

# San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAV ANTONIO, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1860.

NO. 61.

## Quartermaster's Department.

The New York Tribune is responsible for the following:

The figures showing the extent of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department, drawn out by General Garfield, and given in our Washington dispatches recently are formidable enough to warrant the most searching scrutiny. If this be not a good field for economizing, then figures can never more be trusted. Here is an army employed in the mere service of army transportation! With forty-five regiments of infantry, and probably not forty thousand men of all arms on duty, we have fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-two men employed in the Quartermaster's service for them; and of these over ten thousand are civilians! The total pay of these men amounts to \$5,624,413. The mere book-keeping of the business seems to require 905 clerks. Taking care of the supplies seems to involve not only the employment of 63 "storekeepers," but likewise of 66 "agents," 54 "superintendents," and 325 "watchmen." The transmission of orders furnishes employment for 19 telegraph operators, 294 "messengers," 37 "mail-carriers," and 21 "couriers." Other operations require 413 blacksmiths, 50 blacksmith helpers, 67 bricklayers, 1,325 carpenters, 73 engineers, 397 masons, 180 painters, 67 plasterers, 22 printers, 174 hostlers, 220 wagon-masters, 42 cooks, 28 forge-masters, 3,688 teamsters, 252 foremen and overseers, 4,613 laborers, and so on through a half-column list of offices and employments. We do not say that most of these are not needed; we only suggest that the scale on which things are done seems to suggest a much larger army. There has long been a feeling that the Quartermaster's Department needed retrenchment. We submit that these figures offer sufficient incentive.

## Advertising Aphorisms.

If you don't mean to mind your business, it will not pay to advertise.

Bread is the staff of human life, and advertising is the staff of life in trade.

Don't attempt to advertise unless you have a good stock of a meritorious article.

Newspaper advertisements are good of their kind, but they cannot take the place of circulars and handbills.

Handbills and circulars are good of their kind, but they cannot take the place of newspaper advertisements.

No bell can ring so loudly as a good advertisement. People will believe what they see rather than what they hear.

Bonner, for several successive years, invested in advertising all the profits of the preceding year. Now see where he is!

Quitting advertising in dull times is like tearing out a dam because the water is low. Either plan will prevent good times from ever coming.

The wise man of Scripture evidently did not refer to advertising when he said, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and after many days thou shalt see it again;" or he would have added, "with interest."

**SHORT HAND REPORTING.**—The short hand reporters of this city, who use the phonographic system, have resolved themselves into a league or guild, the object being to advance the interest of their craft. The demand for first class phonographers increases each year, their services being found of great value in all the law courts, where the preservation of verbatim reports of testimony materially expedites business. The pay of good short hand reporters is from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year, and there is not a sufficient number of properly qualified members of the profession in this city. In view of the needs of the future, it is proposed to teach the art of phonographic writing to the advanced pupils of the Public Schools.—*N. Y. Times*.

**TOADYISM.**—General Hamilton arrived in this city yesterday, and no sooner was that fact known, than he was fairly surrounded by touts of all descriptions. Men approached him smiling and spurring who, not long ago could find an epithet sufficiently vile to bestow upon him. One or two Republican friends were visible, but had to give way to his former revilers. Verily, times change and men change with them.—*Houston Union*.

## Caste in Lowell.

### BUTLER ON SOCIAL EQUALITY.

We copy this from the Lowell *Populist*:

We clip the following sketch from one of our exchanges, but have not the slightest idea as to its origin; neither shall we undertake to say how much of it is true or how much of it manufactured. It may be founded on fact. Certainly some of the parties named "live, move and have a being," and to this extent, if no further, the sketch is reliable. But read it.

A stranger visiting Lowell cannot fail to observe the tidiness and neatness of the operatives—the girls who toil in the cotton mills. On holidays and Sundays they could not be recognized from the ladies or the woman who neither toil nor spin, as their industry and good taste combine to array them in pretty and becoming costumes. General Butler lives in Lowell, and as he befriends all the poor people, is greatly beloved by them. His lovely daughter, Blanche, is quite as democratic as her father, and equally beloved. Mr. Ayer, a great medicine man, lives there also; and his wife once made a great party. Among the guests were General Butler's family, a Colonel Judd and a Miss Starr. Colonel Judd was agent for the proprietors of one of the mills, and possessed the English notion of Caste, and exclaimed: "Why, these operatives dress so well that they really passed for *ladies*! Some distinction ought to be made." The gallant Colonel could not oblige the girls to wear badges or significant costumes, so he talked to the proprietors and had their wages reduced. All the best operatives went to other mills, of course.

Miss Starr was the daughter of Mrs. Ayer's coachman. She was beautiful, quite accomplished, and sometimes worked in the mill, when not otherwise employed. She was a great favorite with Mrs. Ayer, and so was invited to her party. She wore a white muslin dress, and Mrs. Ayer tied an elegant white silk sash about her slender waist, so that Miss Starr was most becomingly attired, and looked like an angel. Colonel Judd—who, of course, never looked at an operative—did not recognize Miss Starr as being one; and being attracted by her beauty, begged for an introduction, and was soon over head and ears in love with the charming girl in white muslin. The guests all noticed his infatuation, and, knowing his views, and that he was in ignorance of who she was, heartily enjoyed it—under cover, of course. Skipper was finally announced, the Colonel gave one arm to Miss Butler, the other to Miss Starr. Miss Butler chatted and laughed with Miss Starr in the most intimate manner.

When the guests were dispersing, Miss Butler says, roguishly, "Colonel Judd, you were greatly pleased with Miss Starr."

"Yes," replied the Colonel, "she is very beautiful and interesting. I shall be glad to continue her acquaintance. Do you know her antecedents, or what she is?"

"Oh, yes; she is wholly respectable. Why you ought to know her. She is one of your operatives in the mill!"

A shower of cannon-balls could not have dumfounded him more. He was in a great rage about having had his dignity so imposed upon. But he finally subsided into his hat and cloak, and stalked away, but a day or two he concluded to resume his calls at the General's but was met on the piazza by the General who blurted:

"Colonel Judd, there is one thing I want you to understand, and it is, that you are not wanted on my premises any more. A man whose dignity is insulted by receiving civil treatment from highest working people, insults my dignity by trespassing on my grounds."

The door closed between the democrat and the aristocrat, and a new phase of caste was inaugurated.

**Coming Round Greenmore.**

General Imboden has written a letter, in which he says, among other things:

"By the way, I may here remark, in regard to negro suffrage, that we all regard it as an evil, because of their general ignorance and unfitness for its intelligent exercise. But we see that the American people

are bent upon trying it, and it is therefore useless for us to oppose it, especially as our opposition would be so represented to the negro as to get up bad blood between the races for the benefit of the carpet-baggers.

The general sentiment, therefore, is to say to Sambo, "We will sink or swim together. We will have the franchise, and we universals, with you—no more no less." There will then be no cause of quarrel between us, and we will try and live in harmony."

Then comes General Battle, of Alabama, who has also "written a letter," in which he declares, that "the Constitution, with the late amendments, is as binding on all the citizens of the Union as it was when it came from the hands of Washington."

We only add the testimony of Ex-Governor Boyce of South Carolina:

"2. You ought to have perfect tolerance of political opinion. Let every one, white and black vote as he pleases, and trust to your tact and natural influence for a just share of political power."

3. You ought to extend a cordial and a kind welcome to the northern people to settle among you, without regard to their political opinions. Once you do this, the troubles of the future would be overcome, and your material progress would be wonderful. See what immigration is doing for the Northwest, in spite of its austere climate. Think what immigration would do for the genial South."

4. You ought to seek to conciliate the Federal Government. Remember the scripture injunction: "Agree with thine adversary quickly." The Federal Government for the present and for years to come, means the republican party."

5. When shall we have as much good sense from our city and State Editors?

**How to Avoid a Bad Husband.**

The following rules will teach young ladies how to avoid the catching of a bad husband.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in those things that she possesseth.

2. Never marry a fool, nor one who struts about dandy-like, in kid gloves, cane and rings on his fingers. Beware! there is a trap.

3. Never marry a niggard, or close-fisted, mean, scrofulous man, who saves every penny, or spends it grudgingly. Take care lest he stink to death.

4. Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it, you are better off alone than you would be were you tied to a man whose breath is polluted, and who's vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol.

"As long as the San Antonio Express keeps its temper, it exhibits more ability than any radical sheet in the State. Flakes Bulletin, the Austin Republican, and the Houston Union, are as much devoted to the triumph of their party principles, and policy of the radicals, as the San Antonio Express—but while the former sheets show some tact or cunning, the latter with characteristic boldness has no disguise of policy. Now if the Express will substitute pleasantness for offensive epithets, throw overboard all the party slacks and take up Judge John Hancock for Governor, it will flank the Hamilton movement and sweep the State.

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# The State Express.

Office of the State of the United States

Office of the State of the City of

A. SIEMERING & CO., Editors.

W. B. MOORE, Editor.

TUESDAY, MAR. 22, 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, Dallas,  
G. W. WHITMORE, of Smith,  
J. W. TALBOT, of Williamson,  
B. F. WILLIAMS, of Colorado,  
N. PATTER, of McLennan,  
G. T. RUBY, of Galveston,  
M. H. GODDIN, Polk county.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Per Square of Eight Lines, or Less (Nonpareil).

### WEEKLY EXPRESS.

Squares, 1 month, 2 mos., 3 mos., 6 mos., 1 year	
One half \$2.00 \$3.00 \$3.75 \$6.25 \$10.00	
One 4.00 6.00 7.50 12.50 20.00	
Two 8.00 12.00 15.00 25.00 40.00	
Three 12.00 18.00 22.50 37.50 60.00	
Four 16.00 24.00 30.00 50.00 80.00	
Five 20.00 30.00 32.50 62.50 100.00	
Six 24.00 36.00 45.00 75.00 120.00	
Seven 28.00 42.00 52.50 82.50 140.00	
Eight 32.00 48.00 60.00 100.00 160.00	
Nine 36.00 51.00 67.50 122.00 200.00	
Ten 40.00 55.00 75.00 125.00 200.00	

### DAILY EXPRESS:

Squares, 1 month, 2 mos., 3 mos., 6 mos., 1 year	
One-half \$6.00 \$9.00 \$12.00 \$18.00 \$20.00	
One 12.00 18.00 24.00 32.00 40.00	
Two 24.00 36.00 48.00 64.00 80.00	
Three 36.00 54.00 72.00 96.00 120.00	
Four 48.00 72.00 96.00 128.00 160.00	
Five 60.00 80.00 120.00 160.00 200.00	
Six 72.00 108.00 144.00 192.00 240.00	
Seven 84.00 126.00 168.00 224.00 280.00	
Eight 96.00 144.00 192.00 256.00 320.00	
Nine 108.00 162.00 216.00 288.00 360.00	
Ten 120.00 180.00 240.00 320.00 400.00	

### Terms of Subscription:

CURRENT.	
Daily, single copies one year,	\$16.00 each
Clubs of 5 "	12.00 "
Weekly single "	5.00 "
Club of 5 "	4.00 "
" 10 "	3.00 "

One copy sent gratis to getter up of Club of ten copies or more. Paper mailed or delivered by carrier.

Advertisement, having the run of the paper, first insertion, \$1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square.

General Notices and advertisements under the head of Special Notices, automatically on the editor's pages, double the above rates.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Any one permanent advertisement, occupying from one-half to one column, will be allowed a discount of twenty-five per cent, from above rates.

Payment invariably in Advance.

All communications for publication should be addressed, Editor Express.

All business communications should be addressed.

A. SIEMERING & CO.

### 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., 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/69.

**MORE INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.**  
The Indians in their recent raid visited the rancho of Mr. T. N. McKinney, in Uvalde county, six miles from Fort Inge, stealing there from six head of horses.

**QUERRY.** — A "distinguished" Conservative was heard to remark to a friend on our streets, a day or two since, that he "doubted the sincerity of Jack Hamilton;" the Rads have treated the old turn coat too well in times past, for him to forget the many good things received at their hands."

That man's head is level, Jack is doubtful; very.

We had the pleasure of a call last evening from Mr. Boulds Baker and Colonel Carter, of Texas, who, in company with Hon. A. J. Hamilton, will leave this evening for Washington.—New Orleans Republican.

We hope our official delegation to Washington from the Constitutional Convention, will post Congress as to who "Mr. Boulds Baker and Colonel Carter" are.

The editor of this paper met with an accident on Thursday last, in having his foot badly mashed, which prevented him from attending to any business, and which will account for the paucity of editorial matter for the last few days.—Austin Republican.

From the above we would suppose that the brains of Hamilton's hand-organ existed in the editor's toes. The wound will soon heal, as there is nothing in the foot to keep open the sore.

### CIVILITIES.

There is an unconscious atmosphere of influence surrounding those who wear the uniform and hold commissions of the Government, for which those persons are directly responsible to the public. This influence is derived directly from those they represent; if the officials of this Government—civil and military—do not represent those who suppressed the great rebellion, who do they represent? It is in this light we discuss the matter in hand—not to embitter, but to enlighten, ourselves as well as others.

It is clearly the duty of public men to remain in their sphere of loyalty—while they are not expected to go out of their way to tell our late enemies of their errors—neither can they expect to go out of their way to assure these enemies of their "magnanimity" and good feeling, without incurring the suspicions of loyal men. Officers are expected to throw the weight of their moral and official influence in building up a sentiment of respect and affection for the country, and we venture to say that within three months after so conducting themselves the South will be confirmed in favor of the friends of Grant's administration; all opposition to reconstruction will cease; the late rebels will give up every hope of reconstruction on their own terms, and accept those of Congress. Then, and not till then, will political disabilities be removed, and all unite upon the new era and discuss new issues.

General Canby has done us a great service; he has fixed responsibility, and we shall hold those in high places responsible for their moral as well as official weight. Those who forgot loyal men, and go out of their way to give rebels assurance of their respect or sympathy, must take the consequences.

**A Charming Picture.**  
If it should so happen that the hungry politicians of the Austin Ring (who, as they could not get sent to Washington by the Convention, have gone there on money obtained from sources they would prefer not to have known), should be called up as witnesses before the joint Committee on Reconstruction and subjected to a searching examination, it would afford a charming prospect to our duly authorized delegates in the city. Only think of it! What sort of a figure would Judges A. J. Hamilton and Caldwell cut, if interrogated as to their having drawn their salaries for neglecting their duties as Supreme Judges, and their *per diem* for acting as delegates, for the same time? How could they satisfy the Committee that such conduct was honest?

What could Judge Bell say, when called on to give detailed information as to the action of the lobby in regard to the Central; the Steamship concern, and the disenchanted in office? How could Colonel Haynes explain his presence in Washington without, or with, a leave of absence? A few pointed inquiries as to the capacity of the persons whose names are on the "slate" of the Ring for United States offices, to take the test-oath, may cause trouble to those who made it up, as well as to those who are recommended in it, who may be found to be, with a few exceptions, the same individuals. Truly, the case is progressing.

**SENATE.** — A resolution directing the President to transmit immediately a copy of the Constitutional amendment to the State Legislatures, meeting objections, went over.

Bill strengthening the public credit, reported.

Davis proposed an amendment paying coin in redemption, at their value, when issued; that the interest be reduced to 4 per cent and that the excess of interest at the above rate already paid, be applied to the reduction of the principal.

He also moved to amend the second section so as to authorize the legality of future coin contracts, rejected, yeas 10, nays 35.

Bayard's amendment, striking out section, lost, yeas 7, nays 37. Recess.

The President of the Union Pacific railroad, telegraphed yesterday that the road was blocked since the 12th, but would be opened in a week.

McCleure publishes a card in which he discredits the existence of reports of his interview with Grant.

It is stated that McCullough and Browning have resigned to take effect on the first of March.

The Senate wing of the capital will be closing the 4th, except to holders of

### A Fine Chance for the Committee on Reconstruction.

The presence of the herd of office-beggars in Washington after the 4th of March, will give a fine chance to the Committee on Reconstruction to catch them up without having to pay their mileage, and examine them as witnesses. A skillful examination could not fail to elicit much that ought to be known.

Voltaire said that in writing history, a historian has to consider the testimony of *real ts de chambre* as well as of Kings. So the Committee in making up a thorough report ought to obtain the testimony of office-beggars as well as that of respectable witnesses. The politicians of the South ought to be made to testify. Their testimony would make a record which would be valuable—as to internal improvements.

### The Last Scare of the Conservatives.

Since the Conservatives were frightened at the prospects of an examination of their lobbyists as witnesses by the Committee on Reconstruction, they have had a worse scare. They are in a terrible fright about General Canby, whom they are very anxiously trying to get relieved of the command of this District. Still, they are willing to compromise with him. If he will only promise not to exclude from eligibility to any office under the proposed Constitution those who have drawn pay for two offices at the same time, or who owe money to the State, they will agree to let him alone.

### Letter from Our Traveler.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 24, 1869.

*Editor of the San Antonio Express:*

The train is telegraphed, and I hope to be off in the morning. A word about hotels: travelers passing through Columbus should stop at Kulow's house, the "Hotel del Europe." Mr. and Mrs. Kulow are German; they keep a good house, clean beds, clean food and plenty of it. The stage driver will insist upon landing his passengers elsewhere, but Kulow's is the place.

TRAVELER.

### TELEGRAPHIC

### SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Governor Greely, Judge Andrew and Williams, all declared McClure's papers, urging Grant to appoint Curtis, to be forged.

The Senate passed the suffrage amendment, and it now goes to the State Legislatures, it confers no right to hold office.

The reconstruction committee resolved to make no report regarding Georgia, thus leaving her representation in *satus quo*.

The Senate considered the resolution relating to a portion of the Pacific Railroad bonds, in order to insure first class roads, but postponed it to consider Schenck's bill strengthening the public credit.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blackburn moved an amendment that Simon Jones is entitled to a seat, but it was lost. Committee's resolution that Jones is not entitled to a seat, passed.

A resolution declaring the seat vacant, as between Hunt and Menard, came up, contestants allowed fifteen minutes.

A suggestion was made that Menard speak from the Clerk's desk, objection being made, Menard said he appeared more to acknowledge this privilege, than to make argument, but would be recreant to the good of his race, whose votes sent him here, did he not vindicate their rights, he claimed no special privileges on account of his color. Hunt declined to speak. The case is progressing.

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The President of the Union Pacific railroad, telegraphed yesterday that the road was blocked since the 12th, but would be opened in a week.

McCleure publishes a card in which he discredits the existence of reports of his interview with Grant.

It is stated that McCullough and Browning have resigned to take effect on the first of March.

The Senate wing of the capital will be closing the 4th, except to holders of

jan29w1m.

B. MAURERMANN.

**JOHN E. SCHRECK,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 68 William, Corner Cedar Street,

Box 5466. New York.

feb21w1v.

**E. PENTENRIEDER,**

ATTORNEY'S AT LAW

Cleburne, Texas.

—

REFERENCES :

Judge Thos. Harrison, Waco, Texas.

Judge R. S. Baylor, Independence, Tex.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, New Orleans.

Goodbar & Gidley, Memphis,

## Local Intelligence.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

#### ALLETON.

ARRIVE. DEPART.  
Sunday. Monday, 1 P.M.  
Wednesday. Wednesday,  
Friday. Friday,

#### VICTORIA.

Sunday Tuesday  
Wednesday 6 P.M. Thursday 6 A.M.  
Friday Saturday

#### WACO.

Monday, 8 A.M.  
Tuesday 8 A.M.  
Thursday 8 P.M.  
Saturday 8 A.M.

#### EL PASO.

Monday 8 A.M.  
Tuesday 8 A.M.  
Wednesday 8 A.M.  
Friday 8 A.M.

#### EAGLE PASS.

Tuesday 8 A.M.  
Thursday 8 P.M.  
Saturday 8 P.M.

#### CORPUS CHRISTI.

Wednesday 8 A.M.  
Thursday 8 A.M.

#### LAREDO.

Thursday 6 P.M. Monday 6 A.M.  
Through mails via Galveston leave Tri Weekly at 4 o'clock, P.M. All mails going out in the morning will be closed at 9 o'clock of the evening before. Mail matter intended for such routes as leave in the morning must be deposited in the Post office by 9 o'clock, P.M., or remain over until the next regular time of leaving; except El Paso and Eagle Pass, which close at 7 a.m. S. P. GAMBIA. P. M.

#### FOR SALE.

BLANKS for Butchers and Hide Dealers at this office. (d.w.)

AUCTION.—Remember the great Auction of David Friedlander takes place this morning at 10 o'clock. Everything in the dry-goods line and grocery (as well), will be knocked down cheap for cash. Young housekeepers should visit this Auction House—and especially the Auction this morning and bid off goods to commence the routine of keeping house with.

A NOTICE OF WARNING.—As we were passing the Banking establishment of W. A. Bennett, yesterday, a friend halted us and wanted to know if we wanted a local item; certainly was our answer, as items are like "Angel's visits." We were shown to the rear of the building, where we read a notice that displayed itself upon a pair of stairs, notifying the public "not to commit duty here."

DOES HE BELONG TO THE SIGNAL CORPS?—Who! Why that chap that flourished his snowy handkerchief so extensively on Saturday afternoon, near the Alamo market house. Why, he did the waving of that handkerchief up in high fluting style, in broad daylight, too, and many spectators saw him! He would wave and then look up at the Menges Hotel, and flourish it around his head and look anxiously again towards Mengers. Wonder what for? That chap must have been the chief of the Signal Corps during the war.

THE DISTRICT COURT.—Met yesterday (Monday) morning, organized the Grand Jury and heard the Judge deliver his charge as to their duties, &c. Nothing was done of importance.

The following gentlemen were empanelled as Grand Jurors: J. A. Ferris, J. Killershow, J. M. Xipier, Jos. Dwyer, H. C. Thompson, Patrick Kinney, Eli Cole, Navarro Oates, Alejo Montes de Oca, Jose Antonio Leaf, A. J. Leslie, Nicholas Beans, Jacob Billing, J. Boggs, P. Schaffus, Fred. Houisen, S. D. Stumberg, Jacob Goll, A. Ohnesorg and Jos. Dietz, Foreman.

OUR COUNTY JAIL.—We deem it necessary to again call the attention of our City and County authorities to the condition of our jail. Whoever visits this institution must necessarily come to the conclusion that we are a barbarian tribe of the Caucasian race, otherwise we would not herd human beings in a dungeon that would have been barely tolerated in the middle ages by a civilized community. It is not our province to enquire who is responsible for this state of things; if the County and City authorities evade the responsibility, it falls upon the community and still remains. We must have another jail under all aspects of the case, and the combined efforts of the County and City authorities would easily accomplish this.

We Saturday paid a visit to the jail and were shocked at the filth that met our vision in the cells occupied by the unfortunate prisoners. In two of the lower cells the planks were torn up and the damp bare ground exposed; as a matter of course, this ground was soft with the continual dampness that necessarily arises from the exposure of uncovered ground. One of the prisoners informed us that he had slept on that spot when covered with water. We noticed many things that could be remedied, if proper attention was manifested by the authorities.

Prisoners are now a-days entitled to a humane treatment, especially if such can be afforded by the community who keeps them in confinement. We leave this matter for the consideration of those interested.

THE SAN ANTONIO AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.—We had the pleasure of meeting Colonel Steel (yesterday) from Seguin, the agent of this end of the line. He informed us that as soon as the creeks become dry, and the country suitable for transportation, operations will commence. Our citizens have been humbugged so much about railroads and the advent of a steam horse in San Antonio, that we are not believing. We hope

road now under proposals is a sure realization of all our hopes.

Our citizens will subscribe liberally toward building this road, if they can be convinced that the project mean to do as they say—bring the iron horse into San Antonio within the next two or three years, with heavy trains of richly-loaded freight cars from the coast.

The Boston capitalists at the head of this project are known to be men of wealth and men of enterprise in railroad matters.

#### Police Items.

MAYOR'S COURT, March 10, 1860.  
William Moses, arrested upon a charge of using insulting and profane language, fined \$3 and costs.

Lessey Jance, arrested upon a charge of fighting and quarreling upon the public streets, fined \$3 and costs.

P. K. Polley, drunk and disorderly upon the public streets, fined \$5 and costs.

**STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS**  
From 4 to 350 Horse Power, including the celebrated Corliss Cut-off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines Portable Engines, &c. Also Circular, Mulay and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Gane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c. Lath and Shing Mill, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO., feb25w6m Utica; New York.

#### Review of the Markets.

#### Wholesale Prices Current—Quotations in Specie.

DAILY EXPRESS OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1860.

Our quotations for this week have undergone a little advance for Groceries. Potatoes have advanced to \$13 per bbl.; Sugar, crushed, 18¢ per lb.; Louisiana 13¢; Powdered 18¢; Whiskey \$1.40 & 1.50 per gal.; other quotations remain nominal.

#### Dry-Goods.

Prints, Sprague, fancy, w. 11  
do purple & pink, w. 11  
Amoskeag, fancy, w. 10  
Wamsutter, do, w. 8

#### Brown Domestic.

Indian Head, 44, 143 w. 15  
Harrisburg, 44, 134  
Tremont C, 44, 11  
Suffolk E, 44, 9  
Bedford R, 44, 9 w. 9

#### Brown Drills.

Stark A, 164  
Superior, 14

#### Bleached Domestics.

Lonsdale 44, 16  
Masonville 44, 16  
Hope 44, 144  
Red Bank 44, 12  
Green H 4, 11  
Cameo 2, 8

#### Ticks.

Amoskeag A C A, 30  
Amoskeag A, 27  
Algodon, 19

#### Hickory Stripes.

York, 19  
Heymaker, 15  
Pittsfield, 9

#### Jenns and Kerseys.

Alpine, 34  
Longworth, 30  
H. Island, 15  
Beverly Twills, 24

#### Sewing Cotton.

Coats, 10 do, 55  
Green and Daniels, 55  
Blackstone, 55

#### Linsey.

White Rock, 22  
Stillman, solid, 22  
Oakland, 14

#### Boots and Shoes.

Brogans, split, 12 do, 14  
Men's Buff Brogans, 13 w. 16  
do Brogans Wax, 15 w. 17  
Brogans, Boys, 11 w. 12  
Men's Calf Boots, 36 w. 60  
do Grain, do, 36 w. 44  
do Kid, do, 20 w. 40  
do Buff sewed, 36 w. 38

#### GROCERIES.

#### Crackers.

Butter and Soda, 10 w. 11  
Sugar, 13 w.

Beans, Mexican, 16 w.

Candles, 16 oz, 16 do, 10 w.

do, 14 oz, 16 do, 8 40 w.

do, 12 oz, 16 do, 7 40 w.

do wax, 16 do, 7 50 w.

#### Coffee.

Rio, ordinary to Fair, 21 w. 22

Prime to Choice, 23 w. 24

Java, 23 w.

#### Candy.

Stick, 21 w.

Rock, 24 w. 30

Fancy, 30 w.

#### Chocolate.

Sweet, 35 w. 40

Vanilla, 60 w.

#### Fish.

P. Kit—Mackerel, No. 1, 325 w.

Cod, 275 w.

do, 300 w.

#### Flour.

Choice, 16 do, 15 w. 16

XXX, 12 w. 16

XX, 10 w. 16

#### Fruits.

Raisins, 16 box, 4 50 w.

do, 16 do, 50 w.

do, 16 do, 13 50

Lemons, 16 do, 8 50

Prunes, 15 w. 17

Figs, 15 w.

Dried Apples, 10 w. 11

Currants, 15 w. 17

Citron, 30 w.

Almonds, 33 w.

Pecans, 16 bushel, 3 00 w.

#### Porter and Ale.

London Porter, 16 pints, 2 90 w. 3 05

do, 16 quarts, 5 00 w. 5 20

Bremen Beer, 16 pints, 2 85 w. 2 90

#### Sugar.

Sugar, 16 lb., 13 w.

do Crashed, 16 lb., 15 w.

do Po, 16 lb., 18 w.

#### Miscellaneous.

Corn, 16 bushel, 65 w. 65

Milk, condensed, Eagle, 3 50 w. 3 65

Molasses, 90 w. 1 00

Syrup, 1 10 w. 1 15

Matches, 16 gross, 2 50 w. 2 65

Brooms, 16 do, 2 95 w. 5 50

Buckets, 16 do, 3 00 w. 3 50

Tubs, 16 do, 3 75 w. 5 00

Oil, Coal, Petroleum, 3 25 w. 3 75

do, do, 16 quarts, 6 05 w. 6 75

Hams, choice, 16 lbs., 18 w.

Lard, 16 lbs., 7 40 w. 9

Butter, Goshen, 16 lbs., 14 50 w. 15

Cheese, Western, 16 lbs., 14 w. 15

do choice, Goshen, 16 lbs., 20 40 w.

Potatoes, Northern, 16 bushel, 31 00 w.

Onions, 16 bushel, 9 00 w. 11 00

Krout, 16 bushel, 17 00 w. 18 00

Rice, 16 bushel, 10 40 w. 12

Salt, fine and coarse, 5 00 w. 5 50

Whiskey, rectified, 16 gal., 1 40 w. 1 50

Bitters, Hostetters, 16 do, 10 00 w.

do Baker's, 16 do, 14 50 w.

Brandy Cherries, 16 do, 5 00 w.

do Peaches, 16 do, 5 75 w.

Soap, Northern, 16 lbs., 7 40 w.

Sardines, 16 box, 18 40 w. 19

Starch, 16 lbs., 9 w. 10

**National Colored Men's Convention.—Adjournment Since Die.**

*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 orderings 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 enslaving grasp 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 are interchanging congratulations 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 wailing of evanescing strife. We can do so, too, with a consciousness that we are not looked upon now, as we were then, in the light of quasi allies 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 triumph for us over our condition in the present, together with the duties and responsibilities which it forces upon us; demands our attention and of that condition, of these duties and responsibilities, we would now speak.

As to our condition, we need not dwell long upon that, for you understand well the necessity which prompted you to send us to meet together in convention. You know that our citizenship, recognized as it has been by statute provisions, has not secured 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 you, in his own individual locality, is painfully alive to the grievances and various in their character as the localities themselves in which he is called 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 die in silence. Not bestial.  
In vain let such examples be. If they,  
Things of ignoble, or of savage mood,  
Endure and shrink not, we of nobler clav  
Should temper it to bear. It is but for a  
day."

Let us girl ourselves up manfully, and contend for the removal of these 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, as their records tell us such friends, so largely increased in number, and bearing to many in their names that do single out any two of three from that sparkling galaxy would be invincible. 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 latest posterity. God grant that each one of the possessors of those names may long be spared to us, and that the day may be far, far distant when we shall be called upon to lay him away with tender hands, and with tearful eyes, by the side of his latest stricken compeer—the ever to be lamented Thaddeus Stevens!

But fellow-citizens, let us not forget, in our grateful recognition of those effectual services for our benefit and behalf, that the all-loving Father allows them to us only upon the condition that we labor earnestly and untiringly 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 cannone, abides; and assured beyond a doubt is that guardian of success which awaits us, if we only, toil faithfully unto the end. Then let us not be found wanting in this crisis of our fate, but let us firmly and undoubtingly address ourselves to the duties of the hour.

In our present condition we are an unjustly degraded people; but we are stamping, more and more, in every State in this Union of privileges and franchises which are fully enjoyed by every class of our white fellow-citizens. This ostracism of us, without any crime upon our part, urgently demands redress. And for this redress, and in order to secure our immunity against any future infringement upon our interests, 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 an 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 is the expressive language of Whithier:

"Exigentes a freeman's will,  
At lightning duth the world thid."

Now, to deny such a right to one class of citizens while it is accorded to another, without a good reason for such a discrimination, is manifestly unjust and anti-republican. Let us, then, in the premises, 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 estopped, either by ancient or modern assumption of it for the purpose of describing manifest tyrannies, from interpreting it in the light derived from the Declaration of Independence—that Magna Charta of our liberties—that, setting aside Greek and Roman precedents, as well as those of mediæval 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 them while they are withheld from the few. And, in making this appeal, let us insist, as we rightly 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 Banks, of revolutionary fame, and at New Orleans during the war of 1812, is forgotten, surely his gallant bearing at Fort Pillow and before Petersburg 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 to his devotion and self-sacrifice.

We had purposed, 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 dressed upon your consideration the necessity of cultivating habits of industry, and integrity of engaging in agricultural manufacturing, and mechanical pursuits, and economizing and saving our earnings, and of becoming proprietors of the land. But these topics have been eloquently treated by the Rev. Bishop Daniel A. Payne, in his letter to this convention, that we chearfully 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 Cato-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 victory is an accomplished fact. Then, indeed, shall we confidently trust in the prospects of a bright and glorious future for our country. They will see, proud of the forty and devoted alike of her white and of her black children, sit enthroned among the nations. Then will her renown, acquired by territorial extent by prosperous industrial enterprises, by the brilliant achievements of her statesmen and naval, by her successful and fearless competition in every department of literature, science and art, be eclipsed by her prouder glories, consisting that throughout her widely extended confines the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are secured to every citizen, of either of the various conditions of birth.

**ELMENDORF & CO.**

**Hardware Merchants,**

**MAIN PLAZA.**

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale  
**English and American Cutlery.**

Iron and Steel of all sizes,

Carpenter's Tools,

Mill and Cross-cut Saws of all sizes;

Boring Machines,

Nails of all sizes,

Butts, Hinges, Screws, etc.

Door, Cabinet and Trunk Locks of all kinds,

Cheese Musters and Saddlers' Tools and Trimmings,

Buckles, Rings, &c.,

Bottle Bits and Webbing,

Oil Cloth, Hammocks, Pillows, &c.,

Tin Rivets and Kettles, &c.,

Steel Hoes and Agricultural Implements,

And a general assortment of

**HARDWARE.**

Also: Paints, Oils,

Turpentine and Glass,

Paint, Shoe and Clothes Brushes,

Petroleum and Lamps,

**Colt's Army and Navy Size Pistols,**

Powder, Shot and Caps, and all other articles

in their line of business at low prices.

**Landreth's Garden Seeds**

always on hand.

Soles Agents for Harrison's Safe's; also for

Planer and Kayser's Sewing Machines.

April 1<sup>st</sup> 1861.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Zork & Griesenbeck, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Griesenbeck retiring from the firm.

The business will be continued by Mr.

Zork, who assumes all the liabilities

of the concern, and to whom all payments

of indebtedness must be made.

L. ZORK,

C. GRIESENBECK

San Antonio, Jan. 18, 1861. d&wtf

**P. C. TAYLOR,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**LIME AND SOAP.**

and dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Post old stand, next door to Klopper

Hotel, San Antonio.

Highest price paid for fallow,

gold & silver.

**FRUITS! FRUITS!**

New French Apples and Peaches, Raspberries,

Currants, Cherries and Prunes.

Oranges and Lemons.

Just received and for sale by

John G. Green.

**STEELE & WILLIAMS,**

(Late John Wethers & Co.)

**Commission Merchants,**

Commerce Street,

Dec 24<sup>th</sup> 1860. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

For Rent.

The two story stone building formerly

occupied by Messrs. F. Gross & Co., opposite Messrs. Zork & Griesenbeck; also

One Store on the Alamo Plaza, joining

Moscoso's store, formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. Hinrichs. For particulars inquire at J. H. Kampmann.

J. H. Kampmann. (dec. 1861)

F. MOURAU, C. GROSS, G. F. GROSS,

Opposite Alexander Sartor, Jr.

**MOUREAU & GROSS**

NEW BRAUNFELS,

TEXAS.

**Commission Merchants**

AND

**COTTON FACTORIES.**

feb 29<sup>th</sup> 1861.

A. STEPHENS & CO.

Opposite Alexander Sartor, Jr.

**ALL KINDS OF**

**Blacksmith's Tools and Anvils.**

an. 14d&wtf

E. SAWYER & CO.

Opposite Alexander Sartor, Jr.

**PIANOS! PIANOS!**

Haston & Bro., celebrated Pianos.

E. PENTENREIDER, Agent.

dec 11<sup>th</sup> 1861.

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