

San Antonio Express.

VOL. I.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1867.

NO. 254.

Medicine.

MORTIMER SLOCUM, M. D.,
Tender his services to those citizens of San Antonio who wish to have medicine administered according to the Homoeopathic Law of cure.
Office on Main street, two doors west of Post-Office.

NOTICE.

HAVING been educated as Midwife in Germany, and having done business or work with good success for many years, I solicit the patronage of the public of San Antonio and its neighborhood, and promise to justify the confidence which the public may place in me.
My residence is Alamo street, near Feldmann's Bakery.

MARY KLAEBE,
San Antonio, August 29, 1866. no49-1f

MRS. ECKEL,
Graduate of "Marburg Institute, Europe," offers her services to the people of San Antonio as Midwife. Her long and varied experience in this service renders her one of the best professions.
Residence, Main Avenue, opposite house of Mr. William Elliot. 6-17.

Law, etc.

BOWERS & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office—Congress Avenue.
Austin, Texas.
(no. 11-1)

JESSE STANCEL,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Prompt Attention to Business.
May 17, 1866. no34ly

FOCKE & WILKENS,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
OFFERMAN'S BUILDING, GALVESTON.
Exchange on New Orleans, New York, London, and Hamburg. Jan 15

LEIGH & DITMAR,
LAWYERS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
OFFICE FRENCH'S BUILDING, ROOM NO. 15.
147da-1f

NEWTON & PICQUE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
414-3m-1f SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Law Notice.
Thomas M. Paschal will hereafter be associated with the undersigned in all new business intrusted to their care in Texas.
I. A. & G. W. PASCHAL,
Attorneys at Law.
August 9th 1867-1f

THEO. HERTZBERG & J. HOYER,
Notaries Public,
COMMERCE STREET,
Two doors east of Nette's Drug Store,
San Antonio. sep14y

Hotels.

INGRAM HOUSE,
VICTORIA, TEXAS,
WILLIAM J. NEELY, Proprietor.
This House is refurnished and opened for the public. Good Stabling on the premises.
1723d & 3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Galveston, Texas.
M. F. THOMPSON,
Proprietor.
146-ly

CITY HOTEL,
G. STEVES, PROPRIETOR,
Indiana, Texas,
Connected with the establishment is a superior Soda Water Fountain and Ice Cream Saloon. Ladies' patronage respectfully solicited.
196da-1y

Klopper Hotel.
FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT!
Mrs. KLOPPER calls the attention of her friends to the extra facilities for travelers with teams. Attached to her house is a spacious yard fronting on the river, where any quantity of stock can be secured.
Commerce street, San Antonio. ditf

THE TARDE HOUSE,
CASTROVILLE, TEXAS.
The above named well-known Hotel is open for the accommodation of the traveling or pleasure-seeking Public. The arrangements are complete throughout, and no pains are spared to make guests comfortable. To those who seek a quiet and elegant home in the country, this Hotel will suit them to a charm, and for comfort and cheapness it has no rival in the State.
V. TARDE.
1211f

PEYTON SMYTHE,
County Clerk Bexar county; and ex officio Notary Public, keeps on hand Blank Deeds, Deeds of Trust, &c., for gratuitous distribution in Bexar county.
Instruments of Writing drawn and acknowledged taken on liberal terms. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Will also prepare Proposals to the U. S. Quartermaster for Contracts; he keeps on hand printed forms, etc.
He can be found at the County Clerk's Office, Military Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

Business Cards.

TH. HERTZBERG. F. SIMON.
HERTZBERG & SIMON,
Glassware, Mouldings,
Pictures, Pipes,
Fancy Goods, Brushes,
Stationary, Music,
NEWSPAPER AGENTS,
Commerce Street,
at E. S. Sampson's old stand,
SAN ANTONIO.
147

WM. CHRISTIAN. JOS. ANDERSON.
Chrysler & Anderson,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
House Furnishing Goods,
FRENCH'S BUILDING,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
CASH paid for WOOL and HIDES.
March 26th 1867. 861f

DRESEL & BRIAN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Dry-Goods and Groceries,
HATS,
SHOES,
CROCKERY,
NOTIONS.
San Antonio, April 26, 1867. 1131f

PHILIP CONRAD,
Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE
and House Furnishing Goods, Mattress
Maker and Upholsterer,
MAIN STREET,
Opposite Zerk & Grissenbock,
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Mattresses; and offers his services for repairing furniture, paper hanging, curtain hanging, and carpeting.
San Antonio, May 6th. 81y

J. S. Lockwood,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
on Commerce street,
opposite Bell & Bros. Jewelry store,
San Antonio.
Currency and Exchange bought and sold; Collections made on all accessible points. 86-1f

W. WESTHOFF & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
And Dealers in Hardware.
Liberal advances made on consignments of Country Produce. 119-1f

G. SCHMIDT, ROBERT VOIGT.
SCHMIT & VOIGT,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
Handley's Building, 41 Pine Street,
GALVESTON. NEW YORK.
August 23. [no48-ly.]

BOGERT & OAKLEY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
American, English, German, & French
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Guns, &c.,
32 Pearl street, and 56 Stone street,
NEW YORK.
Orders promptly executed at lowest prices. No Travelers or Drummers employed. All goods bearing our stamp warranted extra quality. sep6-6m

WM. F. HANCOCK. JAS. E. WALKER.
HANCOCK & WALKER,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 208 South Levee,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
36w

KRAUDEL & POSERT,
Have just opened a first class
Confectionery
On Commerce St. opposite Nette's Drugstore.
Weddings, Balls, and Parties, furnished with the finest Cakes, on short notice.
Pyramids made to order.
They will also keep on hand a fine assortment of Confectioneries of every description together with FANCY GROCERIES, &c.
San Antonio, Dec. 2 d14tkw3w

E. FEINBERG & CO.,
Importers of
French, English & German
FANCY GOODS.
4 & 6 Warren Street, near Broadway
NEW YORK.
August 23. [no48ly.]

WULF & SHETELIG,
Importers
General Commercial Agents,
CHICAGO. SAN ANTONIO,
MEXICO. TEXAS,
Alamo & North streets] jec2

Business Cards.

ALBERT TURPE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
EAGLE PASS, TEXAS.
The highest Cash Price paid for Hides. sep17f

WM. SMITH BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots and Shoes,
No. 53 Chambers Street,
sep21w6m NEW YORK.

J. E. COWEN,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER
OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
446 HUTCHIN'S BUILDING, FRANKLIN ST
HOUSTON, Texas.
Particular attention to filling orders, accompanied by cash or produce. 1284f

G. W. WARE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Hides, Wool, & C.,
LAVACA, TEXAS.

REFERENCES:
Frasier, Major & Co., New York,
Canal Bank, New Orleans,
W. H. H. Withersall, Esq., New Orleans,
William Chrysler, San Antonio,
National Bank of Texas, Galveston,
Heyck & Helfferich, Lavaca,
Charles Taylor, Esq., Indiana.
dec 10d1y1

A. C. McNEELY. CHARLES MANNING.
late of Walker's Div. late of the Terry Ran.
McNEELY & MANNING,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND
General Commission Merchants,
ALLEYTON, TEXAS.
We cheerfully recommend this firm as being prompt, reliable, and worthy of patronage.
A. H. ENY, Galveston, Texas. 10

A. STAACKE,
AGENT FOR THE MANUFACTORY OF
Wilson, Childs & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders for any kind of their work solicited.
San Antonio, Texas, July 8, 1867.

J. H. KAMPMANN'S
New Door, Sash and Blind
FACTORY,
On Nacadoches street, Alamo City,
SAN ANTONIO.
The undersigned informs the citizens of San Antonio, and the public in general, that he is prepared to fill all orders for
DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
to rip and plane Lumber, to make one and one and a quarter inch Flooring, and all other articles connected with the carpenter business.
Seasoned Lumber of best quality of white and yellow pine, constantly on hand.
All orders will be promptly executed.
aug6d6m J. H. KAMPMANN.

E. A. FLORIAN,
INSURANCE AGENT,
No. 2, French's Building,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Capital Represented,
\$9,000,000 35m
December 19, 1866.

NORTON & DEUTZ,
SUCCESSORS TO NORTON & PRO.,
Hardware,
LEATHER,
—AND—
Woodenware Dealers,
SAN ANTONIO
Sept. 5 TEXAS.

CONKLIN & DAVIS,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. CONKLIN & CO.,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 94 Front street,
New York. jec28

W. A. BENNETT,
Banker,
Dealer in Exchange and Government Securities,
San Antonio.
Will pay particular attention to the collection of Claims at all accessible points in Texas. 4aw1f

FRANK NEWTON,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
SOLEAD STREET,
Keeps constantly on hand and receiving
FRESH FAMILY SUPPLIES,
of all kinds, and at reasonable rates. 26-w1f

I'M A TWIN.

In form and feature, face and limb,
I grew so like my brother,
That folks got taking me for him,
And each for one another.
It puzzled all our kith and kin,
It reached a fearful pitch,
For one of us was born a twin,
And not a soul knew which.

One day (to make the matter worse.)
Before our names were fixed,
As we were being washed by nurse,
We got completely mixed;
And thus you see, by fate's decree,
Or rather, nurse's whim,
My brother John got christened me,
And I got christened him!

This fatal likeness even dogged
My footsteps when at school,
And I was always getting fogged,
For John turned out a fool.
I put this question fruitlessly
To every one I knew;
"What would you do, if you were me?
To prove that you were you?"

Our close resemblance turned the tide
Of our domestic life,
For, somehow, my intended bride
Became my brother's wife.
In fact, year after year, the same
Absurd mistake went on,
And when I died, the neighbors came
And buried brother John.

A WORD IN BEHALF OF SINGING SCHOOLS.

The greatest mistake of the present day in musical matters is the tendency to set aside the good old-fashioned system of singing schools. Many improvements in the means of general musical education have been introduced within a few years past, but there is nothing that can take the place of these singing classes. Better to lose all the rest than to lose these. Private instruction, though of the very best kind, can never take their place. In them there is not only improvement in music, but in just the things to which it is the province of music to lead. The social feelings, for instance, are there developed as they can never, by any possibility, be brought out by drawing-room instruction. By social feelings is meant not so much the mere matter of regard for each other among the members (although that, too, is an excellent thing), but the feelings referred to are those which lead to the greatest usefulness in society. Private instruction has an unfortunate tendency to exclusiveness.

One result is seen in the difficulty now experienced in inducing the best singers of a congregation to take their places in the choir. It indicates a bad state of things when, as is now so frequently the case, a church which contains, perhaps, a dozen excellent singers, is obliged to put up with very indifferent music on the Sabbath. This could not happen if the young people of the church were brought to either frequently for the enjoyment of social music, or, in other words, if they were brought up in the habit of attending a church or community singing school. Pastors should guard this point most carefully, and use all their influence for the perpetuation of this useful institution.

It is true there is now a difficulty which was not formerly experienced, arising from a scarcity of teachers. It is better, however, to employ an indifferent teacher than for singers to give up the habit of "assembling themselves together." But if a first-class teacher can possibly be obtained, do not let the paltry consideration of a few dollars stand in the way of securing his services. The cost of preparation for teaching has increased almost a hundred-fold within twenty-five years, and if the teacher is not well paid for his services in class instruction, he will soon turn his attention to the more attractive and remunerative department of private lessons.

We strongly urge all churches to secure the attendance of their young people at some kind of a singing school during the winter.

BORNEO.—Christianity is making steady progress in Borneo. During the last year, 89 were admitted to the church, of three different tribes. The obstacles to the spread of Christianity have been removed by the conversion of the chiefs of several tribes, and the admission to the church of the principal women. The masses of the people manifest a desire to receive instruction, and there is reason to hope that with God's blessing, at no distant period, the Gospel will be universally received among this portion of the Dyaks.

MARRIAGE BROKERAGE.

Marriage brokerage is a business carried on to some extent in all countries. We have a report that a marriage broker in England, in reply to a letter of a young lady, said that he had on his list about fifty gentlemen of first-class positions, and with incomes from 300 pounds to 5,000 pounds a year, who are anxious to marry; so that he can guarantee a good marriage to any lady. He adds: "I will send some cartes de visite for your inspection. Among my clients are officers, clergymen, merchants, and gentlemen of independence. You may depend on strict good faith." In a pamphlet which he sends to the lady, he describes his system and its success.

He avers that during the last eighteen years he has married upwards of 5,000 couples happily, who, had it not been for him, would still be pining in single misery. He points out that marriage by negotiation is the rule in most foreign countries, and in all royal families, and urges that unions thus brought about are productive of as much real happiness as those known as love matches, which young people make for themselves, in which the motive is usually a straight nose, smooth waist, a neat foot and ankle, an exorbitant chignon, or a heavy mustache. This broker tells a very plausible story, but of course any man in any trade, no matter how disreputable, can color it so as to appear well to the public.

The railroad already "making for Omaha, or for a connection with the Pacific railroad west of that point, are: the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Burlington and Missouri; the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, and the St. Louis North-western, all to Council Bluffs and Omaha. On the north is the Du-buque and Pacific, for a more western connection via Sioux City, and the extension of the Minnesota Valley, via Spirit Lake and Sioux City. On the south, the American Central, via Keokuk and Brownsville, to Columbus, Neb.; the Atchison road to Fort Kearney, &c. In all, with the Chicago and Northwestern, already completed to Omaha, five Eastern lines will have their termini at that point, and at least four other lines will tap the Pacific main trunk within 150 miles of Omaha. Messrs. Douglass & Brown, contractors on the Sioux City line, eastward, have about one hundred teams in the heavy work near the Little Sioux, and about the same number on other portions of the road. They will commence shipping the iron to St. Johns within the next two or three weeks, and cars will be running to Woodbury as early as Christmas. Owing to the high water last spring, the Company decided to raise the entire grade eight feet higher than the original survey, which adds greatly to the amount of work to be done.

In the "good old times" when men were imprisoned for debt, a debtor was held in duress vile at the suit of a creditor who, of course, had to pay the delinquent's board—\$2 25 a week. After a few months had passed, the debtor sent for the creditor to come over to the jail and "settle the affair," and the latter immediately went. "See here," said the debtor, "you're paying \$2 50 a week for my board here; now just let me out and apply the \$2 50 a week on your debt, and I'll board myself till it's paid."

A Spaniard was boasting that a certain Don Carlos of Spain was the greatest Don that ever lived, &c., when an Irishman said he knew of one ten times as big. "Who was it?" quoth the Spaniard. "The Masto-don," replied the Irishman, who remained master of the field, till a Yankee swept everything before him by "coming down" with the riser Don as the biggest thing of the Don kind ever known to man.

From the prevalence of horse-fairs of late, it is supposed that the equine-oculal is a little ahead of time this year.

A FAVORITE WALL-STREET MOTTO.—"Do others, or you'll be done."

ARRIVAL OF GEN. REYNOLDS

General Joseph J. Reynolds arrived in our city on Monday evening from Brownsville. It is uncertain how long the General will remain but perhaps until the yellow fever has disappeared from Galveston.

Gen. Reynolds is a stranger in our city but as is well known in the history of the late rebellion; he is by rank Col. of the 26th regular Infantry and Brevet Major General of the U. S. A. He served through the war principally in the army of the Cumberland, and was in all the battles of that glorious division of the patriot army except Nashville. We believe he also relieved Steel in Arkansas, and was in command of the 17th army corps, and after the surrender of New Orleans had command of the defenses to that city. He is a gallant officer and worthy successor to the lamented General Griffin, and we feel safe in assuring the Union people of Texas that they will find in Gen. Reynolds a warm friend and a devoted patriot. We hope he may conclude to stay in our city until yellow fever ceases, and that the authorities at Washington will change headquarters so that he can be with us permanently. We can assure General Reynolds of the most hearty welcome on the part of all the loyal people in San Antonio.

PLANTING TREES.

The season for setting out trees is upon us. All over Western Texas there is a lamentable absence of fruit and shade trees. Our soil and climate will produce fine peaches, pears, apples, cherries and other fruits, besides the spontaneous growth of the pecan, which yields the finest nut in the world. Plant a tree and nurse it with care and it will bring you sweet reward.

Many people make a disastrous mistake in planting out young trees in making a puddle in the bottom of the hole in which the tree is planted. In dry weather it is well to place the roots for a while in a puddle of water and then afterwards plant in dry rather than wet soil, and even then watering should be done with some care so as not to consolidate the soil. It is quite common for people to pour a lot of water into the holes in which they plant their trees, and it is very disastrous to the growth of the trees. The natural mixture of the soil will and must be altogether changed by depositing at the bottom the heavy parts leaving the rich or lighter parts on the surface, where they will be of very little use to the roots; and these will find below, in the heavy and hard stuff, a very poor fare.

Staking is also very important for young trees but the staking must be done in the right way.

The power of the wind will be the stronger when the tree begins to show its foliage; which is also the time when the young, delicate, fibrous roots begin to start. A strong blow comes, and bends the tree; the big old roots will bend with it, notwithstanding the heavy stones and the mulching; and the young fibres, already striking into the earth, will be broken off.

The consequence will be, that the sap will be interrupted in its circulation, the foliage will be without supply, and the tree will have to wait for the second sap in August or September, or perhaps until the next spring, and have, meanwhile, plenty of time to dry up altogether. To prevent this, staking is the radical remedy; but, as already said, it must be done in the right way, or better not at all.

Procure, first, good straight stakes, pointed at one end, about eighteen inches or two feet taller than the trees to be planted, measured from the roots to the top. Open the holes the required width and depth, and drive the stakes directly down in the subsoil some eight to twelve inches, at about two or three inches in the rear of the line on which the trees have to stand, and at regular distances from each other.

Root-prune the tree, so as to remove carefully with a sharp knife all parts that have been bruised.

In digging up trees during the fall where the soil is very hard, the strong roots are generally cut with the spade, and the fibrous roots are mostly pulled.

In this way, it often happens that the small roots seem very sound. In examining closely such small roots, it will be found, that, although apparently sound, the wood inside is torn in pieces, with vacancies of sometimes a quarter of an inch. If so, they are good for nothing, and should be pruned off.

The top must be pruned also; and the more of the last year's limbs reduced or cut back to three or four buds, the better. Small limbs that may happen to be along the shaft may be reduced to one or two inches, and left as spurs.

Once prepared, the tree must be brought as near the stake as possible by introducing the stake somewhere between two roots. In staking after planting, you can never bring the stake near enough to the tree without bruising the roots.

The hole being filled, the tree must be tied in a very loose manner, permitting it to sink down along the stake gradually with the removed earth.

This precaution is the more necessary as, by fastening the tree directly after planting, the ground will settle right and left of the roots; and the tree, not giving way, remains hanging; and the earth will sink from underneath the roots and leave them bare. Rot, insects, and mushrooms will soon breed in these hollows, and destroy the tree.

The final tying must be done only after the ground is fairly settled, and then should be done in preference with osiers, in two or three places,—one near the ground; the second near the top; and the third, required only on tall standards, at about half the distance between the first two.

As a protection against the rubbing of the tree against the stake, some straw, moss, or rags may be introduced between the stake and the tree, on the ties, or between them.

These hints we feel assured will be useful to many who have made failures in planting trees. There is no excuse why we should not have a great variety and quantity of fruit, and every house its beautiful shade trees. We regard tree culture next to grape culture the most important in our State.

The following is from the Bowling Green Borealis. The editor is a Copperhead, whose only ambition and pride is to ape "Brick Pomeroy": "A radical abolitionist is working among the negroes of the South, by the name of Asiatic Cholera, who is doing a big work in the way of settling the reconstruction question and reducing the Radical vote. Let her drive! As between death to the darkies and negro suffrage, we prefer the former."

To which a great many loyal people reply: "As between death to traitors and negro suffrage, we prefer the former." Negro suffrage is the price at which just such noisy rebels as this Bowling Green fellow have saved their worthless lives.

A KANSAS FARMER'S PROFITS.—The Lawrence Journal tells what the farm of a man living near that place has yielded this year. He raised eighty acres of corn, twenty acres of wheat and ten acres of potatoes. The corn yielded eighty bushels, the wheat thirty bushels, and the potatoes three hundred and fifty bushels per acre. The value of the entire crop, is \$5,435—a handsome income for a farmer. It must be borne in mind however, that the crops in Kansas are unusually good this year.

A Radical change in the manner of collecting the whisky revenue tax will be recommended at the next session of Congress, embracing a proposition to dispense with the offices of inspectors, detectives, &c., providing that each still shall be taxed to the amount of its capacity; and ascertain their capacity, after which the proprietors can obtain from the collector of the district a license to run them for a week, month, or year, as they choose to select, which license must be paid for in advance.

GRAND REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN CHINA.—A remarkable awakening has taken place in connection with the operations of the Jesuit mission. On one occasion two missionaries baptized forty-five converts in a single day. The converts added to the mission churches of the London Society in Shanghai, and the province of which it formed the capital, numbered, during the year just reported, one hundred and eighty-nine.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.—A missionary in Japan writes to Secretary Seward, calling his attention to an ancient and unrepented edict, making Christianity a capital offense in Japan, to which the Secretary replies that the subject has already been brought to the attention of the Japanese Government. This is encouraging. The Gospel must be given to Japan.

A Bremen journal contains the following advertisement: "A young gentleman on the point of getting married is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from the step."

THE LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

We are asked by a correspondent at Byron, Illinois, for a statement in reference to our Lieutenant Generals. The facts are as follows:

George Washington, of glorious memory, was the first Lieutenant General appointed by our Government. He was nominated to the Senate by President John Adams, on July 2, 1766, and was unanimously confirmed the next day, and accepted the appointment July 13, 1766, but declined all the emoluments attached to the rank.

Winfield Scott was not a full Lieutenant General, but a Brevet Lieutenant General. He was brevetted Lieutenant General February 28, 1855, for eminent services in the war with Mexico, to take such rank from March 26, 1847, the day upon which the troops under his command captured Vera Cruz. This brevet rank expired with Scott. Ulysses S. Grant, under the act of Congress approved February 26, 1864, reviving the grade of Lieutenant General, was nominated as such to the Senate by Mr. Lincoln, was confirmed by the Senate March 3, and March 10 was assigned to the command of the armies of the United States. The grade of General was created by the act of July 25, 1866, and Grant was immediately promoted to that grade.

William Tecumseh Sherman; July 25, 1866, upon the promotion of Grant to the grade of General, was also raised to that of Lieutenant General, which is now a permanent grade in the regular army of the United States.

Thus the honors of the Lieutenant Generalcy have up to this time been attained only by the sons of Virginia and Ohio, Washington and Scott having been Virginians, and Grant, although now of Illinois, was born in Ohio, as was also Sherman.—The Great Republic.

Fifty-five government employes have died of yellow fever in New Orleans.

It is said that Jews are now allowed to vote on Saturday by rabbinical authority.

Peaches are so plenty in Illinois that they don't bring enough to pay for boxing.

"Chignons have assumed the Bismark shade of brown," we learn from a fashion article.

Louisiana promises eighty thousand hogsheads of sugar, double the product of last year.

Women as well as men are to vote at the school district meetings in Nebraska next month.

A New York paper calls Andrew Johnson "the chief barnacle on the bottom of the ship of State."

Some one has given currency to the startling statement that Havana cigars are made of potato leaves.

The New York Central railroad leads off in the very important reform of excluding peddlers from the cars.

Two Connecticut boys stole a gallon of rum, and drank so much that one of them, at least, will never drink again.

An exchange complains that there are not pennies enough in circulation to meet the requirements of peanut commerce.

A hopeful German farmer in Louisiana says that the cotton worm "has done not half so much eat 'em up as we tink so."

A lawyer-spiritualist in Philadelphia, who has been expecting to hear from the ghost of Winemore, complains that he has not yet "put in an appearance."

A wretch in Minnesota, having an old grudge against a man there, poured kerosene oil over a couple of his horses and set fire to them. The cries of the animals were fearful.

The reports of private agents, sent spying through Russia, are to the effect that that country is making immense warlike preparations.

Edward W. ite, the Milwaukee pork packer who filled his barrels with salt and sand, has been sentenced to three years in the State prison.

In Australia and New Zealand the sheep have increased so rapidly that many of the settlers have moved where they can take care of them, and it is becoming a question what to do with the animals.

It is proposed to erect a monument in Berlin to the man who first introduced the potato in Europe.

Immense herds of buffalo have lately been seen on the Upper Missouri. The Indians are not far off.

The neglect of ventilation in church edifices is sharply rebuked by the Rev. Mr. Little, of Madison, Indiana, who has lately been extensively visiting and taking notes in this regard.

The English postoffice has a savings bank attachment as well as a money order system. Not a bad idea.

The English conscience must by some what eased, as twenty-four thousand dollars "conscience money" was paid into the treasury last year.

The following are among the signs over the shops of traders at Fort Smith, Ark. "Camphren And burnin fiewd," "Ches Nats biled and Roas," "Cainsect cheers Resected Hear," "Washing, ironin, and goin out doin dain works dur here."

Rock crystal, clear enough for lenses, has been discovered in Arkansas. It has heretofore been imported from Brazil and Scotland, it not having been discovered in this country.

New Advertisements.

List of Letters Remaining in the Postoffice up to the 9th day of October, 1867.

- Published by Official Authority. A Adams, Erwin S Anderson, H (col) Adams, L R Anderson, Abraham Alexander, Jeff (col) Adams, Willis B Banard, S Botright, L M Burris, Mary S miss Beck, Julius F Bagher, Stephen D Bernard, S W 2 C Cervantes, Francisco Carter, Henry Cummins, James H Cavallo, Pedro S Carter, Jenny miss 2 Crawford, Lottie miss Carolan, John M D Donbar, John Q Delano, Mrs E Emanuel, J F Flake, J G Goodloe, A G Grove, P J H Harris, A A Herrmann, Friedrich Herrmann, Ferdinand H Hansford, J L, M D Hooff, H V K Kincaup, Jeff Kosup, Victoria miss L Light, Charles Lyman, Charley (col) Leach Mitchell, J Co Marts, Sr, dr 2 S Spiegelberg Bros Sharp, Edward Staples, Wynian Mrs Smith, Elijah T Tinker, Milly Mrs V Voigt, Radolph W Williamson, Chas C Walls, Sarah E Mrs Winp, Sam Whitlow, Amy Y Young, Wm A S. P. GAMBIA, P. M.

Caution!

This is to inform the public that my wife, CARMEL POSTERT, left my bed and board some seven months since, and has not returned up to the present date, (October 3, 1867.) I therefore caution the public not to allow her credit on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her. oct9td CH. POSTERT.

Sale of Horses.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, } SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 3, 1867. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, at this Depot, under the direction of Capt. D W. Porter, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

Ten (10) Cavalry Horses, condemned as unfit for the public service.

For feed and farm animals good bargains may be had.

TERMS.—Cash in Government funds. J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M., Depot Quartermaster. oct4td

SCHMITT & DUERLER,

Commerce Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Wholesale Manufacturers

OF ALL KINDS OF Crackers, Candles, Syrups,

AND Confectioneries,

WEDDING AND BALL CAKES

Made to Order.

—ALSO— A Select Assortment of

Fancy Groceries,

Such as

Can-Fruits, Jellies,

Preserves, Figs, &c.

Always on Hand.

San Antonio, Oct. 2, 1867. dt

Notice.

The Law Firm of TEEL & COCKE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All legal business entrusted to the firm to date will receive our undivided attention until finally disposed of. T. T. TEEL, JACK COCKE, San Antonio, Sept. 28, 1867. 1mdaw

VALUABLE

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A Large Lot on Commerce Street. Also, Two Valuable Residences, at easy distances from the Main Plaza.

We are authorized to sell the above property at very low rates for cash. sep25dt JEFFERSON & MURPHY.

BURTIS & FRENCH,

Importers and Jobbers of CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE, No. 12 Barclay street, (Four doors below Astor House.) New York. je28ly

Proposals for Army Transportation.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, } SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 3, 1867. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office until Saturday, the 30th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transportation of military supplies for two years, from the 1st day of January next, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 2.—From San Antonio, Texas, to Forts Chadbourne and Belknap, Buffalo Springs, and such other Military Posts and Camps as are or may be established on the Texas Frontier, south of Red River, and north of 32° north latitude.

ROUTE No. 4.—From Indianola, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas, and intervening points.

ROUTE No. 5.—From Indianola, Texas, to Austin, Texas, and intervening points.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport said supplies, and must give their names in full, with residence and post office address, and if a firm, the name of each member will be separately signed.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more persons, (whose responsibility must be certified to by a Clerk of a Court of Record), that the bidder will, in case the contract is awarded to him, enter upon the fulfillment thereof, and furnish good and sufficient security that he will faithfully carry out the conditions therein set forth, and each security will state his place of residence. Separate bids and bonds are required for each route.

The contractor on each route will be required to keep on his route good mule teams, of not less than six miles each, in numbers as follows:

On route No. 2, Twenty-Five Teams " " " 4, Seventy-Five " " " 5, Twenty-Five "

Should, however, the transportation on any route be lessened from any cause, to such an extent as not to require the number of teams above named, it may be temporarily lessened by the officer in charge of the transportation lines.

The amount of bonds that will be required of the Contractor will be Fifty Thousand Dollars, (\$50,000) on each route.

The person or persons to whom any award is made, must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness for service on the first day of January next, as before mentioned.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder, and persons offered as security, will be required.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour before named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

No proposal will be entertained that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Any contract made under the advertisement will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Forms of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, 5th Military District at New Orleans; the Chief Quartermaster District of Texas, at Galveston; the Post Quartermaster, at Austin; and at this office.

Proposals must be plainly addressed—"Proposals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army. oct4td

STAGE LINE

Two commodious Stages and one baggage wagon run regularly once a month by way of Pedras Negras (Eagle Pass) to Chihuahua.

This line connects at Cienegua with the stage that runs to Monterey and thence to Matamoros or Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas or the City of Mexico.

It also connects at Sta Rosalia, San Pablo and Chihuahua with the stage line to Paso del Norte.

The Stages are well protected by a strong armed escort.

For rates of passage, specie shipments and freights, apply to

FELIX MACEYRA, Proprietor, Chihuahua.

WULFF & SCHEFFELIG, Agents, corner Alamo and North streets, June 28, 6m San Antonio, Texas.

LEVENSTEIN & CO.,

Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., &c., &c.

Just received a large stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will sell all at the very lowest prices San Antonio, April 11th. 3m

Farm to Sell or to Rent.

The Farm on the Cibolo, at the Seguin crossing, opposite Perryman's, belonging to Mrs. Madaras, is for sale or rent upon a term of several years. It contains 340 acres, 40 of it under perfect culture, with a comfortable brick dwelling house of five rooms, and a separate kitchen. Continual running water.

Terms to be ascertained at Messrs. UGARTE's, on the Olmos creek, four miles from San Antonio. aug20td

For Rent.

The Store lately occupied by Messrs. Field, Eggar & Co., on Solidad street, near north-east corner Main Plaza. Possession given 1st of October. sep25td Apply to

W. A. BENNETT, J. H. KAMPFMAN, or S. G. NEWTON, Trustees.

LOST.

A County Warrant, No. 805, claim 663, for \$50 00, payable to Wm. Drummond's order, issued Sept. 4, 1867.

All persons are warned against buying the same, as the undersigned intends to apply for a reissuance of the same. J. A. NAVAREO. San Antonio Sep. 27, 1867. if

Revenue Stamps.

Revenue Stamps of every denomination for sale at the Internal Revenue Office in French's building, No. 14. sep9td

MORT... Tenders... HAVIL... Graduate... M. H. BOY... BO... (No. 11-13)... ATT... P... May 1... LE... SA... OFFICE... 1472a... G. O. NEW... NI... ATTO... 414-3m&w... Thomas... st... with... nose instr... August... P... C... Notary... Deeds... in... Instrum... knowledge... share... of... Beited... Will... all... Quarter... hand... print... He can... Office, Mil... THEO... No... Two... 50... sep18... Mrs. K... binds... to... same... Al... rd... front... of... stock... je... ARIN... ALLE... in... Hou... blic... G... KRAU... KRA... (Ha... Comm... Wedd... with... the... Pyramid... They... will... sent... of... Co... r... ether... in... San... Anto... FVASE... and... day... so... N... C... G... India... C... later... pa... THE... CAS... The... abov... on... for... the... pleasure... is... co... spared... to... see... who... us... country... firm... and... I... rival... in... the... 21st