

San Antonio Express.

VOL. I.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1867.

NO. 267.

Medicine.

MORTIMER SLOCUM, M. D.,
Tenders 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. dly

NOTICE.

HAVING been educated as Midwife in Germany, and having done business as such with good success for long 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 20, 1867. 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. 8-ly.

Law, etc.

M. H. BOWERS, A. S. WALKER,
BOWERS & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office—Congress Avenue,
(no. 11-ly) Austin, Texas.

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

W. F. LEIGH, A. DITTMAR,
LEIGH & DITTMAR,
LAWYERS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
OFFICE FRENCH'S BUILDING, ROOM NO. 15.
147dewf

T. G. NEWTON, G. V. FICHER,
NEWTON & PICQUE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
114-3rd wt 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.
T. A. & G. W. PASCHAL,
Attorneys at Law.
August 9th 1867f

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 knowledge 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.

THEO. HERTZBERG & J. HOYER,
Notaries Public,
COMMERCIAL STREET,
Two doors east of Nette's Drug Store, sep18y SAN ANTONIO.

Hotels.

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. d1f

INGRAM HOUSE,
VICTORIA, TEXAS.
WILLIAM J. NEELY, Proprietor.
This House is refurnished and opened for the public. Good Stabling on the premises. j72d&w3m

KRAUDEL & POSERT,
Have just opened a first class Confectionery
On Commerce St. opposite Nette's Drug Store. 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., in San Antonio, Dec. 2 d14&w3m

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. j72d&w3m

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. Y. TARDE. 151f

Business Cards.

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

WM. CHEVALER, JOE 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. sep1f

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 York & Griesbeck,
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. dly

J. S. Lockwood,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
on Commerce street,
opposite Bell & Bro. Jewelry store,
San Antonio.
Currency and Exchanges bought and sold; Collections made on all accessible points. 80 if

WESTHOFF, L. FREUSS,
W. WESTHOFF & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
and Dealers in Hardware.

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

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

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

FOCKE & WILKENS,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
OSTERMAN'S BUILDING, GALVESTON,
Exchange on New Orleans New York,
London, and Hamburg. Jan5ly

WULF & SHETELIG,
Importers
General Commercial Agents,
CHICAGO, SAN ANTONIO,
Mexico, Texas,
je28 cor. Alamo & North streets

BOGERT & OAKLEY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
American, English, German, & French
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Guns, &c.,
89 Pearl street, and 56 Stone street,
NEW YORK.
Orders promptly executed at lowest prices. No Travelers or Druggists employed. All goods bearing our stamp warranted extra quality. sep6m

Business Cards.

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

G. W. WARE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Hides, Wool, &c.,
LAVACA, TEXAS.
REVENUES:
Frazier, Major & Co., New York.
Canal Bank, New Orleans.
W. H. H. Witherall, Esq., New Orleans.
William Chrysler, San Antonio.
National Bank of Texas, Galveston.
Heyck & Helfferich, Lavaca.
Charles Taylor, Esq., Indianola.
dec 10dly

A. G. MENEELY, CHARLES MAISON,
late of Walker's Div. late of the Terry Bar.
MENEELY & MAIGNE,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND
General Commission Merchants,
ALLEYTON, TEXAS.
We cheerfully recommend this firm as being prompt, reliable, and worthy of patronage.
A. H. EDKY, Galveston, Texas. 10

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. 3, French's Building,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Capital Represented
\$9,000,000
December 19, 1866.

CONKLIN & DAVIS,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. CONKLIN & CO.,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 94 Front street,
New York.
W. L. CONKLIN, sep28
E. R. DAVIS.

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. dawf

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

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

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
\$50 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
Flannels, Hosiery,
Gloves, Dress Shirts,
Collars and Ties,
Ribbons, Laces,
Skirt Braids,
Lace Articles,
Dress Goods, Silks,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Embroideries,
English Crapes,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Yankee Notions, etc., etc. sep17f

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

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of General Sickles in Washington.

Generals Sickles, Sheridan and Hancock received the compliment of a serenade in Washington and were all called out for speeches. Generals Sheridan and Hancock responded very briefly. General Sickles spoke as follows:

"Among the interesting matters which now engage attention, there are several topics which may, without disadvantage to any public interest, be chosen for remark to-night. The military governments, temporarily established by Congress in the rebel states, have been assailed as unconstitutional and useless. Without meaning now to enter upon such a field of discussion, it is due to the country and to history, apart from all personal considerations, that the government should be vindicated from the accusations so unfounded and so injurious. The authority of Congress to provide for the security of persons and property in conquered territory until legal civil governments could be established, is distinctly recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in a familiar case reported in the twentieth volume of Howard, in the New Mexico case. The Supreme Court decided that the military occupation of the territory superseded all civil government existing there, and furthermore that the orders, edicts and regulations made by the military commander remained in force, until superseded by Congress, or by any local civil government, created by the authority of Congress.

It may, therefore, be maintained that in the reconstruction acts Congress has exercised no power not sanctioned by the highest legal tribunal in the land, and, so far from military authority having been exercised oppressively or cruelly in the rebel states, the testimony voluntarily borne by representative men of those states proves that these reconstruction acts have been executed with moderation and forbearance. [Applause.] It is true that military commanders have been lawless. It is true that their orders have been humanely that the law has been violated; the state property, heretofore supposed for innocent, has been confined to cases of homicide and offences of equal gravity; the semi-barbarous yet legalized custom of whipping men and women for misdemeanors has been prohibited. [Applause.]

That usage of feudal times, according to which the landlord by his own warrant summarily seized the goods and chattels of his tenant and turned an impoverished and helpless family out of doors, has been abrogated; the freedmen have been clothed with civil rights and admitted to all the employments of life [applause]; the cruelties of prison discipline have been ameliorated; the mischievous practice of carrying weapons, that baneful source of affrays and disorders in southern communities has been repressed [renewed applause]; the various forms of coercion employed by a dominant class to subjugate the laborer dependent upon them for employment, have been swept away, and the laws made applicable alike to all the inhabitants; and where famine threatened to starve those left by a conscription which robbed the grade and the grave, military authority has been exercised to rescue the home of the widow and the orphan from relentless creditors, and to enable an utterly bankrupt population to cultivate land enough to obtain the necessities of life. [Cries of 'You did right,' 'Good,' and cheers.]

If these acts are oppressive and cruel, then let condemnation fall on the government and its agents, who have vainly tried to treat even their adversaries with magnanimity and benevolence. No. The army, discarding all partisan feeling, took only for its guides in the management of the civil affairs entrusted to it, the orders of superior officers and the acts of Congress; and whenever these did not expressly provide for the matter in hand, safe rules of conduct were found in the constitution, laws and customs of the loyal states of the Union. Nor can it be said with justice that the temporary military government maintained in the rebel states has not been beneficial to the South and to the country at large."

Of the thirty-five millions thus far spent by the Pacific railroad company, ten millions come from stockholders, twelve millions from the government, and the rest borrowed.

An immense temperance club is proposed in London with a capital of half a million, and a building that shall contain lecture halls, reading rooms, chess, diano and billiard rooms, gymnasium, bath rooms, bar rooms—no, not bar rooms—but everything else.

An industrious tradesman having taken a new apprentice, awoke him at a very early hour on the first morning by calling out that the faintly were sitting down to table. "Thank you," said the boy, as he turned over in the bed to adjust himself for a new nap, "thank you, I never eat anything during the night."

A novel mode of "operating" in flour has been discovered in Lawrence, Mass. Children are sent round the streets begging a little flour, and as soon as they have obtained a bagful carry it to head-quarters, where it is packed into barrels and sold. The business was managed by Italians, and the grand depot was in Boston.

The Cocheco Manufacturing Company of Dover, New Hampshire, have during the last year divided one hundred thousand dollars semi-annually, and returned three hundred thousand dollars of the capitol stock to the stockholders. This is one of the "infantile" manufacturing establishments.

Professor Henning Johnson, prosiding at Union Hall, in Marion, Iowa, on Friday evening, was fatally injured during one of his feats, which was to allow any person to shoot at him with a pistol loaded with shot or ball. It appears that the tube on the end of the ramrod, which draws the charge after being rammed down, remained in the pistol, thereby leaving it full loaded. The Professor was shot in the head and cannot survive.

Many people have laughed over the determined conduct of Bishop Twells, who finding the doors of Bishop Colenso's church in which he intended to preach locked against him, had them broken in with sledge hammers. A Natal letter-writer adds the additional circumstance that the manuscript sermon which the Bishop had in his pocket, and which he actually preached, was from the text: "Our weapons are not carnal."

It has been ascertained by the United States engineers who have completed the hydrographic survey of the Mississippi river, that the Mississippi and the Ohio have so filled the river that the water is now so high that it is also say that the state has power enough to employ five millions of people.

Mr. G. V. Fox has sent to the Smithsonian Institution, through the State Department, two hundred and eighty-two valuable books, pamphlets and maps, presented to him in Russia, on the occasion of his visit to that country as bearer of the resolution of Congress.

God and love are everywhere; in light, in colors, in flowers, in the beauty of man, in the happiness of animals, in the human mind, in the endless spheres, as the sun shines on all alike, yet differently, and is majestic, on the ocean, sparkling in a dew drop, ruddy on the ripe fruit, silver on the stream, many colored in the rainbow, and pale and tremulous in the moon.

The excess of births over deaths in Paris from 1836 to 1856, was 41,824, while the increase of population was over three hundred thousand. In London, during twenty years prior to 1861, the excess of births was 321,180, and the increase of population was nearly a million.

The first load of provisions sent to Virginia City, when the population was but a handful of pioneers, consisted of eighteen barrels of whisky.

A Paris letter states that the latest fashion in veils is to wear them so as to shade the chignon. The face is exposed to the sun to let the face acquire the fashionable color of the brunette, and the dye of the chignon is preserved.

The Duke of Cleveland can ride twenty-three miles through his own estate; the Duke of Devonshire has ninety-six thousand acres in the county of Derby alone; the Duke of Richmond possesses three hundred and forty thousand acres, and the Marquis of Bredalbane can ride one hundred miles in a straight line through his property from his own house door.

A race of road locomotives recently took place in England: One of them, with five passengers, made four miles in sixteen minutes.

No person who has lost any of his property by gambling within four months of his application can receive the benefits of the bankrupt law.

Earrings are to be worn very long and extremely slender. We saw one at Ristori's, the other evening reaching to the shoulder, and made of silver, nearly as slender as a fine wire. —N. Y. Sun.

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States.

W. B. MOORE, A. SIEMERING, J. P. NEWCOMB.

A. Siemering & Co., Publishers.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1867.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COZENS' HOTEL, OMAHA, Neb.,
October 9, 1867.

Of course the fame of the great Editorial Excursion to the Rocky Mountains has reached your far-off region ere this, and the expedition that is to make the world familiar with the "far West" has been fully discussed. Although I have been delayed from home long past the time intended, I feel myself extremely fortunate in being permitted to join this party and acquaint myself with the regions so little known, that will, at no distant day, occupy the attention of the world, as it is now absorbing the superfluous energies of the eastern seaboard of our own land.

After feasting at the bounteous table of the Sherman House, Chicago, on the 7th instant, we embarked on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, on the most magnificent palace cars ever prepared for travel. The train consisted of one baggage car, a kitchen car, dining room car, a sample room car, and four palace cars. The latter are furnished by the celebrated Pullman, who accompanies the excursion and superintends the servants, and overlooks the wants of the fraternity as carefully as a parent looks after the interests of his family. To give an idea of the interior of these palaces, an inventory is necessary. Two very large mirrors in the center, with twenty-five smaller ones arranged along the sides; a seven octave organ firmly built in the superstructure; twenty-four luxuriant sleeping couches; tables, detached, ingeniously arranged in front of each seat to allow chances for a game of chess, or cards; together with ottomans, rocking chairs, camp stools, bathing rooms, water closets, &c., &c. All connected with the preparations have spared no means that could possibly add to the comfort of the favored few who are of the party. And, as we sped along through the vast wilderness of Iowa yesterday at the rate of forty miles per hour, appeasing a voracious appetite with smoking hot viands prepared by that prince of caterers, H. M. Kingsley of Chicago, it seemed more like some fairy tale from the Arabian Nights than actual existence. Yet here we are, at a city, five hundred miles west from Chicago, and the same from St. Louis, that polled 3,000 votes yesterday, and contains about 15,000 people. Yet it seems but yesterday that Washington Irving, in relating the stories (in Astoria) of the American fur traders who made annual trips to the tribes of Indians occupying this section, announced his work a fiction to insure its acceptance by the people.

This is the poor man's country, not because it possesses natural advantages over any other, for, compared with the natural blessings of Texas, it is not to be named the same day. The seasons are short, and the winters severe; already do we read of snow storms on the mountains, and here as well as in New England have the frosts clothed the trees with the many colored raiments of winter. Texas, possessing a rich soil, has a climate unequalled, yet her lands are left untilled, while those of Nebraska are being settled with a rapidity unprecedented, by people of every tongue and all nations. The preference of these immigrants for this section, all arises from the difference in the laws and customs governing the people. Here the people are bound together with a silken cord—commerce—that chokes out all other considerations. Political parties exist, but do not override the welfare of the community.

Yesterday at Council Bluffs, Iowa, an exciting election was in progress for State officers. Democratic bands

vied with Republicans in trying which should play the most national airs; neither played dirges for the rotten carcass of a dead Confederacy. And even George Francis Train, who is everything at times and nothing long, and who stands at my elbow at this moment, answering my questions regarding Omaha—and who is sharp as chain lightning—is down on the Radicals "because they are expending forty million dollars a year to reconstruct the devilish South," not that he cares for the South the more, but that the taxes are worrying him.

People coming to this country, may, by buying State Agricultural College scrip, locate lands at seventy-five cents per acre anywhere outside the railroad reservation, which extends fifteen miles each side of the track. Within those limits the land is held at \$2 50 per acre. Men locating here can obtain a clear title to 160 acres without paying therefor by pre-empting and residing on his land several years.

Texas is a perfect Eden beside this country, and whenever she becomes part of the nation in spirit as well as in name, she too will bloom as rapidly and flourish as prosperously.

Our excursion party are the guests of this city, who have our comfort provided for in the most luxurious style, for thirty-six hours ending tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock; after which we start for Denver and the Rocky Mountains. So far our trip has been a wonderful success. Supreme satisfaction beams from every countenance. No fears are entertained from Lo's scalping knife, and we expect to return laden with gold-en drops of wisdom.

THE REACTION.

Despatches of the Associated press yesterday doled out the statement that "further corrections add a few hundred to the majority claimed by the Republicans for Hayes" in Ohio. Yes, and this "wonderful reaction of the Democrats" will continue to dwindle down, until the "reaction" come in "multitudinal proportions," as it has done in Maine, where, with all the Democratic crowding, they have not one general State officer and not one Congressman; and of the thirty-one State Senators they have only three; and of one hundred and fifty-one members of the lower branch of the Legislature they muster barely forty-three. But didn't the Flunky Confederate and that i'k crow over Maine!—*New Orleans Republican*.

General Halleck has issued an order constituting Alaska a military district, to be attached to the Department of California. Two companies have been assigned as a garrison. They were to have embarked on the 13th, with supplies for a year.

A sea wall of granite is now constructing for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco.

The Yellowstone river, in Montana has a fall of several thousands of feet over the face of the mountains.

There is a prospect of a large emigration of English farmers to Tennessee.

The largest invoice of fine furs ever sent from St. Paul, Minn., was shipped last week. The aggregate weight was 75,000 pounds.

Shattisbury, Vermont, has a representative who weighs three hundred and twenty pounds.

It is estimated that there are now in the state of Illinois alone at least five thousand Second Adventists.

Several ex-officers of the old Fifth Army Corps in Chicago last week met and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late General Griffin.

A Boston boy, five years of age, having stolen a can of milk, his mother took him to task with moral assiduity, and wound up her discourse by exclaiming: "What in the world was you going to do with the milk anyhow?" "I was going to signal a little dog to drink it," was the crushing reply.

A Cincinnati paper announces the arrival of a yacht from this city, the Union, Captain Curtis. He went up the Hudson to Albany, thence to Buffalo by canal, thence to Erie by lake thence to Beaver, on the Ohio River by canal, thence to Cincinnati. He has gone to Louisville.

A printer in Texas, whose first son happened to be a short little fellow, named him Brevier Fullface Jones.

General Jeff. C. Davis is to have command of the troops sent to Alaska.

Latest Dispatches.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.]

The Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—Cotton sales, 1,500 bales; low middling 17 1/2 to 18; receipts 414.

FLOUR dull and declining; medium and lower grades, treble and choice extra quiet; choice superfine quoted at \$9.75; double extra \$10.50; treble extra \$12.37; choice \$13.75 to \$14.

CORN scarce, and in request, with tendency upward; white mixed \$1.40; yellow mixed \$1.50.

OATS, 75 cents.

PORE, unchanged.

LARD, dull; prime in tierce 14 1/2.

GOLD 143 1/2 to 144; sterling 54 1/2 to 57; New York sight half per cent. premium.

INTERMENTS up to 6 o'clock this morning three.

The greater part of the emigrants wrecked on the bark Doretta were taken on board the steamer Stonewall for transportation to St. Louis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Cotton declined 1/8; sales, 2,000 bales at 19 1/2.

GOLD 143 1/2; five-eighths southern stocks unchanged; 62-coupons 112 1/2 to 114; money more active; sterling unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Consols 93 11-16; bonds 67 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Cotton heavier and much lower. Manchester advices unfavorable; sales to-day 10,000 bales; upland 8 1-16.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Two hours Cabinet meeting to-day. General Grant absent.

Revenue receipts to-day two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

Gen. Asboth, Minister to Buenos Ayres is very sick.

United States Marshal Goodlow for North Carolina, who is here, reports no impediment now to the process of Federal courts.

Secretary Seward writes he will arrive on Thursday.

The election in Alexandria, Va., passed off quietly. No definite returns received.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Montreal Commercial Bank of Canada has suspended specie payments. The directors think the claimants will be protected.

Secretary McCulloch authorizes the statement that his resignation is at the disposal of the President.

Arrival of the California Mail Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Arrived steamer Arizona from Aspinwall with three hundred and four passengers and five hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars in treasure. Among the passengers are senators Williams and Corbett of Oregon, and Highby of California.

Cholera on Shipboard.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—A disease resulting in cholera on the receiving ship Potomac caused ten deaths among the crew. The balance have been removed. The Potomac is now used as a hospital. Twenty sick on board.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—John Bowers killed Elisha Brady, a well known ward politician. The row originated by cutting the halyards of a flag staff of a Democratic pole erection.

Yellow Fever at Houston.

HOUSTON, Oct. 22.—Total deaths here from yellow fever three.

Rebel Dispatches About Radical Meetings.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22.—This afternoon, Hunnicutt, in a speech on the Capital Square, denounced the Northern men here. One of them said he was a damned liar. The negroes attempted to mob him, and caught an inoffensive German and were about to kill him when he was rescued by the police. The negroes followed him to the station house with stones and were very disorderly. Much excitement prevails in regard to it.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—A large radical mass meeting was held to-day, about four thousand negroes and a few whites being present. They were addressed by C. R. Hopkins, Clibb, Simms and a few other renegades. No disturbance occurred until after the meeting, when there were several collisions between the city and country negroes, which was promptly suppressed by the police. A few arrests were made.

A Rebel Fossil to be Examined.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—The Enquirer of to-morrow will place Geo. H. Pendleton as choice of the people for the Presidency.

European News.

LONDON, October 21.—Yesterday the Italian situation was better. It is said Italy satisfied the demand of the French. Transportation of troops at Toulon has been stopped; those ready to sail have been disembarked and war preparations countermanded.

Gen. Craldini succeeds Ratazzi as Italian prime minister and will form a new cabinet whose politics will be anti-revolutionary.

ROME, October 21.—The French Minister at Rome informed the Pope in the name of Napoleon that whatever might happen, France will maintain the Pope's temporal power.

The garrison at Rome has been reinforced and the town of Oris has been recaptured from the Garibaldians.

FLORENCE, October 21.—Saturday a ministerial crisis occurred Ratazzi resigned Menaberra succeeds.

It is reported that Garibaldi escaped from Capra and is now in Italy.

TOULON, 21.—Yesterday Gen. Dumont has arrived and the troops are now embarking in six ships including two iron clad steamers and ready to leave tonight.

PARIS, October 21.—Under favorable advices rents have been upward tendency.

FLORENCE, 21.—Reports that Garibaldi has disappeared from the Island of Capra are reiterated and seem to meet with no contradiction. Some bands of insurgents remain yet on papal territory. The evacuation is not as complete as was previously reported.

PARIS, October 21.—No answer has yet been returned by Italy to the ultimatum of Napoleon.

BERLIN, October 21.—The North German Parliament has passed the formal military service bill the new postal treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States which was signed and by parliament has adopted the domestic postal law bill which contained a clause declaring private letters inviolable.

New Advertisements.

STOVES!!

Cooking, Parlor and Box STOVES,

Just received, and for sale at
NORTON & DEUTZS.
oct24dtf

NOTICE!!

Having received an order for
10,000 BUSHELS
OF
PECANS!!

I am prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH
PRICE for the same.
oct10d2w3m H. GRENET.

C. H. MOORE & COMPANY,
Shippers and Dealers in
Doors, Glazed Sash, and Painted
Blinds.

Having on hand a large assortment of
CHOICE STOCK,
We are enabled to fill all orders at
Greatly Reduced Prices.

Orders from the country solicited and promptly filled.

MARKET STREET,
oct18dtv GALVESTON.

SLOCUM'S BOOK STORE,

Commerce Street,
Opposite Bell's Jewelry Store.
Keeps constantly on hand
School Books at Wholesale and
Retail.

A fine assortment of
STATIONERY
of all kinds.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
Catholic & Episcopal Prayer Books,
And other Books
Suitable for Presents!

A large assortment of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
Toilet Articles, Pen Knives,
—AND—
Miscellaneous Articles.

—Also—
THE INDELLIBLE PENCIL,
Wholesale and Retail.

The Latest Novels constantly
on hand.
Cards of all kinds.

In fine a full assortment of everything pertaining to this line of business.

All the Latest Newspapers, Magazines, etc.
Music! Music!! Music!!!
A fine assortment on hand, and receiving
NEW MUSIC every week. oct22dtf

Sale of Army Clothing and Equipage.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 16, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Clothing and Equipage Warehouse in this city, under the direction of Capt. V. P. Van Antwerp, M. S. K., U. S. Army.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

a large lot of condensed

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,

consisting in part as follows, viz.:

Coats, Jackets, Trousers, Stockings, Caps, Axes, Hatchets,

and a large number of tents of the various kinds in use in the army.

The stores must be removed within five days from the day of sale.

Terms.—Cash in Government funds.

J. G. C. LEE,
Brevet Lt. Col. and Chief Q. M.,
oct17td Depot of San Antonio.

Sale of Quartermaster's Stores.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 16, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the A. S. Warehouses, in this city, under the direction of Capt. D. W. Porter, A. Q. M., on

Saturday, the 26th instant,

commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of condensed

Quartermaster's Stores,

as follows:

Mules, Wagons, Ambulances, Paultins, Wagon Covers, Halters, Harness, Saddles,

Bridles, Forks, Grindstones, Platform Scales, Axes, Hatchets, Water Buckets,

A large quantity of

Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools.

ALSO, 16,000 GRAIN SACKS.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms.—Cash in Government funds.

J. G. C. LEE,
Brevet Lt. Col. & Chf. Qr.
oct17td Depot of San Antonio.

GENUINE

Imported Liquors

For Sale

AT PETER GALLAGHER'S,

30 Commerce Street,

—CONSISTING OF—

French Brandy,

Ranging from \$15 to \$24 per Dozen.

Finest Irish Whiskey, 10 years old.

Holland Gin, very old.

Old Port Wine, for invalids.

Also, fine German Wines, such as

Hockheimer,

Rudesheimer,

and Johannisberger.

All of the above Liquors are of superior quality, and are

Fully Guaranteed to be Genuine,

as imported.

They are offered by the dozen (in original cases) at the lowest rates—in fact at the prices inferior and mixed liquors are usually sold at.

The attention of Families and Physicians is requested to the above.

oct16dtm P. GALLAGHER.

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. dtf

LIEVENSTEIN & 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

STAGE LINE

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

This line connects at Cincinnati 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 & SCHETELIG,
Agents,
corner Alamo and North streets,
June 28-6m San Antonio, Texas.

Local Intelligence.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. KENDALL.

We learn that George Wilkins Kendall died at the town of Boerne on the 21st instant. Mr. Kendall became famous over the world as a man of letters. His life was a most eventful one, and he ranked among the first printer-editors in the world. About twenty-five years ago Kendall was simply a typo in the printing office of the New Yorker, edited and published by Horace Greeley. He left the New Yorker to commence the New Orleans Picayune, having acquired the capital for that enterprise in a way which would hardly be considered orthodox in a moral community. Before leaving New York he had traveled all over the South as a "jour printer"—traveled for information, he said—sometimes in steamboats, sometimes in stages—there was but one railroad in the South in those days, and that was from Augusta to Charleston—and not unfrequently on foot, with baggage on his back, pendant in a handkerchief, from his walking-stick. Sometimes he was "flush," sometimes "strapped," and seedy—but always genial, witty and gentlemanly. In those days the Astor House was much visited by Southerners, and Kendall patronized it after working hours. One evening he was agreeably surprised to meet several gentlemen from Natchez he had become acquainted with in his wanderings. After a few social "smiles," a quiet game of "poker" was proposed. Kendall had only fifteen dollars, which he borrowed from his fellow workmen. At seven the morning following Kendall came into the office of the New Yorker, paid back the borrowed money, told Greeley he would give up his situation as he had \$700 with which he proposed to start a paper in New Orleans. The Picayune appeared in due time and was a success, and Kendall won a reputation as a polished writer and brilliant wit. He was one of the Santa Fe prisoners, and wrote a book about that expedition which in point of interest will rank among the most interesting narratives of this generation; he went through the Mexican war and got up a series of pictures illustrating the battles of that struggle which alone will make his name endurable; we believe he only secured the sketches made by others but his enterprise in having them painted in Europe made them his in fact; he passed many years in foreign travel, and finally settled down in Western Texas to enjoy the sweets of a retired life among our delightful hills. He went energetically into sheep raising and by his splendid letters upon that subject attracted a great deal of attention to Texas, and deserves the credit of being the father of that husbandry in this part of the State.

We are acquainted with Kendall's war record; whether he joined in the mad attempt to destroy the Government, or whether he remained quietly on his farm during that terrible period, we know not. He was a Northern man by birth and though he may have seemed in sympathy with traitors we would rather believe he was at heart a true citizen of the Union. But let the grave silence all his errors, all his frailties; his fame as a man who rose by the force of his natural ability, his donations to literature and his geniality will make him long remembered among men.

RETURNED FROM CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Richter, for many years a resident of this city before the war, has just returned from San Francisco, California, bringing his family with the intention of making his permanent home among us again. We are glad to welcome Mr. Richter back from the isolated shores of the Pacific, and feel sure he will find Texas more lovely than ever before.

Signs.—A painter on Commerce street has made quite a sensation by putting up a pyramid of kegs neatly painted, upon which rests the most tasty sign ever painted in the city. We also notice a national coat of arms in the market house by the same person.

Weather.—A Norther, or rather a "feeler" from the North came upon us on Tuesday evening, which brought out several heavy coats yesterday—Wednesday—and forcibly reminded us that summer had actually gone for this year.

INTERNAL REVENUE GUIDE.—This excellent hand-book for every business man, compiled by Capt. P. Braubach, can be had at the Captain's office or at any of the book stores.

Special Notices.

THE HEALING POOL and House of Mercy, HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for young men on the crisis of Solitude, and the errors, abuses, and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and vitiate impediments to marriage, with safe means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1844 & 23rd

To Marry or not to Marry? WHY NOT? Serious Reflections for Young Men, in Essays of the Howard Association, on the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases induced by Ignorance of Nature's Laws, in the first age of man. Sent in a sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Card to Invalids. A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by harmful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Please inclose a post-paid envelope addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City

To Music Teachers and Dealers. The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish Sheet Music, Strings, Musical Instruments, and Music Books of all kinds at the lowest trade rates, wholesale and retail, from the largest collections in this country. Orders punctually and faithfully attended to. Address all orders, SIBERIA OTT, 783 Broadway, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 43 Cedar Street New York.

To Consumptives. The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription, with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a Lung Affection and that dread disease, Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Information. Guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face; also, a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, N. Y.

THE KEROSENE GAS LAMP. An invention by which a common Kerosene Lamp can at once be transformed into a Gas Lamp, of a most brilliant light, entirely safe against explosion; no chimney needed, and is not subject to be blown out by the strongest breeze or current of air; at the same time giving a better light than the combined light of two ordinary Kerosene Lamps, and saving fully one-third of the kerosene oil, by simply applying the gas generator. The undersigned having procured the patent right for Bexar County, will have a supply of the Generators on hand by the 15th of September, and offers to sell them at One Dollar, specie, each. He has also been authorized to sell County Rights and Generators to all counties where said patent has not been introduced. F. SIMON, At the store of Hertzberg & Simon, San Antonio.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, United States Internal Revenue, 7th Div., 3d District Texas, SAN ANTONIO, October 16, 1867. BY VIRTUE of a Warrant of Distraint against Henry Klatte, Esq., for Internal Revenue Taxes, the following named property, viz: ONE BAR-ROOM COUNTER, Will be publicly sold on MONDAY, October 28th, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the auction store of Meyer & Co., in the City of San Antonio, to satisfy the aforesaid tax. PH. BRAUBACH, Deputy Collector Int. Revenue, oct17 1w 3d District, Texas.

N. L. MCCREADY & COMPANY'S SHIPPING Commission Merchants, 36 FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK. AGENTS.—For the old line of direct packets to Lavaca and Indianola, Texas. Receipts and forward goes to both points free of commission, and insurance effected if desired. sep21y

Wanted TO RENT OR PURCHASE. A commodious Dwelling House situated in or near the central part of the city. Apply at NOBTON & DEUTZ'S, Main Plaza, oct21st

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS, For Sale at 56 3m NORTON & DEUTZ Revenue Stamps. Revenue Stamps of every denomination for sale at the Internal Revenue Office in French's building, No. 14. sep91f

THE ALAMO STEAM Wagon Factory, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The undersigned having erected, in the City of San Antonio, an establishment of the above character, where all work is done by Machinery and Steam Power, would inform the public, and especially owners of Transportation Trains, that he is now fully prepared to execute all orders for the

Making & repairing of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Wheelbarrows, &c. Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Mouldings, made to order and of the best material. Sawing and Planing of all kinds done to order. All kinds of Blacksmithing done to order. Fellos, Hubs, Spokes, Shafts & Bows, kept for sale.

All Work executed upon the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Having had many years experience in the above business, he confidently relies upon giving entire satisfaction to his customers. J. YATES BROWER, Proprietor.

THEODORE SCHLEUNING, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, GUILBEAU'S BUILDING, CORNER OF PRESIDIO AND FLORES STREETS, IMPORTER AND DEALER

Groceries, Liquors, Smocking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Crockery, Glassware, domestic and imported, Earthen and Wooden Ware, etc., etc., etc.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING. Buys Country Produce of all descriptions. 125.3m.

SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL BANK.

Designated Depository Financial Agents of the United States Capital \$125,000.

DIRECTORS: L. ZORK, T. H. STRIBLING, E. DEGENER, I. A. PASCHAL, A. NETTE, D. BELL, G. W. BRACKENRIDGE.

Collections made on all accessible points and remitted promptly. G. W. BRACKENRIDGE President, JNO. T. BRACKENRIDGE, Cashier.

R. WULFING, E. CRAMER, M. CRAKAU.

R. WULFING & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c.

CORNER OF MAIN PLAZA AND COMMERCE STREET.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES. RHODIUS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS IN

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS, TOBACCO, Pipes, Cand Fruits, Pickles, &c., &c.

COMMERCE STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

ZORK & GRIESENBECK, Commerce Street, San Antonio, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MERCHANTS, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Wines, Brandies, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES FANCY GOODS, &C., &C., &C.

The Boardman Gray & Co. PIANO-FORTES, WHOLESALE AGENCY

The subscriber, late a member of this well known firm has established a wholesale agency, 783 Broadway, New York City, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade Wholesale and Retail, at the very lowest prices. Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung scales, giving in connection with the patent iron trim and frame, full round powerful, and sweet mellow tones.—The Cases are elegant in appearance, and easily and safely handled. Address all orders to SIBERIA OTT, 783 Broadway, N. Y.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S American Organs. The most perfect and beautiful MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

In the World, for the AMERICAN HOME CIRCLE. The American Organ makes home attractive, refines and elevates the minds of all, beautiful in appearance and effects.

SIBERIA OTT, 783 Broadway, New York, WHOLESALE AGENT.

The immense popularity of these Organs, and their superior musical powers, is fast bringing them before the public, as the instrument so long desired in American homes. And although the cost price is but a trifle over the Melodian, yet the musical advantages, beauty of tone and quickness of touch and action are so far superior, that they are fast superseding the Melodian, and the call is now almost exclusively for the American Organ.

It is adapted to any music from the quickest and most lively, to the heavy tone of the Church Organ. And almost universally they are preferred to the Piano, by persons who have them, yet costing less than half, and only taking a small amount of room. Send for descriptive circulars giving full particulars and prices. Exclusive Agencies secured to Dealers, and large discounts to the trade and Teachers. Address all orders SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent, 783 Broadway, New York

PHILIP WERLEIN, 82 BARONNE STREET, Successor to the old and well known houses of Philip P. Werlein, and F. P. Werlein of Halsey, 5 & 5 Camp street, and 172 Canal street, at No. 82 Baronne street, New Orleans, La.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALER IN Pianos, Organs, Melodians, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Saxes, Violoncellos, Double Bass, Basson, Flutes, Fagottinos, Clarinettes, Piccolos, Fifes, Accordions, Concertinas, Drums—bass and tenor—Musical Boxes, and all other kinds of Musical Instruments. Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Spring Binders, Piano Stools and Covers of all styles and patterns, Music Paper, Wire and Repairing Material, etc., etc. Italian Strings of the best quality known for every instrument.

I beg to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have the agency for the States of Louisiana and Texas, of the celebrated new scale Marshall & Mittauer Piano Fortes, which are now the most perfect pianos, in tone, touch, durability, workmanship and finish of any now made in Europe or America. I am daily receiving testimonials of the superiority of these pianos from the first artists, and even many of my most energetic competitors say they are the best pianos they have ever seen. While I express my acknowledgments for all past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same, I assure my patrons that their interests shall continue to be the object of my special devotion. Respectfully, PHILIP WERLEIN

Any piece of music or book sent post-paid on receipt of the marked price. Circulars, Price Lists, Illustrated catalogues of Pianos and Organs, catalogues of music, price lists of strings (gut and Italian) and instruments furnished on application. P. S.—I respectfully invite the trade, amateurs, and professors of music, in favor of us with their orders, which will always be executed with care and promptness at the lowest cash prices. Schools and Seminars supplied on the most liberal terms. Mr. P. P. WERLEIN, of the old house, will be in attendance, and will be happy to wait on his old friends and patrons, as formerly. Agents wanted in every county in the State for the sale of the celebrated new scale Marshall & Mittauer Piano Fortes. Prices from \$500 to \$700, according to external finish, etc. sep-1y

STEVENS HOUSE, 21, 23, 25 & 27 Broadway, N. Y. Opposite Bowling Green, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Stevens House is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots. The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 200 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The rooms having been re-furnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our guests. GEO. K. CHASE & CO., June 15-1f Proprietors.

AUGUST HARTMANN, SAN ANTONIO, 35, COMMERCE STREET, Respectfully informs the public that he has combined the business formerly carried on by Mrs. W. Hartmann on Commerce street, near the Post office, with the business heretofore known under the firm of Rosay, Hartmann & Co., that both have established themselves under the above firm at the old stand of Rosay, Hartmann & Co. and will hereafter deal in American, French and German DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES San Antonio, May 21, 1867. 125-2301f

[Official.]

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued.)

CHAP. XXVII.—An Act to prohibit the "Coolie Trade" by American Citizens in American Vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner coming into or residing within the same, shall, for himself or for any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor, owner, or otherwise, build, equip, load, or otherwise prepare, any ship or vessel, or any steamship or steam-vessel, registered, enrolled, or licensed, in the United States, or any port within the same, for the purpose of procuring from China, or from any port or place therein, or from any other port or place the inhabitants or subjects of China, known as "coolies," to be transported to any foreign country, port, or place whatever, to be disposed of, or sold, or transferred, for any term of years or for any time whatever, as servants or apprentices, or to be held to service or labor. And if any ship or vessel, steamship, or steam-vessel, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the United States, and registered, enrolled, or otherwise licensed as aforesaid, shall be employed for the said purposes, or in the "coolie trade," so called, or shall be caused to procure or carry from China or elsewhere, as aforesaid, any subjects of the Government of China for the purpose of transporting or disposing of them as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, steamship, or steam-vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit courts or district courts of the United States for the district where the said ship or vessel, steamship, or steam-vessel, may be found, seized, or carried.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall so build, fit out, equip, load, or otherwise prepare, or who shall send to sea, or navigate, as owner, master, factor, agent, or otherwise, any ship or vessel, steamship, or steam-vessel, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the United States, or registered, enrolled, or licensed within the same, or at any port thereof, knowing or intending that the same shall be employed in that trade or business aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or in anywise aiding or abetting therein, shall be severally liable to be indicted therefor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, take on board of any vessel, or receive or transport any such persons as are above described in this act, for the purpose of disposing of them as aforesaid, he or they shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act heretofore contained shall be deemed or construed to apply to or affect any free and voluntary emigration of any Chinese subject, or to any vessel carrying such person as passenger on board the same: Provided, however, That a permit or certificate shall be prepared and signed by the consul or consular agent of the United States residing at the port from which such vessel may take her departure, containing the name of such person, and setting forth the fact of his voluntary emigration from such port or place, which certificate shall be given to the master of such vessel; but the same shall not be given until such consul or consular agent shall be first personally satisfied by evidence produced of the truth of the facts therein contained.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the act of Congress approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," and all the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels and the regulation thereof," shall be extended and shall apply to all vessels owned in whole or part by citizens of the United States, and registered, enrolled, or licensed within the United States, propelled by wind or by steam, and to all masters thereof, carrying passengers or intending to carry passengers from any foreign port or place without the United States, and that all penalties and forfeitures provided for in said act shall apply to vessels and masters aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, in such way and at such time as he shall judge proper to the end that the provisions of this act may be enforced according to the true intent and meaning thereof, to direct and order the vessels of the United States, and the masters and commanders thereof, to examine all vessels navigated or owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, and registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States, whomsoever, in the judgment of such master or commanding officer thereof, reasonable cause shall exist to believe that such vessel has on board, in violation of the provisions of this act, any subjects of China known as "coolies," for the purpose of transportation; and upon sufficient proof that such vessel is employed in violation of the provisions of this act to cause such vessel to be carried, with her officers and crew, into any port or district within the United States, and delivered to the marshal of such district, to be held and disposed of according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after six months from the day of its passage. Approved, February 19, 1862.

CHAP. XXVIII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Construction, Preservation, and Repair of certain Fortifications and other Works of Defence for the Year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and additional Appropriations for the Year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three:

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, one hundred thousand dollars. For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars. For Fort at Hog Island Ledge, Portland harbor, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuation of works at Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, seventy-five thousand dollars. For Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, one hundred thousand dollars. For fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, two hundred thousand dollars.

For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, two hundred thousand dollars. For fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, three hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware River, sixty thousand dollars. For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, two hundred thousand dollars. For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, two hundred thousand dollars. For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco bay, California, two hundred thousand dollars.

For fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco bay, California, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For contingencies of fortifications, including field works, five hundred thousand dollars.

For bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For tool and siege trains for armies in the field, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two:

For fortifications on the northern frontier, including fortifications at Ogdenburg, Oswego, at the mouth of Genesee River, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit, Fort Gratiot, Mackinaw, and the Sault Sainte Marie, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain New York, fifty thousand dollars. For Fort Knox, Penobscot River, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland harbor, Maine, fifty thousand dollars. For Fort Winthrop and exterior batteries, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars. For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East River, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars. For fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars. For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For commencement of casemate at battery on Staten Island, New York, one hundred thousand dollars. For new battery at Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, twenty-five thousand dollars. For new fort opposite Fort Delaware, on Delaware shore two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars. For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars. For additional fort at the Tortugas, Florida, two hundred thousand dollars.

For fort at Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, on hundred thousand dollars. For contingencies of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For bridge trains and equipage, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For Fox defence in Oregon and Washington Territory, at or near the mouth of Columbia River, one hundred thousand dollars, if, in the judgment of the President, the same, or any part thereof, should be advisable.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the following sum be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three:

For the erection of temporary works in Maine, and in the harbor at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, when, in the judgment of the President, the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof, shall be advisable, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the erection of temporary works in Narragansett Bay, when, in the judgment of the President, the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof, shall be advisable, two hundred thousand dollars. Approved, February 20, 1862.

CHAP. XXIX.—An Act making an Appropriation to illuminate the Public Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to carry out the order of Congress for the illumination of the Public Buildings on the twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Approved, February 20, 1862.

CHAP. XXX.—An Act to authorize a change of Appropriations for the Payment of necessary Expenditures in the Service of the United States for Indian Affairs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Benjamin Davis, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, such sums as may be found due to him on the settlement of his accounts as superintendent, said payment not to exceed the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and ten cents, and which shall be paid out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by the act entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved May twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty, for the payment of the Indian agents in Utah. Approved, February 22, 1862.

CHAP. XXXI.—An Act making Appropriations for the Signal Service of the United States Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That officers temporarily serving as signal officers shall receive, for the time they are so serving, the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of their respective grades. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

For the manufacture or purchase of signal equipments and signal stores, to equip and supply the forces now in the field, twenty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the signal department, one thousand dollars.

For the manufacture or purchase of signal equipments and signal stores, for counter-sign signals, to prevent the collision of friendly regiments, thirty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Approved, February 22, 1862.

CHAP. XXXII.—An Act making Additional Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two:

For pay of two and three years volunteers, fifty million dollars. For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind for two and three years volunteers, twenty-six million six hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and two dollars.

For transportation of the army supplies, thirteen million eight hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Thursday, the fourth day of July, A. D. 1861, and ended on Tuesday, the sixth day of August, A. D. 1861.

[This session was called by Proclamation of the President, dated April 15th, 1861.]

CHAP. I.—An Act to refund and remit the Duties on Arms imported by States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to refund and remit the duties and imposts on all arms imported into the United States since the first day of May last, or which may be imported before the first day of January next, by or for the account of any State: Provided, His Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that the said arms are intended, in good faith, for the use of the troops of any State which is, or may be engaged in aiding to suppress the insurrection now existing against the United States. Approved, July 19, 1861.

CHAP. II.—An Act to provide for the payment of the Militia and Volunteers called in to the Service of the United States from the Time they were called into Service to the Thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five millions seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Government to pay the militia and volunteers called into service of the United States, being at additional amount required for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. Approved, July 19, 1861.

CHAP. III.—An Act further to provide for the Collection or Duties on Imports, but for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall in the judgment of the President, by reason of unusual conditions of persons in opposition to the laws of the United States, become impracticable to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports by the ordinary means, in the ordinary way, at any port of entry in any collection district, he is authorized to cause such duties to be collected at any port of delivery in said district until such obstruction shall cease; and in such case the surveyors at said ports of delivery shall be clothed with all the powers, and be subject to all the obligations of collectors at ports of entry; and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, shall appoint such number of weighers, gaugers, measurers, inspectors, appraisers, and clerks as may be necessary, in his judgment, for the faithful execution of the revenue laws at said ports of delivery, and shall fix and establish the limits within which such ports of delivery are constituted, and all the provisions of law relating to the issue of marine papers, the coasting trade, the warehousing of imports, and collection of duties, shall apply to the ports of entry so constituted, in the same manner as they do to ports of entry established by the laws now in force. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, from the cause mentioned in the foregoing section, in the judgment of the President, the revenue from the duties on imports cannot be effectively collected at any port of entry in any collection district, in the ordinary way, and by the ordinary means, or by the means provided in the foregoing section, then and in that case he may direct that the custom house for the district be established in any secure place within said district either on land or on board any vessel in said district or at sea near the coast, and in such case the collector shall reside at such place, or on shipboard, as the case may be, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within or approaching said district, until the duties imposed by law on said vessels and their cargoes are paid in cash. Provided, That if the owner or consignee of the cargo on board any vessel detained as aforesaid, or the master of said vessel shall desire to enter a port of entry in any other district in the United States where no such obstruction to the execution of the laws exist, the master of such vessel may be permitted to so change the destination of the vessel and cargo in his manifest, whereupon the collector shall deliver him a written permit to proceed to the port so designated, and provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with the approval of the President, make proper regulations for the enforcement on shipboard of such provisions of the laws regulating the assessment and collection of duties as in his judgment may be necessary and practicable. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful to take any vessel or cargo detained as aforesaid from the custody of the proper officers of the customs, unless by process of some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo, by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons, too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the army or navy or militia of the United States, or such force of citizen volunteers as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if, in the judgment of the President, from the

causes mentioned in the first section of this act, the duties upon imports in any collection district cannot be effectively collected by the ordinary means and in the ordinary way, or in the mode and manner provided in the foregoing sections of this act, then and in that case the President is hereby empowered to close the port or ports of entry in said district, and in such case give notice thereof by proclamation; and thereupon all right of importation, warehousing, and other privileges incident to ports of entry shall cease and be discontinued at such port so closed, until opened by the order of the President on the cessation of such obstruction; and if while said ports are so closed, any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall enter or attempt to enter any such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President, in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, shall have called forth the militia to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and the insurgents shall have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and when said insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State or States, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons asserting the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which said combination exists, nor such insurrection suppressed by said State or States, [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Proposals for Army Transportation.

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 1, 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 last 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 mules 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 endorsed—"Proposals for Army Transportation" and addressed to the undersigned at this place. J. G. LEE, Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

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