

San Antonio Express.

VOL. I.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1867.

NO. 276.

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, no49-1f
San Antonio, August 20, 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-ly.

Law, etc.

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

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

NEWTON & PICQUE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
414-3a-dwtf 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.
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 all acknowledgments 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 ESTABLISHMENT!
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.
2147 Commercial street, San Antonio.

INGRAM HOUSE,
VICTORIA, TEXAS,
WILLIAM J. NEELY, Proprietor.
This House is refurbished and opened for the public. Good Stabling on the premises.
ly29d&3m

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

CITY HOTEL,
G. STEVES, PROPRIETOR,
Indianola, Texas.
Connected with the establishment is a superior Soda Water Fountain and Ice Cream Saloon. Ladies' patronage respectfully solicited.
ly29d&3m

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

R. FEINBERG & CO.,
Importers of
French, English & German
FANCY GOODS.
4-2 & Warren Street, near Broadway
NEW YORK.

Business Cards.

THE 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.

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

DRESEL & BRIAN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Dry-Goods and Groceries,
HATS,
SHOES,
CROCKERY,
NOTIONS.
San Antonio, April 24, 1867. 1134f

PHILIP CONRAD,
Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE
and House Furnishing Goods, Mattress
Maker and Upholsterer,
MAIN STREET,
Opposite Zork & Grissbeck.
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 & Bros. Jewelry store,
San Antonio.
Currency and Exchange bought and sold; Collections made on all accessible points.
80 1f

W. WESTHOFF & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
And Dealers in Hardware.
Liberal advances made on consignments of Country Produce. 17f

G. SCHMIDT, ROBERT VOIGT,
SCHMIT & VOIGT,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
Handley's 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,
4-6 HUTCHIN'S BUILDING, FRANKLIN ST
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Particular attention to filling orders, accompanied by cash or produce. 1281f

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. jandy

WULF & SHETELIG,
Importers
AND
General Commercial Agents,
CINCINNATI, 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 96 Stone street,
NEW YORK.
Orders promptly executed at lowest prices. No Travelers or Drummers employed. All goods bearing our stamp war

Business Cards.

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

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

REFERENCES:
Fraser, 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. C. McNEELY, CHARLES MAISON,
late of Walker's Div. late of the Terry Bank.
McNEELY & MAISON,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND
General Commission Merchants,
ALLEYTON, TEXAS.
We cheerfully recommend this firm as being prompt, reliable, and worthy of patronage.
A. H. EBY, 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 fit 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.
ang6d6m J. H. KAMPMANN.

E. A. FLORIAN,
INSURANCE AGENT,
No. 3, French's Building,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Capital Represented,
\$9,000,000
December 10, 1866. d3m

CONKLIN & DAVIS,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. CONKLIN & CO.,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS!
No. 94 Front street,
New York. je28

L. A. CONKLIN, B. W. PATER,
NORTON & DEUTZ,
SUCCESSORS TO NORTON & BRO.,
Hardware,
LEATHER,
AND
Woodenware Dealers,
SAN ANTONIO
Sept. 5 1867 TEXAS.

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.

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

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. dwtf

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
350 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
Flannels, Hosiery,
Gloves, Dress Shirts,
Collars and Ties,
Ribbons, Laces,
Skirt Brads,
Lace Articles,
Dress Goods, Silks,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Embroideries,
English Crapes,
Shawls,
Cloaks.

THE DESCENT OF A CIGAR GIRL FROM MONASTERY TO A POOR HOUSE.

There died in the Poor House of this county, and was buried last Saturday at the expense of the public a woman who was at one time the wife of the famous Ned Buntline, and at another the mistress of Ben. McCulloch, the Texas Ranger.

The date of her registry was "July the 26th." The name entered was Martha Leguire. But she went by various pseudonyms, and was originally a Cuban; born at Havana and raised at New Orleans. Her true name was Maria Cordova.

The story of her life, as given to us, is rather more romantic than commonly turns up in the every-day experience of a local reporter. Her father was a tobaccoist, and the first mention made of her was when she was a girl fourteen or fifteen years of age, when she was known in the Crescent City as "the pretty cigar girl of Canal street." She attended at the patriarchal shop, both wrapped and sold the choicest principles, and added to her charms and her reputation by an exceeding coy modesty that defied assault.

Buntline—before he came to Nashville and was involved in the fearful tragedy that is associated with his name—lived a thriftless, dare-devil life in Texas, on the prairies, upon the Gulf coast, and about New Orleans. He was a handsome young fellow of obscure origin, ready talent, neat address, and accomplishments.

His meeting with the pretty cigar girl was an accident, and his suit was long and difficult. At last he had to marry her, and three weeks after the marriage the couple suddenly disappeared.

There are various accounts of their absence. It was said that the "Captain," as Ned was then called, (he is a General now), commanded a brig in the Caribbean Seas, and did business as an active and fearless pirate. It was reported that he had gone to Texas to see Judge Watrons, and claim the fortune left by Lafitt. It was sworn to in court that he had retired on the proceeds of a faro bank in which he was interested, and fitted up a rasche at Corpus Christi.

Most likely this latter is the correct version.

In 1847, when McCulloch appeared at the head of the scouts or rangers, by which Old Zack set such store, he had with him an orderly, remarkable for his retiring, reticent, modest disposition; his intelligence, and his handsome girlish face. This orderly, it will be remembered, accompanied him through the campaign, being wounded in front of Perrotto, and left with the monks of Santa Cruz, at the old convent near Pareda's hacienda. McCulloch was always careful of the secret, but, somehow, it leaked out. The orderly was a person of the tender sex; was in fact, the pretty cigar girl of Canal street.

Where the pirate had become separated from her, are points on which we are unable to enlighten the reader. McCulloch never saw her again. He left her at Perrotto, she was wounded himself at Cherubusco, conveyed to Vera Cruz, and thence ordered to Washington. Whether he ever made an effort to regain his lost orderly, is unknown. She remained at the monastery for nearly ten years.

Not yet shorn of her beauty, she appeared in the city of Managua, Central America, at the of the entrance of Gen. Henningsen, and there made the acquaintance of a gambling filibuster, well known in New Orleans and Nashville, whom she accompanied back to the States. Her descent from a cathedral to a monte table, and from a gaming hell to a common brothel, and from infamy to pauperism, was very gradual but also very sure.

She found herself, during the winter of 1865, at the close of the war, in this city. She had been sent North from Atlanta, by Sherman, when he depopulated that city; first to Cincinnati, and then to Louisville. The last act of an eventful career opened in a little out-house of this city, west of the capitol. For a few weeks she employed herself as a sewing woman, but gave way to drink, and after the customary seasons of arrest and punishment, relapsed into hopeless mendicancy, and finally into the Poor House. —Nashville Banner, Oct. 18.

A family in poor circumstances, and living in Elizabeth, N. J., have recently received intelligence from Ireland that a relative has bequeathed them \$80,000.

At least one hundred and thirty army officers in Washington and elsewhere are awaiting the subsidence of the yellow fever before proceeding to their posts in Texas.

The hair of James Ferguson, of Buffalo, a worker in copper, has turned

AN EX-REBEL VIEW OF COPPER-HEAD PROPHECIES.

Those who perplex reunion, at the South are the objects of Democratic pity; not the ex-rebels who truly acquiesce. The real opinion of the Democratic party, which is now held by many of its old allies in the Southern States has been heard from Governor Orr and others, but there is a very neat statement of it made by Mr. Barringer. It is in the following words, which may be meditated at this time with peculiar profit: "The treacherous utterance of the Copperhead press, which has ever fed and fattened on the follies of the South, and which has ever led us to death and destruction, are again gathered up. People forget 1861, when at the first shock of 'mandills' were to rise; 1862, when McClellan in his rage and despair was to seize the Government; 1863, when the Northwest was to resist; 1864, when the Peace Democracy was to triumph; 1865, when Mr. Johnson would certainly crush Radicalism; and finally 1866, when the Philadelphia Convention was to sweep the country. Behold the result of all these prophecies! And yet when a Southern man dares to rise above the passions of the hour and tell the people the unvarnished truth he is denounced as a traitor to his race and section."

There are nearly two full colored regiments organized in the District of Columbia, chiefly composed of the men who fought against the rebels during the war. Many of them purchased their muskets from the Government at the close of the rebellion by paying six dollars apiece, and they have regularly drilled ever since. No such order as that of Swann, Mayor of Baltimore, can reach these brave citizens; for, apart from the fact that they are an industrious, sober, and hardworking people, stands the other fact that they never interfere with or obstruct themselves upon others. Yet the time may come when they may be as essential in preserving the peace of the District as they were essential in preserving their liberties. —Washington Chronicle.

BEAUTIFUL.—When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away into the twilight of age, and the shadow of the past year grows deeper and deeper, and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our early years. If we have a home to shelter us, and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends gather together around our fireside, then the rough places of our waywarding will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the sunny spots we have passed through will grow more beautiful.

George Francis Train passed through St. Louis recently, says the Democrat, on his way to Kansas, just returned from the editorial excursion to the Rocky Mountains, during which he killed twenty-three buffaloes. He is now about to establish woman's rights in Kansas.

Mr. Percy Wysham, member of Parliament in England, strenuously advocates the necessity of giving women property-holders a vote—though excluding "wives and young ladies."

Over the cage occupied by Barcum's latest humbug, the "gorilla," is a notice warning people not to go too near the cage on account of the fierceness of his nature.

Reduction of Atlantic cable toll to 50 per cent. takes effect after the 15th instant.

A hand pegging machine has been invented that will peg a boot in less than three minutes.

A new thing is a stoveless barrel, made of 16 thicknesses of veneering, which is claimed to be impervious to all fluids.

Good authority to the New York Tribune puts down the cotton crop at 2,000,000 bales, owing to the drouth and worm.

The Empress of the French, while cruising in her yacht near Biarritz, was near being lost on the 3d ultimo. Her pilot was drowned.

According to Paris letter-writers, Louis Napoleon has twenty-three mortal diseases.

Mr. Beecher calls the parables of the New Testament "little novelettes." Why little!

Fourteen thousand tons of coal are consumed in London on an average every day.

Brevet Major General Doub'eday has been promoted, and made Colonel of the 35th Infantry, made vacant by the death of General Griffin.

Cattle are guillotined in France in

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States

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

A. Siemering & Co., Publishers.

MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1867.

MISCEGENATION.

The rebels represented by the Herald of this city and other rebel mouthpieces throughout the State, are becoming alarmed at the prospect of "nigger rule," and cry out "miscegenation." To still their fears we will promise to have a resolution or ordinance introduced in the Constitutional Convention for their especial benefit, so that they can seek the protection of the authorities against their marrying "niggers." Another provision which must be looked after is the legitimizing of the "southern soul" already in "solution" in so far as to make it capable of inheriting and enforcing the obligation of recognition and support on the part of the authors of the "solution." This last measure we regard as highly necessary to the maintenance of good morals as well as an act of justice to many now living under the ban of bastardy. It is a remarkable fact that those who are loudest in their cries of "miscegenation" have the most to fear from a state of affairs and the adoption of regulations which would force them to do but simple justice to their own flesh and blood.

NABBY'S VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES FOR SOUTH-BORN USE.

After Nabby had returned to the "Confederate X Roads" from Ohio, bringing the news of the result of the election, so elated were the members of the "Institute" that they undertook the revision of the Bible with the following result, told in the "Post Master's" own words: The Faculty of the Institute met next morning for the purpose of revising the Scriptures. It was decided that the word white should be inserted wherever necessary, and that that which only be yoked by the Democracy and Conservative Republicans. We made progress, the fellerin bein a few of the changes: "So God created a white man in his own image."

"Whosoever, therefore, shall confess me before white men, etc."

"Suffer little white children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Which last is comforting, as it shows that the distinction is kept up through all eternity. I give these merely as samples. We shall have it finished in a few days, and, of funds kin be raised, shall publish it. Such a version of the Scriptures is needed.

Never did Nabby hit the Confederate nail so fair on the head. This has been the practical version of the Scriptures used among us for many years and to this very day.

HOW A POOR MAN CAN BECOME THE OWNER OF A HOME.

We have succeeded in inducing a property-holder who owns some four acres on the east side of the city to cut up his lots into such proportions as to sell them at the moderate sum of \$25, thus placing it within the reach of every working man, no matter how poor, to secure him in the possession of a spot to build a house upon or to place a moiety of his hard earnings in a "savings bank" not subject to the fluctuations of human honesty. The interest developed and success attending this "cheap lot" enterprise has suggested to us another plan by which every poor man or working man in this city may become the owner of a house—not a shanty, put together without regard to architectural taste or the comfort of its occupants—but a neat cottage with all the modern improvements and conveniences. We have made inquiries of many men who have erected houses upon the cheapest and most economical plan and have been perfectly astonished at the figures; \$500 will not build a decent hut, and at the same time we have abundant building material right at our doors. The hills east of the city, within one mile of its business center, furnish abundance of soft lime stone, while to the west and north are inexhaustible quarries of hard lime stone. Lumber is the most expensive part of the material. Still, with all our fine building material, poor men find it very hard to build a house even if they have the ground to build upon, and when they do build their houses lack comfort and taste. The idea is that every poor man secure a nice, tasty, comfortable house, one that would be a pride to the owner and an ornament to the city.

In most of the Northern and Western cities are established what are called Building Associations, which effect the very object we propose. In the first place the Company is incorporated, elects its officers and is ready for business; it is composed of say 500 members or stockholders, each one to pay \$10 down and \$10 per month afterwards until the affairs of the Company are ended, which will require about eight years. This will give a starting fund of \$5,000, and \$5,000 per month in addition. In return for his outlay the stockholder receives a fee simple to a house worth \$2,000, or more, in proportion to the number of shares he takes. After getting possession of his house the stockholder pays 10 per cent. on its cost and \$10 per month until each stockholder is supplied. The first stockholder gets the first house, and so on; and may have it erected to suit his own ideas and in any part of the city. To illustrate: Mr. B takes one share at \$10; he pays \$10 per month for six months, making an expenditure of \$70; at the end of six months he gets a house at a cost of \$2,000; he pays 10 per cent. interest or \$200 a year; the monthly installments added will make his rent amount to \$320 a year; at the end of the term he has no more rent to pay and is the owner of a house worth \$2,000, for which he has paid \$2,470, allowing eight years as the time of the existence of the Association, and in that time his property will have doubled in value. When the term of the Association expires the balance on hand is divided among the stockholders. This is simply the combination of capital for mutual benefit,—in this way the savings of a mechanic will bring him a comfortable home in a few years, which he could not acquire by a life-time effort. We have put the sum of \$2,000 down as a criterion; \$1,000 with \$5 installments might be adopted with success, as this would put it more within the reach of working men, and at the same time give those who could afford a larger outlay the opportunity of taking more than one share.

Such an Association with some of our experienced builders at its head we are sure would meet with success and be productive of the most beneficial results.

BONDED WAREHOUSE—CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The establishment of a Bonded Warehouse in this city has been accomplished by the efforts of Mr. George W. Brackenridge, President of our National Bank. This warehouse is now ready for the reception of goods,—the building secured for this purpose is owned by Mr. Stacke, and situated on the corner of Acquia and Rodriguez streets. This building was erected before the rebellion especially for a bonded warehouse; it is a fire-proof stone structure, 86 feet by 86 feet. This warehouse has not the privilege of entering goods for withdrawal and consumption at this place, but simply stored in said warehouse in charge of a customs officer until such time as desired for shipment to their destination.

The following circular has been issued from the Treasury Department in regard to this Bonded Warehouse, re-opening and regulating the routes for goods intended for the interior of Mexico:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 16, 1867.

To the Collector and other Officers of the Customs:

The Customs routes having been re-established, and proper officers of the customs located at the several posts and places, as provided for in Section VI, Chapter III (excepting the route mentioned in Article 500) of the General Regulations of 1857, merchandise, intended for the interior of Mexico, may be duly withdrawn from warehouse and transported by the several routes therein mentioned, to its destination in Mexico, in the mode and under the restrictions and requirements of such regulations.

In addition to the routes mentioned in the aforementioned Section, merchandise, intended for ports and places in the interior of Mexico, may be duly withdrawn, and transported in bond by sea to Galveston, and from thence via Alleyton and Gonzales to San Antonio, and from thence by way of Eagle Pass, Presidio del Norte, or San Elisario, to its destination in Mexico, under the same restrictions and requirements as are provided for in said Section VI, Chapter III, of the Regulations.

(Signed) H. McCULLOUGH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The warehouse will be in charge of Mr. M. D. O'Connell, who is daily expected to arrive. Mr. O'Connell is a gentleman of experience, fully understanding the business which falls to his care.

Latest Dispatches.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.]

Markets.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Gold, 140½; Stocks, dull. Money, 6. Exchange long time ½ to ¾. Sight 9½.

Flour 10 to 20 lower. Wheat 1 to 3; Corn, unchanged; Pork, \$21 to 25.

Cotton, dull 19 to 19½ cents. Spirits turpentine 54. Rosin drooping 3½.

LIVERPOOL, October 28.—Cotton dull. Uplands 8½. Sales 8,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—Middling cotton, 19 to 19½.

Sterling, 150 to 152. Exchange, par; ½ discount for bank; and ¼ to ½ discount for commercial. Gold, 140 to 140½.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Cotton declined ½; sales 1,800 bales at 19 cents. Flour, dull.

Gold, 140½ to 141. North Carolina Sixes, 42½.

LIVERPOOL, November 1.—Trade reported unfavorable; Manchester market dull, sales for the week 60,000 bales 6,000; exported stock on hand 672,000 of which 150,000 is American.

LONDON, November 1.—Consols 94-7-16. Bonds 70.

NEW ORLEANS ITEMS—Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—Nine interments up to 6 o'clock this morning. Special Orders, No. 170, dated to-day from Headquarters 5th Military District, removes General Harry L. Hays from the office of Sheriff of Parish of Orleans for being an impediment to reconstruction in Louisiana under the law of Congress, and appoints Cuthbert Bullitt in stead.

HOUSTON, November 2.—Deaths from yellow fever yesterday, 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—General Sheridan and staff have arrived.

The New York Herald's special says: "Letters are being received from respectable negroes saying 'all we fear are the whites at the South,' and urging that they be allowed to form colored militia companies."

INDIAN TREATIES.

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 1.—The Kansas Herald considers the Indian treaties as hollow trades. The Indians have withdrawn opposition to railroads and agree to keep the peace but must have general hunting privileges until the game disappears before civilization.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, October 31, evening.—Isaac Sterling, an American, was assaulted in Panama by three natives one of whom shot him, the wound however was not fatal. American Consul demanded the arrest of the assailants and investigation ordered of the affair; it was undoubtedly a premeditated attempt at assassination.

VALPARAISO dates to the 3rd ult., says there is considerable uncertainty as to movements of Spanish fleet which causes a depressing influence on business.

A treaty of commerce has been made between Peru and Chili and is virtually the inauguration of free trade.

A revolt has broken out at Arica and troops have been sent there. Caspio still remains in command and no attack has yet been made upon them.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE ROMAN WAR.

PARIS, October 31.—The victory of Garibaldi over the forces of the Pope at Monte Rotondo has been confirmed by telegraph from Florence and other sources. Garibaldi displayed great personal bravery during the engagement, and his soldiers succeeded in capturing all Pontifical forces, but the Italian Government authorities at once released them.

The La Liberte says Napoleon refuses to permit the Italian army to cooperate with the French expeditionary force in operations which may be undertaken in the Roman territory.

In reply to a proposal of Victor Emanuel, Napoleon said Italian co-operation was unnecessary, as he at present intended to limit the sphere of French action to Civitella Vecchia.

The La-Patrie says the Premier and members of the new Italian Cabinet will accept office under two positive official conditions with Victor Emanuel. They shall the first thing publicly disapprove all connivance with or the support of Garibaldian bands who have crossed and are crossing the frontier into Papal dominions; and, secondly, that military movements on the frontier of the Italian army will co-operate with the French expeditionary force.

FLORENCE, October 29.—The Italian press is engaged in anxious discussion of

the national crisis and the policy of the Government; the more moderate Liberal journals express their approbation of the action of the Cabinet towards Garibaldians and in observing the September Convention.

In Rome much popular disaffection is produced mainly by vagueries of the King's proclamation on the subject of the Roman question, and from the fact that the Royal manifesto contains no allusion or makes any reference to the matter of French intervention or how it should be met.

FLORENCE, October 31.—It is officially announced that the Italian army has advanced into Roman territory.

Garibaldi is before Rome with twenty-two battalions. Violent demonstrations are made by the party of action in the principal cities of Italy.

Nothing has been heard from the interior of Rome since Monday, when tranquility prevailed.

LONDON, October 31.—Papal troops have been withdrawn from the country and are all concentrated within Rome.

The railroad between Civitella Vecchia and Rome is cut. The Italians are advancing on Rome.

PARIS, October 31.—Evening.—The Emperor of Austria consents to a joint Roman Conference, but England, Russia and the Pope refuse.

LONDON, November 1.—The French troops were received in Rome silently. The Papal forces attack Garibaldi to-day.

New Advertisements.

Proposals for Wood for 1868.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SEPT. 1, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 24th day of December next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with such good merchantable Hard Wood, as may be required at the following places, during the year 1868, viz:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| San Antonio, | Austin, |
| Fort Inge, | Fort Clark, |
| Fort Davis, | Fort Stockton, |
| Camp Hudson, | Seguin, |
| Waco, | Camp Verde, |
| Fort Mason, | Fort Belknap, |
| Buffalo Springs, | Sherman, |
| Weatherford, | Lampasas, |
| Fort Chadbourne or vicinity. | |

Delivery to be made at such time, and in such quantities during the year, as the officers of the Quartermaster Department on duty at the places of receipt may designate. The wood to be subject to his inspection.

Separate bids are invited for each post and the price per cord for each place must be clearly stated; and each bid, unless the responsibility of the bidder is otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons, (whose responsibility must be certified to by a Clerk of a Court of Record), that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence.

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

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

The right is reserved to reject all bids if unsatisfactory, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Wood"—and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

J. G. C. LEE,
Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.,
nov4 U. S. Army.

Lumber from the West!

The Steam Saw Mill established upon the Rio, on account of the undersigned and others, and in charge of Judge Newman McPatterson, post owner and agent at the mill, has been in operation for some time, and has now on hand in the yard about

One Hundred Thousand Feet Assorted Lumber.

Orders can be promptly filled from the yard, or special bills sawed at short notice on reasonable terms.

Parties desiring Lumber can leave their orders with Mr. Edward Steves, lumber merchant and agent for the mill in this city, or by addressing Judge McPatterson through the Uvalde postoffice.

The mill is situated near the forks of the Rio-Frio, easily accessible for the Western settlements and the Government posts of the Rio Grande frontier.

A Depository, comprising a general assortment of Lumber, for building and fencing purposes, is now being established at the forks of the Eagle Pass and El Paso Roads at Uvalde.

The attention of the public is called to our facilities for furnishing Lumber to this market, and the country west of here, and their patronage respectfully solicited.

2nd & W. S. S. BROWN.

NOTICE!!

Having received an order for—

10,000 BUSHELS

PECANS!!

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

oct10&w3m H. GRENET.

N. L. McCREADY & COMP'Y,

SHIPPING

Commission Merchants,

36 FOURTH STREET,
NEW YORK.

— AGENTS —

For the old line of direct packets to Havana and Indivola, Texas—Reeive and Forward goods to both points free of commissions, and insurance effected if desired. sep24ly

Proposals for Cavalry Horses.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, OCT. 28, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in triplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the 10th of November next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department, at San Antonio, TEXAS, with

227 Superior Cavalry Horses.

The horses to be delivered within forty (40) days from the acceptance of any bid or bids.

Conditions of proposal and contract to be the same as those of former advertisements for horses, which may be learned on application at this office.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses"—and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

J. G. C. LEE,
oct28td Brevet Lt. Col. & Depot Qr.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

DEPOT 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 26th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transportation of military supplies for two years, from the 1st day of January next, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 2.—From San Antonio, Texas, to Forts Chadbourne and Belknap, Buffalo Springs, and such other Military Posts and Camps as are or may be established on the Texas Frontier, south of Red River, and north of 22° 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 fully 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, so 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 line.

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

J. G. C. LEE,
Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.,
oct1td U. S. Army.

STOVES!



COOKING,
PARLOR,
AND BOX

STOVES!

Just received by
LEROUX & COSGROVE.

oct31td
\$25 Lots.

BUILDING LOTS on Goliad street at \$25. Title perfect.

Apply to the undersigned at the Express business rooms.

oct 33 JAS. P. NEWCOMB.