not be found wanting in this crisis of our fate; but let us firmly and undivisibly address ourselves to the duties of the hour.

In our present condition we are an adjustably degraded people; for we are stripped, more or less, in every State in this Union, of privileges and franchises which are fully enjoyed by every class of our white fellow-citizens. This outraging of us, without any wrong upon our part, urgently demands redress. And for this reason, and for the reason that our humanity abhors any badge of contempt upon our inferiority, the current of all political experience points to but one measure; and that is, to render the right of suffrage and of eligibility to office as universal as citizenship itself. We all understand fully the importance of this right of suffrage; we know that it is the dearest treasure in the gift of any government—the strongest weapon in the possession of the subject, repelling the approaches of despotism, and guaranteeing the possession of all other franchises—a weapon that, in the expressive language of Whittier—

"Executes a freeman's will.
As lightning doth the will of God."

Now, to deny such a right to one class of citizens while it is accorded to another, with out a good reason for such a discrimination, is manifestly unjust and anti-republican.—Let us, then, in the promise, appeal to Congress, reminding it that the Federal Constitution, in article four, section four, provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Let us urge upon that body and upon the great mass of the American people whom it represents that, in settling the definition of this epithet, "republican," we are not entitled, either by ancient or modern assumption of it for the purpose of denouncing manifest tyranny, from interpreting it in the light derived from the Declaration of Independence—that Magna Charta of our liberties—that settling aside Greek and Roman precedents, as well as those of medieval Europe and of the fathers of our own government, blinded, as the latter were, by a spirit of compromise, or hampered by evils which they confidently believed

to be ephemeral; we should determine and insist upon it that a "republican form of government" is one deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed—one in which taxation is the correlative of the right to be represented therein. Let us appeal to them to consider that most of our State governments are mere aristocracies, the most intolerable, because by them the insignia of (so-called) republican nobility are conferred upon the many, while they are withheld from the few. "And, in making this appeal, let us insist, as we rightfully can do, upon our citizenship and upon the proofs of determined manhood and loyalty manifested by colored men at different periods of our national history, and especially during the late unhappy rebellion—if the black soldiers' prowess at Red Bank of revolutionary fame, and at New Orleans during the war of 1812, is forgotten, surely his gallant bearing at Fort Pillow and before Petersburgh still dwells in the memory of the country, for which he gave the highest manifestations of his love, and which he hopes will yet prove grateful for his devotion and self-sacrifice.

We had proposed, fellow-citizens, to have invited your attention to the importance of education, and of establishing and supporting schools and colleges among us, and also to have pressed upon your consideration the necessity of cultivating habits of industry, and frugality, and mechanical pursuits, and economizing and saving our earnings, and becoming proprietors of the land. But these topics have been so eloquently treated by the Rev. Bishop Daniel A. Payne, in his letter to this convention, that we cheerfully refrain from saying anything further thereon, and content ourselves by referring you to that able production, as published in the minutes of this convention.

And we shall now conclude by returning with a calm-like persistence to the all-important subject of universal suffrage, and reiterating our entreaties that each and every one of you, fellow-citizens, make that matter one of personal moment, and never cease in his endeavors, by petitions and memorials to Congress, to secure its triumph until that triumph is an accomplished fact. Then, indeed, shall we confidently trust in the prospects of a bright and glorious future for our country... Then will she, proud of the fealty and devotion alike of her white and of her black children, sit honored among the nations. Then will her renown, acquired by territorial extent, by prosperous industrial enterprises, by the brilliant achievements of her armies and navies, by her successful and invincible competition in every department of literature, science, and art, be eclipsed by no greater glory, wavering that through all so widely extended dominion, the right of man, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are secured to each and all of her citizens of whatever condition or hue.

ELMENDORF & CO.,
Hardware Merchants,
MAIN PLAZA.

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale
Muguet and American Cutlery,
Iron and Steel of all sizes,

Carpenter Tools,
Mill and Cross cut Saws of all sizes,
Boring Machines,

Nails of all sizes,
Hats, Hinges, Screws, etc.

Door, Cabinet and Trunk Locks of all kinds,

Sash Makers and Saddles Tools and Trimmings

Buckles, Rings, &c.

Bridle Bits and Webbing.

Oil Cloth, Hammocks, Collars, &c.

Tin Boxes and Kettles, &c., &c.

Nail Boxes and Agricultural Implements.

And a general assortment of

HARDWARE.

Also: Paints, Oils,

Turpentine and Glass,

Paint, Shoe and Clothes Brushes,

Petroleum and Lamps.

Oilt's Army and Navy Size Pistols,

Powder, Shot and Caps, and all other articles

in their line of business at low prices.

Laudredith's Garden Seeds

always on hand.

Sole Agents for Herrings' Safe's; also, for

Planer and Kayser's Sewing Machines.

April 1st, 1869.

W. E. TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

LIME AND SOAP,

and Dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Posto old stand, next door to Klapper

Hotel, San Antonio,

High-st price paid for tailo

rs. H. GRENET.

FRESH FRUITS!!

New Dried Apples and Peaches, Raisins,

Currants, Citrus and Fruits.

Oranges and Lemons.

Just received and for sale by

Jan 2d, 1869.

H. GRENET.

STEELE & WILLIAMS,

(Late John Withers & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

Commerce Street,

Dec 2d, 1868. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing be-

tween the undersigned, under the firm of

Klapper & Griesenbeck, is hereby dissolved

by mutual consent, Mr. Griesenbeck retiring from the firm.

The business will be continued by Mr.

Leopold Zorn, who assumes all the liabilities

of the concern, and to whom all payments

of indebtedness must be made.

L. ZORN,

C. GRIESENBECK

San Antonio, Jan. 18, 1869. D. & W. T.

For Rent.

The two story stone building formerly

occupied by Messrs. F. Gross & Co., oppo-

site Messrs. Klapper & Griesenbeck, also,

One store on the Alamo Plaza, joining

Messrs. Vance's store, formerly occupied by

Mr. C. Hubert. For particulars enquire at J. H. Kampmann. (See Advt.)

P. H. BOYD.

Or GROOS.

Dec 2d, 1868.

G. F. GROOS.

NEW BRAUNFELS,

TEXAS.

Commission Merchants

AND

COTTON FACTORS.

Dec 2d, 1868.

MOUREAU & GROOS

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