WEEKLY STATESMAN

AUSTIN.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 20, 1876

Argument of Hon. J. S. Martin, on the Question as to Whether the Present Session is the Biennial Session of the Fifteenth Legislature or an Extraordinary Session. (Delivered in the House June 20, 1876.)

Mr. Speaker—The questions submitted are:

1st. "Is the present session of the Legislature a biennial session, or an extraordinary session?"

2d. "Is it lawful for a session of the Legislature to convene in January, 1877?"

Upon these questions the Judiciary Committee No. 1 of the House report the following conclusions:

1st. "That in their opinion the present session of the Fifteenth Legislature is not the biennial session of this Legislature."

2d. "That it will be lawful for a session of this Legislature to be held in 1877."

In my opinion neither one of these conclusions are correct.

In the determination of these questions we are to look to the intention of the Convention. To arrive at that intention, all sections of the Constitution relating to the subject must be construed together. It will not do to take an isolated section as conclusive of the truth of either the affirmative or negative. See Cooley on Const. Lim., pp. 54, 55 and 56.

The committee, after quoting the sections of the Constitution and ordinances, in their opinion bearing upon the questions, without any regard to the order in which they come, or their applicability to one or the other proposition, inform us, first: that "the first annual session of the Fifteenth Legislature, had it not been for the interference of the Convention, would have been held in January, 1876," and that they infer from the ordinance submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people, "that the framers of the Constitution had two objects in view in providing for a session of the Legislature to be held in April, 1876; first, to provide for the loss of the first annual session of the Fifteenth Legislature, which would have been held but for their act, and to provide for any hiatus in legislation which might result therefrom; and secondly, to secure speedy measures for the adjustment of legislation to the requirements of the new Constitution."

I apprehend that the two reasons given by the committee, together with others of equal potency, such as the necessity of providing by legislative action for meeting the obligations of the State falling due before the close of the fiscal year, *were* reasons operating in determining the Convention to fix the time for the assembling of the Fifteenth Legislature as early as April, but what has that to do with the question as to whether this is the biennial session of the Fifteenth Legislature? The Convention had postponed the election, and the assembling of the Legislature, and in providing for the assembling of the biennial session of the Fifteenth Legislature it was just as competent for that body to provide that the session should begin in April as to provide that it should be held in January, 1877, or at any other time. The fact that the session was assembled prior to November, 1876, at which time the term of office of all officers and members of the Legislature technically date from, is no evidence that this was intended as a special session.

The intention of the Convention was evidently nothing more than to fix a definite and convenient time in the year at which elections shall hereafter be held; and in order to put the new system to work and save the expense of another election in November, 1876, it was necessary that the first officers elected should hold longer than two years; in other words they should date from the date of their election and qualification until their successors are elected in November, 1878. While they, as a matter of fact, hold from April, they are declared by fiction of law, for the purpose of regularity, as above stated, to hold from November, 1876. They perform all the functions and enjoy all the emoluments of their offices just the same now as they will after November, 1876. The members of the Fifteenth Legislature are endowed with all the power and privileges that they will have after November, 1876, and the argument of the committee that "to perform their duties as if elected in November they must meet after November," attached no undue weight and importance to the fiction of law by which it is proposed to establish a regular and convenient time for holding elections. If the argument is worth anything, by following it out to legitimate conclusions we must hold that the functions of every officer in the State, elected at the February election, are suspended until after November, the time from which his term of office technically begins. The argument of the committee in elaborating the idea above quoted, leads us inevitably to this ridiculous conclusion. The committee say "their (this Legislature's) presence at the capital now, as legislators, we regard as resulting from the exercise of a power of the people, through the Convention, calling them, not to a biennial session, for that contradicts the fact, but in extraordinary session to supply the failure of the last annual session, and to provide all necessary legislation under the new order of things." Now, if it takes this extraordinary exercise of the residuary or revolutionary power of the people to enable members of the Fifteenth Legislature to assemble, "as legislators," prior to November, 1876, will the gentlemen of the committee inform us how it is that every other officer of this State is quietly discharging the duties of his office, without the exercise of this sovereign power in his case? Surely, if the argument applies to one officer of the State it must apply with equal force to all.

In this connection the committee are particular to inform us that when they use the term "extraordinary session" they "do not mean 'extra,' 'called,' or 'special' session, as those terms are used in laws and constitutions, and as commonly understood." They simply mean that the session is extraordinary because *it is* extraordinary. Now, if the session is not an "extra," "called" or "special" session, as those terms are interpreted by laws, I submit that it can be nothing else than a *regular* session. In determining the question as to whether this is a regular session, or rather *the* biennial session of the Fifteenth Legislature, the intention of the Convention which fixed the time of its meeting, and the circumstances attending its assembling must be looked to. We see from the journals of the Convention that on the thirteenth day of the session the Committee on the "Legislative Department" made their report, which was afterwards substantially adopted by the Convention as Article 3. Section 5 of this article (the section so confidently relied on in the report under discussion), as it came from the committee, read as follows:

"The Legislature shall meet every two years at such times as may be prescribed by law, and at other times when convened by the Governor. *The first session under this Constitution shall convene on the ——day of ——, 1876.*" Now will it be contended that this first session here mentioned, which was to be held in 1876, was intended to be a *special*, or as the committee has it an "extraordinary" session? The time for the regular meeting of the Legislature was being fixed, the new system of biennial sessions is here first announced, and in the same section it is said that the "first session under this Constitution" (meaning clearly the first regular and biennial session) should be held in 1876.

It is true that this latter clause fixing the time for the first session was stricken out of section 5 in the final adjustment of the parts of the new instrument, but by reference to the ordinance submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people we find in section 6 that it was retained in the following language: "That in case the new Constitution shall be ratified at said election, the Senators and Representatives then elected shall assemble *at the Fifteenth Legislature* at the seat of government on the third Tuesday in April A. D. 1876." This is the authority under which we are here to-day. Is there anything in this authority to indicate that this was to be a special or an "extraordinary" session? We are required to assemble as the Fifteenth Legislature on a certain day. The session is regularly called by the only power then in existence competent to call a regular session, all other powers being for the time suspended. Does it not occur to gentlemen that if this was intended only as a special session it would have been so stated in this ordinance, while everything in relation to the election and assembling of the Fifteenth Legislature was being stated with such particularity? I hold that the intention of the Convention was that this should be *the only* regular session of the Fifteenth Legislature, the time for its assembling being fixed so soon after the adoption of the new Constitution because of the necessities of the hour. This position is in my opinion clearly substantiated by the arguments before advanced, but to make the position still stronger, and its truth still plainer, we have only to look to other provisions of the Constitution throwing light on the question. The sessions of the Legislature are, under the new Constitution, limited to sixty days. An exception is made, however, in regard to the first session. The first session can continue *ninety* days on full pay, showing very clearly that the Convention foresaw the difficulties that would attend the adjustment of the machinery of the government to the new instrument, and on that account provided that the first session might hold beyond the usual time. Surely, if they had intended the first session of this Legislature to be a *special* session, and contemplated the holding of a regular session in 1877, the unusual time of ninety days would not have been given. The Convention, in its determination to put an arbitrary limit on sessions of the Legislature and to cut off the heavy expense of frequent and protracted sessions, certainly could not have intended to authorize the holding of two lengthy sessions, one of ninety and the other of sixty days, within less than one year after the adoption of the new Constitution. This is what is proposed to be done by the report of the committee now under consideration.

Again, in section 6 of article 8, we have the clearest and most positive declaration that the Convention regarded this session as the regular biennial session of the Fifteenth Legislature. Section 6 declares that "no appropriation of money shall be made for a longer term than two years, except by the first legislature to assemble under this Constitution, which may make the necessary appropriations to carry on the government until the assemblage of the Sixteenth Legislature." Now, it is contended in this report under consideration that this clause is only *permissive*, and cannot be held to qualify the otherwise positive mandate of section 5, article 3, requiring the Legislature to meet every two years. If, then, it can be demonstrated that section 6 of article 8 is mandatory, and imposes the imperative duty on this Legislature to make appropriations to run the government until the meeting of the Sixteenth Legislature, the whole argument of the committee must fall. I hold, then, that the word "*may*," in the connection in which it is used in section 6, means "*shall*," and instead of being permissive is mandatory. By reference to the authorities this view is clearly correct. Mr. Bouvier, in his law dictionary, says that "the words 'shall' and 'may,' in general acts of the legislature, are to be construed imperatively." That is, that in general acts, the two words mean the same and are mandatory. Mr. Burrill, in his law dictionary, in defining the word "may," says: "'May' is to be construed 'must' in all cases where the legislature means to impose a positive duty, and not merely to give a discretionary power." Reference is made to 1 Peters' Reports, and to 3 Hill (N. Y.) Reports. Again, he says, to make the matter plainer, "the word 'may,' in a statute, means 'must' or 'shall' when the public interests or rights are concerned, or the public or third person have a claim, *de jure*, that the power shall be exercised." Reference is made to 1 Kent, page 467, note, etc.

No principle is clearer or better settled than this. The appropriation of money to carry on the government is a public act—an act in which the whole people of the State are interested. The power given is one which all the people have a right to demand shall be exercised, and therefore cannot be considered as discretionary with the Legislature. The Legislature cannot rightfully refuse to make the appropriations, and if it should, it would be sufficient reason for the Governor to immediately call an extra session to have the appropriations made.

We can find material assistance in giving a proper construction to the word 'may' in this section by reference to other parts of the Constitution where it is used. Dozens of examples are in point, but I will call attention to only two. Section 48 of article 3 declares that "the legislature shall not have the right to levy taxes or impose burdens upon the people, except to raise revenue sufficient for the economical administration of the government, in which *may* be included the following purposes:" Then follows an enumeration of everything of importance to the carrying on and sustaining the government, etc. Will gentlemen contend that the word "may" in that connection confers merely a permissive power, and that the Legislature could, in the exercise of its discretion, refuse to levy taxes and make provision for these demands? See to what a ridiculous condition such a construction of this word "may" would lead us. What does it mean, then, in this connection? It means that in raising revenue to carry on the government these things enumerated in section 48 "shall," not "may," be included.

Again, in section 5 of article 3, the very section upon which the committee base their argument, it is said that "the legislature shall meet every two years at such time as *may* be provided by law." Will gentlemen contend that the Legislature, under this clause, has discretionary power to fix the times of meeting, or not, as they may choose, or will they not agree that this is an imperative duty imposed upon them to fix the times for the meeting of succeeding legislatures?

These examples, taken from the same Constitution we are now attempting to construe, are sufficient to show beyond all question that, when in section 6 of article 8 it is said that the first legislature to assemble under the new Constitution "*may* make appropriations to run the government until the assembling of the Sixteenth Legislature," it is meant that this Legislature *shall* make such appropriations. If, then, this Legislature is required to make appropriations to run the government until the meeting of the Sixteenth Legislature, it will hardly be contended that another session of the Fifteenth was contemplated, nor will it be denied that this is the regular biennial session of the Fifteenth Legislature.

By reference to the journals of the Convention it will be seen that this clause, requiring appropriations to be made by this Legislature for a longer period than two years, was tacked on by amendment after the system of biennial sessions had been adopted, and after it had been determined that the first session of the Fifteenth Legislature should be held more than two years before the time at which the Sixteenth would assemble, showing clearly that the amendment was made to meet what the Convention saw to be an emergency.

From the foregoing reasons I arrive, then, at the following conclusions:

1st. That this is the biennial session of the Fifteenth Legislature, and that no other regular session can be held.

2d. That this Legislature must make appropriations for running the government until the meeting of the Sixteenth Legislature, which should be early in 1879.

That "large-brained woman and large-hearted man, self-styled George Sand," is dead. This is a loss of moment to the world of literature; one to have been expected, for George Sand was seventy-two years old, yet a loss of the present and not merely of the past—her intellect was as strong, as much at her command, as in her audacious youth. There were wilding slips enough in the blood of Aurora Dupin, orphan of an unhappy marriage and nurtured by her grandmother, the illegitimate daughter of that hot soldier, Marshal Saxe, who was himself born out of wedlock. She married, and gained the name of Dudevant, but only the cyclopedias call her by it. The match was not loveless at first, but it soon became so, as all her subsequent "friendships" did—with Alfred de Musset and Frederic Chopin alike. She was the representative woman of France in transgressions of the conveniances, and in her life, as in her earlier books, disdained the legal barrier between the sexes—becoming a law unto herself. A woman of passion and of deep philosphy, of refined intellect, and, in her pride of life, of incredibly coarse manners, of rare tenderness and stinging hatred—she never knew herself, or was known to others. In literature she was to France what George Eliot is to the English speaking peoples—with the wide differences that the contrasting nationality makes, but with the great sympathies that belong to supreme genius.

The success of Mormon emissaries in converting hundreds and thousands of English women of the poorer classes to their shameful faith is a sufficient and ominous illustration of the tendencies of English civilization. One hundred and twenty-six of them recently arrived in New York on their way to Utah. Similar success has attended the labors of the Mormons in Sweden, Denmark, and, we believe, in Germany. The people thus enticed are generally industrious, virtuous, good people, and are easily liable to this demoralization from their poverty, and the difficulty of getting remunerative work sufficient to make a living. If these Morman emissaries can overcome their scruples and entice them to Utah, what could not the State of Texas do in inducing them to come to our fine climate and rich lands, to find comfortable homes, with no violation of their principles or conciences? The stout, healthy, industrious and virtuous men and women in every country in Europe are ready to populate and develop our vast territory, if we had a wise administration of our immigration interests.

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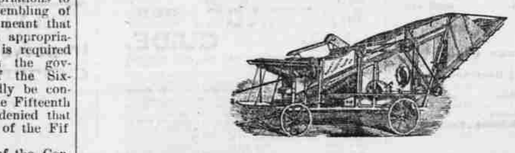

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LOST.

Colony bandright certificate No. 627, issued to Johann Eichbach by John O. Meusebach, commissioner of Fisher & Miller's Colony, on the fourteenth day of February, 1855, for 640 acres of land. If not found within the time prescribed by law, application will be made for a duplicate. C. R. JOHNS & CO., Agents for Owner.

Austin, Texas, April 19, 1876. w9t

U. S. Mail Routes.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TEXAS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 20, 1876.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'clock p. m. of July 18, 1876, (to be decided by July 31,) for carrying the mails of the United States from October 1, 1876, to June 30, 1878, on the following routes in the State of Texas, and by the schedule of arrivals and departures herein specified, viz:

31066 From Indianola, by Saluria, Fulton, and Rockport, to Corpus Christi, 114 miles and back, three times a week, in suitable and safe steamboats.
Leave Indianola Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Corpus Christi next days by 6 a m;
Leave Corpus Christi Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Indianola next days by 6 a m.
Bond required with bid, $10,000; check, $300.

6094 From Corpus Christi to Point Isabel, 160 miles and back, twice a week, in suitable and safe steamboats.
Leave Corpus Christi Monday and Thursday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Point Isabel next days by 10 a m;
Leave Point Isabel Wednesday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Corpus Christi next days by 6 a m.
Bond required with bid, $6,000; check, $200.

31128 From Corpus Christi to Brownsville, 160 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Corpus Christi Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Brownsville next days by 10 p m;
Leave Brownsville Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Corpus Christi next days by 10 p m.
Bond required with bid, $10,000; check, $500.

31145 From Leon Springs, by Guadalupe, to Curry's Creek, 24 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Leon Springs Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Curry's Creek by 5 p m;
Leave Curry's Creek Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Leon Springs by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31160 From Floresville to Sutherland Springs, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Floresville Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Sutherland Springs by 12 m;
Leave Sutherland Springs Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Floresville by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31200 From Florence, by Berry's Creek (n. o.) and Gabriel Mills (n. o.), to Mahomet, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Florence Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Mahomet by 12 m;
Leave Mahomet Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Florence by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31227 From Courtney, by Burleigh's Ferry (n. o.), Grabell (n. o.), Whitman's (n. o.), and Hanna's Store (n. o.), to Brenham, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Courtney Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Brenham by 4 p m;
Leave Brenham Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Courtney by 4 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31321 From Canton, by Walton, to Athens, 26 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Canton Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Athens by 5 p m;
Leave Athens Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Canton by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31367 From Burkeville, by Mill Creek (n. o.), to Hemphill, 31 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Burkeville Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hemphill by 6 p m;
Leave Hemphill Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Burkeville by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $400.

31396 From Palo Pinto by Picketville (n. o.), to Fort Griffin, 66 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Palo Pinto Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Fort Griffin next day by 6 p m;
Leave Fort Griffin Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Palo Pinto next day by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $700.

31438 From Stephensville, by Harper's Mill (n. o.), Rocky and Gentry's Mill (n. o.), to Hamilton, 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Stephensville Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hamilton by 9 p m;
Leave Hamilton Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Stephensville by 9 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31446 From Fort Worth to Granbury, 40 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Fort Worth Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Granbury by 6 p m;
Leave Granbury Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fort Worth by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $1,500.

31455 From Coleman to Camp Colorado, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Coleman Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Camp Colorado by 12 m;
Leave Camp Colorado Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Coleman by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31456 From Athens, by New York (n. o.), to Fincastle, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Athens Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Fincastle by 4 p m;
Leave Fincastle Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Athens by 4 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31457 From Atlanta, by Douglassville, Cusseta, and Dalton, to Wheatville, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Atlanta Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wheatville by 7 p m;
Leave Wheatville Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Atlanta by 7 p m.
Bond required with bid, $400.

31458 From Austin, by Anderson's Mills (n. o.) and Travis Peak (n. o.), to Smithwick Mills, 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Austin Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Smithwick Mills next day by 11 a m;
Leave Smithwick Mills Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Austin next day by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $500.

31459 From Belton to Volo, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Belton Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Volo by 12 m;
Leave Volo Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Belton by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $100.

31460 From Blanco to Round Mountain, 37 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Blanco Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Round Mountain by 5 p m;
Leave Round Mountain Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Blanco by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31461 From Bonham, by Ladonia and Ben Franklin, to Cooper, 46 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bonham Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Cooper by 8 p m;
Leave Cooper Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bonham by 8 p m.
Bond required with bid, $800.

31462 From Bonham, by Elwood, to Myersville (n. o.), 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bonham Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Myersville by 5 p m;
Leave Myersville Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Bonham by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31463 From Calvert to Jones' Prairie (n. o.), 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Calvert Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Jones' Prairie by 12 m;
Leave Jones' Prairie Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Calvert by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31464 From Clarksville, by Annona and Lenoxville (n. o.), to Mill Creek, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Clarksville Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Mill Creek by 5 p m;
Leave Mill Creek Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Clarksville by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31465 From Cleburne, by George's Creek (n. o.) and Johnsonville (n. o.), to Glen Rose, 26 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cleburne Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Glen Rose by 5 p m;
Leave Glen Rose Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Cleburne by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31466 From Comanche by Langford's Store (n. o.), to Lampasas, 41 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Comanche Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lampasas next day by 6 p m;
Leave Lampasas Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Comanche next day by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $800.

31467 From Lodge Station, by Cold Spring and Swartout (n. o.), to Livingston, 37 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lodge Station daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Livingston by 7 p m;
Leave Livingston daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Lodge Station by 7 p m.
Bond required with bid, $2,000.

31468 From Douglasville to White Sulphur Springs, 7 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Douglasville Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at White Sulphur Springs by 3 p m;
Leave White Sulphur Springs Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at Douglasville by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $100.

31469 From East Hamilton, by Gilford (n. o.), to Shelbyville, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave East Hamilton Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Shelbyville by 12 m;
Leave Shelbyville Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at East Hamilton by 7 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31470 From Fort Worth, by Granbury, Palmy, Stephensville, Dublin, Proctor, Comanche, Blanket, Brownwood, Jim Ned, Camp Colorado, and Coleman, to Fort Concho, 220 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Fort Worth Monday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fort Concho next Wednesday and Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave Fort Concho Monday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fort Worth next Wednesday and Saturday by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $10,000; check, $500.

31471 From Fort Worth, by Birdville and Bobos' Store (n. o.), to Grapevine, 24½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fort Worth Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Grapevine by 4 p m;
Leave Grapevine Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Fort Worth by 4 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31472 From Fredericksburgh to Kerrville, 29 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fredericksburgh Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Kerrville by 6 p m;
Leave Kerrville Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Fredericksburgh by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31473 From Gainesville, by Davesport's Gin (n. o.), to Dexter, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Gainesville Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Dexter by 12 m;
Leave Dexter Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Gainesville by 7 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31474 From Gilmer, by Fowler's (n. o.), to Simpsonville, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Gilmer Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Simpsonville by 12 m;
Leave Simpsonville Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Gilmer by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31475 From Glen Rose, by Skipper's Gap (n. o.), to Stephensville, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Glen Rose Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Stephensville by 6 p m;
Leave Stephensville Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Glen Rose by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31476 From Graham, by Archer (n. o.) and Wichita Falls (n. o.), to Hill's Ferry (n. o.), 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Graham Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hill's Ferry next day by 6 p m;
Leave Hill's Ferry Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Graham next day by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $500.

31477 From Greenville to South Sulphur, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Greenville Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at South Sulphur by 11 a m;
Leave South Sulphur Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Greenville by 4 p m.
Bond required with old, $200.

31478 From Henrietta, by Lang's Ranch (n. o.) to Archer (n. o.), 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Henrietta Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Archer by 5 p m;
Leave Archer Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Henrietta by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31479 From Jacksborough, by Buffalo Springs (n. o.), Secret Springs (n. o.) Cambridge, and Hill's Ferry (n. o.), to Fort Sill, I. T., 105 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Jacksborough Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fort Sill next day by 7 p m;
Leave Fort Sill Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Jacksborough next day by 7 p m.
Bond required with bid, $1,000.

31480 From Kionatia (Hook's Ferry post office), by Hill Road (n. o.) and Shockey's Prairie (n. o.), to Paris, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hook's Ferry Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Paris by 6 p m;
Leave Paris Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hook's Ferry by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $ 00.

31481 From Lebanon to Lewisville, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lebanon Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Lewisville by 12 m;
Leave Lewisville Monday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Lebanon by 7 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31482 From Liberty Hill, by Hopewell (n. o.) and Cow Creek (n. o.), to Smithwick Mills, 19 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Hill Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Smithwick Mills by 12 m;
Leave Smithwick Mills Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Liberty Hill by 7 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31483 From Linden, by Sardis (n. o.), to Dangerfield, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Linden Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Dangerfield by 5 p m;
Leave Dangerfield Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Linden by 5 p m;
Bond required with bond, $400.

31484 From Marysville, by Hewitt's Store (n. o.) and Spanish Fort (n. o.), to Salt Creek, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Marysville Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Salt Creek by 7 p m;
Leave Salt Creek Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Marysville by 7 p m.
Bond required with bid, $400.

31485 From Meridian, by Russel's Gap (n. o.), to Glen Rose, 24 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Meridian Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Glen Rose by 12 m;
Leave Glen Rose Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Meridian by 8 p m.
Bond required with bid, $300.

31486 From Montague to Adora, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Montague Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Adora by 12 m;
Leave Adora Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Montague by 5 p m.
Bond required with bid, $100.

31487 From Montague to Salt Creek, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Montague Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Salt Creek Saturday at 12 m;
Leave Salt Creek Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Montague by 7 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31488 From Moscow, by Peach Tree Village (n. o.), to Woodville, 32 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Moscow Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Woodville by 6 p m;
Leave Woodville Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Moscow by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $400.

31489 From Paris to Cothran's Store (n. o.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Paris Saturday at 7 p m;
Arrive at Cothran's Store by 12 m;
Leave Cothran's Store Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Paris by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31490 From Paris to Roxton, 12 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Paris Monday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Roxton by 12 m;
Leave Roxton Monday and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Paris by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31491 From Paris, by Cotton Plant, Buford's Bridge (n. o.), Blackwell's (n. o.), Cooper, Harper's Bridge (n. o.), and Patton's (n. o.), to Sulphur Springs, 44 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Paris Monday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sulphur Springs next days by 12 m;
Leave Sulphur Springs Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Paris next days by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $900.

31492 From Pittsburgh to Leesburgh, 7 miles and back once a week.
Leave Pittsburgh Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Leesburgh by 12 m;
Leave Leesburgh Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Pittsburgh by 4 p m.
Bond required with bid, $100.

31493 From Rusk to Alto, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Rusk Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Alto by 12 m;
Leave Alto Saturday 2 p m;
Arrive at Rusk by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $200.

31494 From St. Jo, by Johnson and King's Mills (n. o.), Salt Creek, Italian Settlement (n. o.) and Wichita City (n. o.), to Cambridge, 43 miles and back, once a week.
Leave St. Jo Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Cambridge next day by 12 m;
Leave Cambridge Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at St. Jo next day by 6 p m.
Bond required with bid, $5.0.

31495 From Sidney, by Sardis (n. o.), Hermitage (n. o.) and Unionville (n. o.), to Dolby's Springs