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San Antonio Daily Express.

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VOL. VI.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1872.

NO. 232.

OLD MAN ZORK. Inform my friends and the public generally, that I have moved again at my Old Stand, on Commerce Street, and offer a new and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING and FANCY GOODS!

FURNITURE. PH. CONRAD & CO. MOVED Opposite the National Bank, Dealers in all kinds of FURNITURE, PARLOR AND BED-ROOM Sets.

F. GROOS & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Commerce Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 6-12-72tdf.

T. B. LEIGHTON, WITH C. F. KROEGER & CO., DEALERS IN Groceries, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Crockery &c., &c.

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

GROCERIES. F. GUILBEAU, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF PRESIDIO AND LAREDO STREETS.

GROCE R AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH WINES AND LIQUORS. BEST QUALITIES OF FRENCH COGNAC 11-12-69td

FOR SALE. The house and lot on Commerce street, known as the KLOEPPER HOTEL. Apply to F. GUILBEAU. 33-72tdf

DR. E. EBNETT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE—Clavin's Drug Store. DR. A. ANSELL, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher.

A. NETTE APOTHECARY. Has just received a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS. AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE BY L. WOLFSON, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!! NOW is your time to build yourselves Houses. From and after this date we will sell first-class Florida Pine at \$70 per M.

Price List. SHEET, SASH, GLAZED & FRAMED, BLINDS. 8x10 \$1 15, 10x14 1 30, 10x16 1 50, 10x18 1 75, 12x16 2 50, 12x18 3 00.

DR. F. PETERSEN, Physician and Obstetrician. Residence and Office, Press street, opposite Mr. Wagner's residence.

BELL & BRO'S, MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, PLATED-WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, Spectacles, Fine Pocket and Table Cutlery, RAZORS, SCISSORS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS. JOHN R. SHOOK, LAWYER, NO. 9, COMMERCIAL STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

BENNETT & THORNTON, Bankers, Dealers in Exchange and Government Securities. W. A. BENNETT, J. T. THORNTON.

JAKE MARSHALL, (FORMERLY SCHMITZ & DUEHLER), SAN ANTONIO STEAM Cracker and Candy Factory. Wholesale Manufacturers of CRACKERS, BAGDAD SASH, BAGDAD, FLORIDA, Candies, CONFECTIONERIES, WEDDING AND BALL CAKES.

OFFICIAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-Second Congress. [CONTINUED.] Treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

WE HAVE now in yard, and are daily receiving, a large and well assorted stock of LUMBER. Which we offer at the following prices: Texas Cypress Lumber, \$35 00 per 1000 feet.

generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The high contracting parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the commissioners as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decision without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case their reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and then, in any such case, the period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to a time not exceeding three months longer.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of daking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North America Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXIII of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbors, and creeks, of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the colony of Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, and with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in no case, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceful use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

It is agreed that the places designated by the commissioners appointed under the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the 5th of June, 1842, as the coast of her Britannic Majesty's dominions and the United States, as places reserved for the common right of fishing under that treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved for the common right of fishing under the preceding articles. In case of any question should arise between the governments of the United States and of her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties, and authority as the commission appointed under the said first article of the treaty of the 5th of June, 1842.

As much as it is asserted by the government of her Britannic Majesty that the privileges according to the clause of the United States under Article XVIII of this treaty are of greater value than those accorded by Articles XIX and XXI of this treaty to the subjects of the British Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the government of the United States, it is agreed that commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Articles XIX and XXI of this treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the government of the United States to the government of her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII of this treaty; and that any sum of money which the said commissioners may so award shall be paid by the United States government, in a gross sum, within twelve months after such award shall have been given.

The commissioners referred to in the preceding article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One commissioner shall be appointed by the President of the United States, one by her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been named within a period of three months from the date when this article shall take effect, then the third commissioner shall be named by the representative at London of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In case of the absence, or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment, the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy. The commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of the proceedings.

Each of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the commission as its agent, to present in general in all matters connected with the commission. The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the commissioners appointed under Articles XXII and XXIII of this treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either party may present, and if either party shall offer oral testimony, the other party shall have the right of cross-examination, under such rules as the commissioners may prescribe.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXIII of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbors, and creeks, of the provinces of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereto adjacent; and in the bays, harbors, and creeks, of the said islands, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks, of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, and with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands thereto adjacent, for the purpose of trying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in no case, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States.

The navigation of the river St. Lawrence, ascending and descending, from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain, or of the dominion of Canada, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

Convention between the United States and the German Empire, Respecting Consuls and Trade-marks. Signed December 11, 1871; Exchange April 29, 1872; Proclaimed June 1, 1872. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION. [CONCLUDED.]

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the two countries are called upon to make in courts of law or before local magistrates, by officers or persons belonging to the crew, that prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall be given at the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case may be proceeded with in their absence.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of merchant-vessels of their nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind that may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, and especially in reference to wages and the execution of bills of exchange, bills of lading, or other documents, and to the crew of the vessel as parties to the disturbance. Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to the consuls, when they may call in aid of their authority, and all persons, whose names are borne on the ship's articles, and whom they may deem necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed to the local courts or authorities and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and they shall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Neither any court or authority shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or where persons other than the officers or crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crew of ships of war or merchant-vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having committed any crime or offense, and who are on board or on shore, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country. To that end the consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the federal courts or to the local courts or authorities; and the consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the detention, supporting it by an official extract from the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the execution of any writ from the local courts, the consuls of either country of the country where the demand is made either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port shall be given up to the consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished to the consuls, sailors, and crews of the merchant-vessels, who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the consuls, until the said consuls may find an opportunity of sending them away.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether their other port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the two countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country or citizen, or subject of a third port, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide. (Continued on 2nd page.)

From the Aldine for October.

THE TWO LIVES. Two travelers came together into the world so wide...

The Missouri Democrat says:

"Many of our Western exchanges chronicle the appearance of the Texas cattle fever among the natives...

A New Beautifying Agent.

All beautifiers had their drawbacks, until the ambitious Bath of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys...



Western Produce Store of John Ochse & Co. South-West cor. Military Plaza.

LEROUX & COSGROVE No. 56 Commerce St. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.



Manufacturers of TIN, COPPER, IRON AND BRASS Wares.

KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Tinner's Furnishing Goods.

EDWARD RISCHÉ, Havana and Domestic Cigars, MAIN STREET.

(OPPOSITE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.) SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

TO THE SPRINGS!

From this date I will run the FOUR HORSE OMNIBUS Every evening between the San Pedro Springs and the City.

W. WESTHOFF & CO., Indiana and Victoria, Texas.

LUMBER DEALERS FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BLANK DEEDS, OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THE "EXPRESS" OFFICE.

OFFICIAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-Second Congress.

A PROCLAMATION.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore...

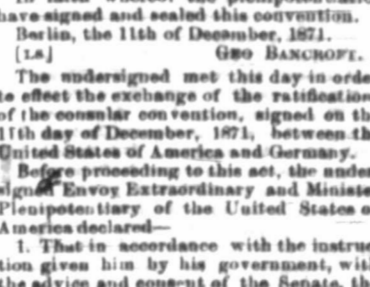
A PROCLAMATION.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore...

SOMETHING LONG NEEDED.

THE LITTLE AMERICAN WASHER. Simplest, cheapest, and most practicable EVER INVENTED.

BUY THE GENUINE.



FAIRBANKS Standard Scales, More than 250 Different Modifications.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

BALTIMORE, MD. The next Annual Session of this Institution will begin October 1st 1872.

Rare Chance for Agents.

AGENTS, we will pay you \$50 per week in cash if you will engage with us in the sale of our goods.

By the President: HAMILTON Fish, Secretary of State.

(Concluded.) Treaty between the United States and Great Britain...

A PROCLAMATION.

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this treaty, goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland...

A PROCLAMATION.

It is further agreed that, for the like period, goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America...

A PROCLAMATION.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore...

A PROCLAMATION.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore...

A PROCLAMATION.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore...

A PROCLAMATION.

The government of her Britannic Majesty further engages not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandise carried in or from the territory...

A PROCLAMATION.

It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XXIII to XXV of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland...

A PROCLAMATION.

It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XXIII to XXV of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland...

A PROCLAMATION.

It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XXIII to XXV of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland...

And whereas the said Convention has been ratified on both parts...

And whereas the said Convention has been ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of London...

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