

San Antonio Express.

VOL. I.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1867.

NO. 269.

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. dt

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, no49-1/2
San Antonio, August 28, 1866.

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. 6-13.

Law, etc.

BOWERS & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office—Congress Avenue,
(no. 11-13) Austin, Texas.

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

LEIGH & DITTMAR,
LAWYERS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
OFFICE FRENCH'S BUILDING, ROOM NO. 15.
147dawit

NEWTON & PICQUE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
414-1/2-1/2 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Law Notice.
Thomas M. Paschal will hereafter be associated with the undersigned in all new business entrusted to their care in Texas.
I. A. & G. W. PASCHAL,
Attorneys at Law.
August 9th 1867dt

PEYTON SMYTHE,
County Clerk Bexar county, and ex officio Notary Public, keeps on hand Blank Deeds, Deeds of Trust, etc., for gratuitous distribution in Bexar county.
Instruments of Writing drawn and all 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 Nettie'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.
414-1/2-1/2 Commercial street, San Antonio. dt

INGRAM HOUSE,
VICTORIA, TEXAS.
WILLIAM J. NEELY, Proprietor.
This House is refurbished and opened for the public. Good Stabling on the premises.
j23d&w3m

KRAUDEL & POSERT,
Have just opened a first class
Confectionery
On Commerce St. opposite Nettie'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 Confectionaries of every description together with FANCY GROCERIES, etc.
San Antonio, Dec. 2 414&w3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Galveston, Texas.
M. F. THOMPSON,
Proprietor.
146, 1y

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.
j78d&w1y

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.
191dt

Business Cards.

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

W. CHRYSLER. 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. 86dt

DRESEL & BRIAN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Dry-Goods and Groceries,
HATS,
SHOES,
CROCKERY,
NOTIONS.
San Antonio, April 26, 1867. 113dt

PHILIP CONRAD,
Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE
and House Furnishing Goods, Mattress
Maker and Upholsterer,
MAIN STREET,
Opposite Zerk & Grossbeck.
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. dt

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

W. WESTHOFF & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
And Dealers in Hardware.
Liberal advances made on consignments of Country Produce. 13y

G. SCHMIDT, ROBERT VOIGHT,
SCHMIT & VOIGHT,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
Handley's Building, 41 Pine Street,
GALVESTON, NEW YORK.
August 25. [no48-1y.]

J. E. COWEN,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER
OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
4&6 HUTCHIN'S BUILDING, FRANKLIN ST
HOUSTON, Texas.
Particular attention to filling orders, accomplished by cash or produce. 138dt

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,
General Commission Merchants,
OSTERMAN'S BUILDING, GALVESTON.
Exchange on New Orleans, New York,
London, and Hamburg. jandy

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

BOBERT & 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 Drummers employed. All goods bearing our stamp warranted extra quality. sep5 6m

Business Cards.

ALBERT TURPE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
EAGLE PASS, TEXAS.
The highest Cash Price paid for Hides. sep17dt

G. W. WARE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Hides, Wool, &c.,
LAVACA, TEXAS.
REVISED:
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 & Helfrich, Lavaca,
Charles Taylor, Esq., Indiana.
dec 10dtly

A. C. WHEELER, CHARLES MAIONE,
late of Walker's Bldg. late of the Terry Bldg.
McNEENEY & MAIGNE,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND
General Commission Merchants,
ALLEYTON, TEXAS.
We cheerfully recommend this firm as being prompt, reliable, and worthy of patronage.
10 A. H. East, Galveston, Texas.

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.
aug6dtm J. H. KAMPMANN.

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

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

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. dawit

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

R. FEINBERG & CO.,
Importers of
French, English & German
FANCY GOODS.
4 & 6 Warren Street, near Broadway
NEW YORK.
August 25. [no48ly.]

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
350 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,
Gloves,
Yankee Notions, etc., etc. sep17dt

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.

FOLLY OF EMIGRATING TO BRAZIL.

If anything further were needed to show that no American, Federal or Confederate, can better his condition by leaving his native land for the still slave-cursed empire of Brazil, the following on this subject from the United States Consul at St. Catharine, Brazil, to Collector Kellogg of New Orleans, would give sufficient evidence in this line. The Consul writes as follows:

"I ought, perhaps, to add that so far as I learn much dissatisfaction prevails among the immigrants to this province, especially among the young men, many of whom have made other shifts for themselves—some by enlistment in the army.

"Others, with families, with whom I have spoken, appear hopeful, but assured that they must have a hard life of it during several years. The encouragement offered by the Brazilian government to immigrants is probably much better adapted to those from Germany than from the United States. Much labor is required to bring the land into a state of cultivation, and until they can do something better for themselves the immigrants are compelled to camp out, or in such temporary huts as they can construct, and but seldom get fresh meat or fish—jerked beef and the farina of the country being the principal food for subsistence.

"The colony is about 100 miles north from this city, and I have consequently seen only comparatively few of the colonists; yet from what I have seen and heard I judge that seven out of every ten at least are dissatisfied with the step they have taken in coming to Brazil; while any opportunities for other employment here almost totally out of the question. Some have told me that they left situations in New York, earning \$4 and \$5 per day, but to their disappointment found that they could get little or no employment, nor at better wages than fifty cents to one dollar per day."

A MODEST ESTIMATE.—G. A. Townsend thus writes to a lecture committee, of new lecture. "The Lands to the North of Us." "The lecture, dear H., is replete with valuable hints. It opens up the North Pole to Manifest Destiny. It is my chef d'oeuvre. Let this be made known broadcast. I appear to my audience in snow-shoes, clothed in the skins of the red fox, and my lecture is so vivid that it snows when I speak. Tell all my confidential friends in Cleveland to get their sleighs ready. I visit the land of Evangeline and stand in Gabriel's stead, pleading. I storm Quebec with Wolfe. I sail up the Saguenay, sparring seals. Cataracts attend me! I revive the voyages of Eric the Red, Biarne, and Ericsson, the first of the Monitors. (Ericsson, by the way, means the son of Eric. Then I visit the dear old patriarchal French Canadians—under the steep gables, conquered, but not assimilating. Anon, I show you Cape Race and its last glimpse of the old flag, whence the telegraph send word as I sail away: "George Alfred passed today on route to Greenland! See me then, among the missionaries of the frozen zone, with Sir John dying under the pole, in Hudson's bay, in the Winnipeg basin, among the trappers up the Saskatchewan, across the Rocky mountains, at the grave of Behring! From these I deduct the moral: "Be virtuous and you will be happy!"

Your friend,
GEORGE ALFRED.

We observe that General Halleck's orders date from the military district of "Alaska." This may be considered as a sort of official baptism, and so, it is to be presumed, the new territory will be called. There is a trifling difficulty in the way of abbreviation, however, and as the first and last letters are identical with Alabama. Yet that may be avoided in writing "Alas," or "Alak," either of which would fitly signify Uncle Sam's feelings when this heap of rocks and icebergs was thrust into his pocket.—[N. Y. Tribune.

The base ball fever is widely spread. A little six-year-old was sitting in repose upon the parlor steps, with a base ball in his hand, gazing intently at the moon. "Pa," he suddenly spoke, "is there only one man in the moon?" "That's the tradition, my son; the man in the moon is the only inhabitant of that bright world we have ever heard of." After a moment's pause he remarked with a sigh "He must be lonesome, pa, and no one to play base ball with."

NEW DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

Senator Fiorelli's workmen are constantly unearthing new treasures at Pompeii. One of the most recent is a strong box. It was evidently covered with thin plates of iron. The front is ornamented with bas-reliefs, which are almost uninjured. There are a man's head, from its grotesqueness supposed to be a mask, two busts of women, two genii, and the head of a dog. Around these is a circle of ivy leaves.

All are finely and carefully engraved. The genii are thought by some who have seen them to equal Liberti's heads of angels on the famous bronze doors of the Baptistery at Florence. The dog and the ivy of course symbolize vigilance and fidelity. The busts are thought to be family portraits. The house in which the box was found is south of the city on the Castellum side.

In the same quarter a decayed wooden box which contained a specimen of the gold "bullas," worn by the children of rich families, was found. It opens, and has a little hollow place in the center. On it is a buckle of silver work; through this is passed the ribbon by which it hung from the child's neck. Five gold rings were found, a very modern looking breastpin, a broken bracelet, earrings of an entirely new pattern, emeralds, stones engraved but not mounted, silver spoons of different sizes, and a large amethyst of great value, on which are two figures, which are believed to be Apollo and Cupid.

It is supposed that this house, so prolific of jewels, was the shop of a lapidary.

WEALTH OF THE ANCIENTS.—Census possessed, in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000; he used to say that a citizen who had not sufficient to support an army or a legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000. Tiberius at his death left £19,524,000, which Caligula spent in twelve months. Vespasian, in ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the state at £35,000,000. The debts of Milo amounted to £200,000. Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,500,000. He had purchased the friendship of Cato for £500, and that of Lucius Paulus for £200,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £9,000,000. He owed the sum on the Ides of March, and it was paid by the Kalends of April. He spent £147,000,000. Appian spent in debauchery £400,000, and finding on examination of his affairs that he had only £30,000, poisoned himself because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Cæsar gave Statilla, the mother of Brutus, as an entertainment she gave to Antony, dissolved in some vinegar, a pearl worth £30—not several hundred pounds, as was commonly stated—and he swallowed it.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.—An English letter writer at Berlin sketches the personal appearance of the King of Sweden as follows: "The King of Sweden is a man of imposing presence. His stature even exceeds that of King William. His physiognomy resembles rather that of a southern Frenchman than that of a native of Northern Europe. A long, full black beard surrounds an oval face of handsome and expressive features and dark complexion. The eagle nose and vivacious eyes impart to the countenance an expression fully corresponding to the head, which is said to revolve spiriting and ambitious schemes. His short hair is here and there streaked with gray."

New York letter-writers tell of Horace Greeley that, upon the arrival in this country of Mrs. Yelverton, with whom he had been in correspondence, Mr. Greeley sent her a note requesting an interview, and simply signed himself H. G. No answer coming, he wrote again with no better success, and in a fit of indignant curiosity he jerked his hat on the back of his head and rushed for the Albemarle hotel. The lady was delighted to receive the editor of the Tribune, and mutual explanations followed. She had mistaken the simple initials H. G. for the figures 106, and didn't know what to make of it at all. Persons familiar with Mr. Greeley's signature can very well understand how such a mistake could occur.

EPITAPH.
Here lies the bones
Of William Jones,
Who when alive, collected bones;
But death, that boy, grizzly specter,
Has mangled poor Jones so collector,
That here he lies in bona fide.
Dying belles—lady bathers.

BROS.
are, Plated-ware
American and
bes and Clocks,
nd Pencils of
Gold and
sibles,
er, Steel
-shell Spec
r Glasses, with
Lense, Suitable
r near-sighted.
Manufacturers
IN THEIR LINE,
nd Promptly.
Street
of Main Plaza,
Old Stand,
Antonio, Texas.

Medical, Biographical
novels Books:
Stationery,
NOVELS,
BLE'S
STORE,
ce Street,
VED A FRESH
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ERY—
ial purposes,
Note,
Billet
, &c., &c.;
Albums;
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Spectacles,
brillias,
articles, too
mention.
Public Documents
Libraries supplied on liberal terms.
Also an extensive assortment of NEW
Novels by the most popular Authors.

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ENET,
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elsewhere.
LYNG SO
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ARTICLE
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ER & CO.,
BUILDING,
GALVESTON,
EASLE & RETAIL,
kinds of
RMS, viz:
laminated steel and
Shot,
Caps,
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ouches,
Locks, Seat Springs,
sin Springs,
Tumblers, &c.
LES.
l nine Repeater,
igle Breech-Loading,
INES,
r Frontier Service.)
les,
d's Rifles,
d Sharp's Rifles,
GUNS,
80, \$40, \$60, and up
in gold.
Orders from every
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S FIRE-ARMS.
141
PIRE
ing Machines.
TO ALL OTHERS
b MANUFACTURING
POSES,
S. EMPIRES M CO
Broadway, New York

[Official.]

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

H. P. XXXIV.—An Act making Appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and additional Appropriations for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

(CONTINUED.)

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States (including compensation of civilians employed in the work,) five thousand dollars.

For repairs of steamers and surveying schooners used in the coast survey, five thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, two hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to rent either of the several marine hospitals to the proper authorities of the cities, towns, or counties in which said hospitals are located, and contract with such authorities for the relief of the sick and disabled seamen entitled to relief under the act of third of May, eighteen hundred and two, and in cases of infectious diseases to make such regulations for their relief as he deems expedient.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, five thousand dollars.

Lighthouse Establishment.—For the Atlantic, Gulf, and Lakes coast, viz:

For supplying the lighthouses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improving all the lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and two thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of five hundred and ninety-six keepers of lighthouses and light-beacons and their assistants, two hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For salaries of forty-three keepers of light-vessels, twenty-three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For seaman's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of forty-five light-vessels, one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy cents.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, removing, and supplying losses of beacons and buoys, and for chains and sinkers for the same, one hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For the Coast of California, Oregon, and Washington.—For supplying nineteen lighthouses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, kerosene oil, polishing powder, and other cleaning materials, transportation, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in repair, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses of nineteen lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, ten thousand dollars.

For salaries of forty-three keepers and assistant keepers of lighthouses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, removing, and supplying losses of floating buoys and beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, ten thousand dollars.

For maintenance of the vessel provided for by the act of eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for transportation of supplies and materials, and for repairs of lighthouses, and buoy service, and for inspecting purposes, thirty thousand dollars.

For commutation of fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on lighthouse duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the Quartermaster's department, five thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For compensation of two inspectors of customs acting as superintendents for the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, twenty thousand dollars.

For hire of cars on the public grounds, one thousand and ninety-five dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, two hundred dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace, where necessary, such as have been planted by the United States, to whitewash tree-boxes and fences, and to repair pavements in front of the public grounds, three thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water-pipes, pavements and other walks within the Capitol square, broken glass, and locks, and for the protection of the building, and keeping the main approaches to it unencumbered, six thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, improvement of grounds, purchase of plants for garden, and contingent expenses incident thereto, five thousand dollars.

For fuel, in part of the President's house, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For lighting the Capitol and President's house, the public grounds around them, and around the Executive offices, and Pennsylvania avenue, Bridge and High streets in Georgetown, Four-and-a-half street, Seventh and Twelfth streets across the mall, fifty thousand dollars.

For additional fixtures and lighting and repairing the building and footways of the custom house and post office in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, two hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For purchase of books for library at the Executive Mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs of the rotunda, Navy Yard, and Upper bridges, and the roads appurtenant thereto, six thousand dollars.

For repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, and water in the same, ten thousand dollars.

For public reservation number two and La Fayette square, two thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's house, and keeping them in order, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of water pipes, five hundred dollars.

For cleaning out the sewer traps on Pennsylvania avenue, and repairing the same, three hundred dollars.

For repairs of all the furnaces under the Capitol, five hundred dollars.

For repairing Delaware avenue, north of C street north, one thousand dollars.

For paying one half of the expenses of sewer traps at the intersection of Fourth street west with E street north, two hundred dollars.

Government Hospital for the Insane.—For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the army and navy and of the revenue service, and of the District of Columbia, at the asylum in said District, forty thousand five hundred dollars.

For finishing, furnishing, heating, and lighting of additional accommodations in the east wing, five thousand dollars.

For improvements of the grounds about the hospital and farms, two thousand dollars.

Patent Office.—For collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agricultural and rural economy, and the procurement, propagation, and distribution of cuttings and seeds, of new and useful varieties, and for the introduction and protection of insectivorous birds, and for investigations to test the practicability of preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, sixty thousand dollars: Provided, however, That in the expenditure of this appropriation, and especially in the selection of cuttings and seeds for distribution, due regard shall be had to the purposes of general cultivation and the encouragement of the agricultural and rural interest of all parts of the United States.

For expenses of receiving, arranging, and taking care of copyright books, charts, and other copyright matter, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Exploring Expeditions.—For preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the Government, four thousand dollars.

Botanic Garden.—For grading, draining, procuring manure tools, fuel, and repairs, purchasing trees and shrubs for Botanic Garden, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For pay of horticulturist and assistants in the Botanic Garden and green-houses, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

Survey of Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Dakota, Colorado, and Nevada,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding argumented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations for the same object, which will be absorbed by work under contract, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in New Mexico, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservation, ten thousand dollars.

For salary of the clerk detailed for the special service in the General Land Office to attend to the unfinished surveys in the States, where the offices of the surveyors general have been closed, two thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, to be disbursed at the rates authorized by law, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at the rates authorized by law, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims confirmed in Colorado Territory, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims confirmed in Nevada Territory, five thousand dollars.

For the necessary expenses in carrying into effect the act of seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the act of fifth August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in addition to the appropriations made by those acts, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For support, care, and medical treatment of forty transient patients, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical institutions in the city of Washington, to be selected by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, six thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency of appropriation for repairs of the Capitol made by W. S. Wood, late Commissioner of Public Buildings, nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to pay for the purchase and repair of plate, and repair of gas fittings for the President's house, two thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be and the same are hereby in like manner appropriated for the service of the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two:

For the necessary expenses in carrying into effect the act of seventeenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the act of fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in addition to the appropriations made by those acts for these objects, one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be and the same are hereby in like manner appropriated for the service of the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two:

For amount required for clerks and messengers in the office of the assistant treasurer at Boston, from first of January to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For amount required for clerks, messenger, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, from first of January to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, six thousand two hundred dollars.

For amount required for clerks and messengers in the office of the assistant treasurer at St. Louis, from first of January to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to pay for painting in the interior of the Capitol, and for general repairs, three thousand two hundred dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to have the old furnace under the Library of Congress removed, and a new one erected in its place, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For a deficiency on account of papering and painting the President's house in the autumn of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, four thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to pay the bill of William H. Carrol and Brother for furniture for the President's house, six thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty cents.

To enable the Commissioner to pay a bill of P. and T. Berry for granite work and materials for the north front of the Patent Office building, seven thousand ninety-three dollars and thirteen cents.

To enable the Commissioner to pay five per cent. on eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ten cents, retained on that sum due P. and T. Berry on granite work on the west wing of the Patent Office building in eighteen hundred and fifty, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-four cents.

For support of patients in the Government hospital, five thousand dollars.

To pay J. B. Blake for work done by him when Commissioner of Public Buildings, twenty-two dollars and eighteen cents.

For expenses attending the removal to and occupation of building at corner of F and Fifteenth streets, for the Surgeon General's and Paymaster General's offices, for the six months ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sum be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the services of the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three: For expenses of building corner of F and Fifteenth streets, occupied by the Surgeon General's and Paymaster General's offices, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to lease the property of the United States in the city of Burlington, Iowa, upon which is the United States marine hospital, first giving thirty days' notice thereof, or if he shall deem more expedient for the Government to retain the title to said property, that he be authorized to use it for the sick and wounded soldiers of the United States, or to discharge all officers and servants of the Government connected therewith, and to close the hospital.

Approved, March 2, 1862.

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.]

then and in such case it may and shall be lawful for the President, by proclamation, to declare that the inhabitants of such State, or any section or part thereof, whose such insurrection exists, are in a state of insurrection against the United States; and thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same and the citizens thereof, and the citizens of the rest of the United States shall cease and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue; and all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from said State or section into the other parts of the United States, and all proceeds of such State or section, by land or water, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying the persons to or from such State or section, be forfeited to the United States; Provided, however, That the President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any such part of said State or section, the inhabitants of which are so declared in a state of insurrection, in such articles, and for such time, and by such persons, as he, in his discretion, may think most conducive to the public interest, and such license, so far as by him licensed, shall be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such officers at places where officers of the customs are not now authorized by law as may be needed to carry into effect such licenses, rules and regulations; and officers of the customs and other officers shall receive for services under this section, and under said rules and regulations, such fees and compensation as are now allowed for similar services under other provisions of law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after fifteen days after the issuing of the said proclamation, as provided in the last foregoing section of this act, any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said State or part of a State whose inhabitants are so declared in a state of insurrection, found at sea, or in any port of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the execution of the provisions of this act, and of the other laws of the United States, providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, it may and shall be lawful for the President, in addition to the revenue cutters in service, to employ in aid thereof such other suitable vessels as may, in his judgment, be required.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the forfeitures and penalties incurred by virtue of this act may be mitigated or remitted in pursuance of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act entitled "An act providing for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," approved March third, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, or in cases where special circumstances may seem to require it, according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That proceedings on seizures for forfeitures under this act may be passed in the courts of the United States by the act entitled "An act providing for the seizure and sale of property of the United States," approved March third, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, and such courts shall have and exercise as full jurisdiction over the same as if the seizure was made in that district.

Approved, July 13, 1861.

CHAP. IV.—An Act to provide for the Appointment of Assistant Paymasters in the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grade of assistant paymaster in the navy of the United States be, and hereby is established, and that from and after the passage of this act the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint assistant paymasters from time to time, as they shall be needed for active service in the navy, not exceeding thirty-six in number.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall be appointed assistant paymaster shall at the time of his appointment, be not less than twenty-one years of age, nor more than twenty-six years; and that, previous to his appointment, his physical, mental, and moral qualifications shall be inquired into and favorably reported upon by a board of paymasters appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the annual pay of assistant paymaster shall be as follows, viz:

On duty at sea, for the first five years after date of commission, one thousand three hundred dollars; after five years from date of commission, one thousand five hundred dollars.

On other duty, for the first five years after date of commission, one thousand dollars; after five years from date of commission, one thousand two hundred dollars.

On leave of absence or waiting orders, for the first five years after date of commission, eight hundred dollars; after five years from date of commission, one thousand dollars; and when attached in vessels for sea service, each assistant paymaster shall be entitled to one ration per day.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act no commanding officer on any vessel in the navy shall be required to perform the duties of paymaster or assistant paymaster; and when such office shall become vacant, by death or otherwise, in ships at sea or on foreign stations, or on the Pacific coast of the United States, the senior of

four present may make an acting appointment of any fit person to perform the duties until another paymaster or assistant paymaster shall report for duty. Any person performing the duties of paymaster or assistant paymaster in accordance with this section (but not otherwise) shall be entitled to receive the pay of such grade while so acting.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each assistant paymaster shall, upon his appointment, enter into bonds in the amount of ten thousand dollars, with at least two good and sufficient securities, for the faithful performance of his duties, and that assistant paymasters shall have rank and precedence with assistant surgeons not passed, and that all appointments to fill vacancies in the corps of paymasters shall be made by regular promotion from the list of assistant paymasters.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That within six months after the expiration of the present inscription, the corps of paymasters and assistant paymasters shall be reduced to the number of seventy-five in the whole.

Approved, July 17, 1861.

CHAP. V.—An Act to authorize a National Loan and for other Purposes.

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 borrow on the credit of the United States, within twelve months from the passage of this act, a sum not exceeding five hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as is may deem necessary for the public service, for which he is authorized to issue coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he may deem advisable; the bonds to bear interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, irrevocable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at the pleasure of the United States; and the treasury notes to be of any denomination fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not less than fifty dollars, and to be payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the Secretary of the Treasury may also issue in exchange for coin, and as part of the above loan, or may pay for salaries or other dues from the United States, treasury notes of a less denomination than fifty dollars, not bearing interest, but payable on demand by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, or treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-six hundredths per centum, payable in one year from date, and exchangeable at any time for treasury notes for fifty dollars, and upwards, issued under the authority of this act, and bearing interest as specified above; Provided, that no exchange of such notes in any less amount than one hundred dollars shall be made at any one time: And provided, further, That no treasury notes shall be issued of a less denomination than ten dollars, and that the whole amount of treasury notes, not bearing interest, issued under the authority of this act, shall not exceed fifty millions of dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That treasury notes and bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be signed by the First or Second Comptroller, or the Register of the Treasury, and countersigned by such other officer or officers of the Treasury, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate; and all such obligations, of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards, shall be issued under the seal of the Treasury Department. The registered bonds shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury on the delivery of the certificate, and the coupon bonds and treasury notes shall be transferable by delivery. The interest coupons may be signed by such person or persons or executed in such manner as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall fix the compensation for the same.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Proposals for Army Transportation.

DETROIT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 1, 1861. SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office until Saturday, the 28th 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 Fort Chadbourne and Bulknop, 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 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 offices 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 fully endorsed—"Proposals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

W. L. LEE, Drevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army.

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