

# San Antonio Express.

VOL. I.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1867.

NO. 277.

## Medicine.

**MORTIMER SLOAN, 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.

## 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 30, 1866. no49-1f

## MRS. ECKEL.

Graduate of "Marburg Institute, Europe," offers her services to the people of San Antonio as Midwife. Her long and varied experience in this service renders her one of the best professions.  
Residence, Main Avenue, opposite house of Mr. William Elliot. 6-1y.

## Law, etc.

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

**JESSE STANCEL,**  
Attorney & Counsellor 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.  
147d-w-1f

**NEWTON & PICQUE,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.  
144-146-w-1f

**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 1867-1f

**PEYTON SMYTHE,**  
Clerk of the County, and ex officio Public, keeps on hand Blank Deeds, Tax Deeds, etc., for gratuitous distribution to the County.  
Instruments of Writing drawn and judgments taken on liberal terms. A of public patronage is respectfully so solicited.  
He will prepare Proposals to the U. S. Postmaster for Contracts; he keeps on hand printed forms, etc.  
He can be found at the County Clerk's Military Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

**NOTARIES Public,**  
COMMERCIAL STREET,  
Two doors east of Nettie's Drug Store.  
147-149-w-1f

## Hotels.

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

**GRAM HOUSE,**  
VICTORIA, TEXAS.  
LEAH J. NEELY, Proprietor.  
House is newly furnished and opened for the reception of guests on the premises.  
1y28d-w-3m

**INGTON HOTEL,**  
2nd, six  
and four  
the list.

**CITY HOTEL,**  
THE G. STEVES, PROPRIETOR.  
Over the Public House, Texas.  
The establishment is a superior one, and the Ice Cream Saloon of many beautiful and elegant glories.  
1y28d-w-1y

**ARDE HOUSE,**  
WILLE, TEXAS.  
PECANES—This well-known Hotel is situated in the heart of the city, and is the most desirable place for the traveling and sojourning 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 another country, this Hotel will seem them to be a home, and for comfort and cheapness it has no rival in the State.  
V. TARDE.  
1867

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

## Business Cards.

**HERTZBERG & SIMON,**  
Glassware, Mouldings,  
Fancy Goods, Pictures, Pipes,  
Stationery, Brushes, 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. 86-1f

**DRESEL & BRIAN,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS  
IN  
Dry-Goods and Groceries,  
HATS,  
SHOES,  
CROCKERY,  
NOTIONS.  
San Antonio, April 26, 1867. 113-1f

**PHILIP CONRAD,**  
Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE  
and House Furnishing Goods, Mattress  
Maker and Upholsterer,  
MAIN STREET,  
Opposite Zork & 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. 114-1y

**J. S. Lockwood,**  
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
on Commerce street,  
opposite Bell & Bro. Jewelry store,  
San Antonio.  
Currency and Exchange bought and sold; Collections made on all accessible points.  
1867

**W. WESTHOFF & CO.,**  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.  
Wholesale Grocers,  
Forwarding and Commission Merchants  
And Dealers in Hardware.  
Liberal advances made on consignments of Country Produce. 1y7

**SCHMIT & VOIGT,**  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
Handley's Building, 41 Pine Street,  
GALVESTON. NEW YORK.  
August 23. [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, accompanied by cash or produce. 128-1f

**BURTIS & FRENCH,**  
Importers and Jobbers of  
CROCKERY,  
CHINA AND GLASS WARE,  
No. 12 Barclay street,  
(Four doors below Astor House.)  
New York.  
[no28ly.]

**FOCKE & WILKENS,**  
COTTON FACTORS,  
General Commission Merchants,  
OSTERMAN'S BUILDING, GALVESTON.  
Exchange on New Orleans, New York, London, and Hamburg. Jan 8ly

**WULF & SHELIG,**  
Importers  
General Commercial Agents,  
CHIHUAHUA, SAN ANTONIO,  
MEXICO. TEXAS.  
[no28ly.]

**BOGERT & OAKLEY,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
American, English, German & French  
Hardware,  
Cutlery,  
Guns, &c.,  
89 Pearl street, at d 56 St. ne street,  
NEW YORK.  
Orders promptly executed at lowest prices. No Travelers or Drummers employed. All goods bearing our stamp warranted extra quality. 1y28-6m

## Business Cards.

**ALBERT TURPE,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
MAJOR PASS, TEXAS.  
The highest Cash Price paid for Hides. 1867-1f

**G. W. WARE & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
Hides, Wool, &c.,  
LAVACA, TEXAS.  
REFERENCES:  
Francis, Major & Co., New York;  
Canal Bank, New Orleans;  
W. H. H. Withersall, Esq., New Orleans;  
William Chrysler, San Antonio;  
National Bank of Texas, Galveston;  
Heyck & Helfferich, Lavaca;  
Charles Taylor, Esq., Indianola.  
dec 10-1f

**McKENNEY & MAIGNE,**  
Receiving, Forwarding  
General Commission Merchants,  
ALLEYTON, TEXAS.  
We cheerfully recommend this firm as being prompt, reliable, and worthy of patronage.  
10 A. H. EDEY, 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.  
aug 6-6m J. H. KAMPMANN.

**E. A. FLORIAN,**  
INSURANCE AGENT,  
No. 2, French's Building,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.  
Capital Represented,  
\$9,000,000  
December 19, 1866. 123m

**CONKLIN & DAVIS,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
J. CONKLIN & CO.,  
GROCERS,  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS!  
No. 94 Front street,  
New York.  
1y28

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

**W. M. SMITH BROWN & CO.,**  
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
Boots and Shoes,  
No. 88 Chambers Street,  
sep 21-6m 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. daw1f

**E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,**  
DRY GOODS,  
350 Broadway,  
NEW YORK.  
Flannels, Hosiery,  
Gloves, Dress Shirts,  
Collars and Ties,  
Ribbons, Laces,  
Skirt Braces,  
Lace Articles,  
Dress Goods, Silks,  
White Goods,  
Linen Goods,  
Embroideries,  
English Crapes,  
Shawls,  
Cloaks,  
Ya-kee Notions etc., etc. sep 17-1f

## Latest Dispatches.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.]  
**Markets.**  
LONDON, November 2.—Noon.—Consols, 94, 7/16. Bonds, 70 1/2.  
LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 8,000 bales.  
New York, November 2.—Stocks dull, Sterling, on time, 8 1/2. New York Sight, 10. Gold, 141 1/2. 6 1/2 Coupons, 8 1/2; new issue, 7 1/2.  
Flour, 10 to 15 cents lower.  
Wheat, quiet.  
Corn, unchanged.  
Rye, drooping.  
Pork, firmer, at \$24.  
Lard, dull, at 16 1/2 to 17 1/2.  
Cotton, quiet at 19.  
Freights, quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—Cotton easy; sales 1456 bales; Low Middling, 17 1/2 to 18; receipts, 260 bales; exports, 2329 bales.  
Sugar and molasses, no change.  
Flour, quiet and steady.  
Gold, 140 1/2. Sterling, 50 to 53; New York Sight, 1/2 to 1/2 discount.

**Cattle Market.**  
Texas cattle, dull; first quality, \$40 to \$50; second rate, \$25 to \$35; third rate, \$15 to \$20.  
Sheep, ranging from \$1.50 to \$6.  
Texas cows and calves, \$20.  
LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Evening.—Cotton, dull and unchanged.

**The Georgia Election.**  
SAVANNAH, November 2.—The excitement of the election has died out; 17 white votes were polled to-day. The total number of votes polled in the county, 1,320; total number in the city, 2,315. For convention, 355; against, 20.  
Chatham county, as far as heard from, total, 3,700; Ellingham, 228; Thomas, 700; Lowndes, 890; Pierce, 1581.  
Augusta vote to-day, 265.  
Dalton, Whitfield county, has polled 1,108 votes; 900 for convention.

Rome, total number of votes polled, 1,428; convention little ahead.  
It is rumored that Chatanooga and Barton counties vote against convention.  
Marietta, 658 votes polled up to this evening.  
Americus county, total number of votes polled, 1,612, all for convention.  
No whites voted in Albany; total number of votes polled, 1,752, all for convention; three whites voted.

In Macon, Ga., the election is progressing slowly; total votes polled, 1,699; four whites voted; convention defeated in this county.  
Fifteen votes were polled to-day at Milledgeville, all for convention; no whites voted.  
Eight votes were polled to-day at Athens, all for convention; one white voted.

AGUSTA, November 2.—The Conservative papers denounce General Pope's extension as illegal and contrary to law to authorize elections.  
LA GRANGE, Ga., November 2.—1,804 were polled; all for convention; only 12 whites voted.

**Copperhead view of the New York Registration.**  
WASHINGTON, November 2.—The total registration of New York city up to last night was 106,092. The registration continues to-day. Total registered last year when the democrats had 47,185 majority was only 102,142. The democrats have been exerting anxious about this registration but yesterday's work 61,809, redeems them; they still claim the State as certain by handsome majority.

**Order from Gen. Canby.**  
CHARLESTON, November.—Gen. Canby has issued a circular revision of the decision of board of registration as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the grounds of challenge alleged in registration lists.  
**EUROPEAN NEWS.**

**The Roman War.**  
Advices from Garibaldi's camp, six miles from Rome on the evening of the 30th says that he had five thousand men

and that recruits were coming in at the rate of 600 daily. He will not attack Rome with less than 20,000 men. He had only two brass pieces of artillery which he captured at Monte Rolando. The Papal troops in retiring burned the bridges.  
Garibaldi resisted the wishes of his partisans to shoot the prisoners. The priests fought bravely at Monte Rolando. Garibaldi had taken sixty prisoners (?) and ammunition.

**Revenue and Bureau Reports.**  
WASHINGTON, November 2.—Revenue receipts to-day \$1,959,000; receipts for the week 6,010,000; receipts fiscal year 78,806,000.  
Gen. Howard has made his annual report to Gen. Grant, he says the amount of abandoned lands in possession of the Bureau is 21,562 acres and the number of pieces of town property 959.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The Florence Government has closed the bureau and committee rooms of the national party.  
The Berlin provincial correspondence of the semi-official journal says Prussia will intervene in Italy if should such action be necessary to preserve peace.

DUBLIN, November 2.—One thousand pounds reward is offered for the arrest of the police assassins. Two prominent persons have been arrested.  
LONDON, November 2.—Intelligence received from South America reports the capture of the Paraguayan Port of Pelahy by the Brazilians with many prisoners and a large quantity of supplies.

Lord Rossi the famous astronomer is dead.  
PARIS, November 2.—Lazone denies that the French troops are in Rome. Caidin commands the Italian troops in the Papal States.  
Garibaldi has retired to Monte Rolando he has made no reply to numerous demands to disarm.

**Yellow Fever.**  
HOUSTON, November 2.—Total Intements from yellow fever to-day one.

**FAMILIAR HOUSE-HOLD WORDS.**  
Phew! Stop your nose. Hold your tongue. Let me be. Go away. Get out. Behave yourself. I won't. You shall. Never mind. You must. You'll kill yourself. Never mind. I don't care. They're mine. Mind your own business. I'll tell ma. You mean nothing. There I told you so. You didn't. I did. I will have it. Oh, look what you have done. 'Twas you. Won't you catch it, though! It's my house. Who's afraid of you? Mah ah-ah! Boo, hoo, boo. What's the matter? Get out of this room directly. Do you hear me. Dear me. It's enough to set one crazy. Would you put a tack in it? Three frouces. Gorod. Worked crosswise. Trimmed with velvet. Ten Yards. Out bias. Real sweet. You bet. That's nice. Stunning.

—In Mississippi, since 1860, the white population has decreased about 10,000, and the colored people nearly 60,000.  
—As the quickest way to make a fortune, a contemporary suggests marrying a fashionable young lady and selling her clothes.  
—A German named August Goss, 29 years of age, committed suicide in Pittsburgh, on Sunday, because he was jilted by a fair dame.

—The State of Iowa has now 1,145 miles of railroad complete and in running order, which have cost a construction sum of \$15,480,000.  
—Since the issue of the ritual commission report, 30 parish priests in England have begun to wear the vestments. This is owing to the reports having convinced them of their legality.

Two prizes, one of 20,000 francs, and the other of a quarter of that sum, have been offered in France for the discovery of some certain means of recognizing the signs of real death.  
—The "Chamberlain" of the city of Troy has swindled that city out of \$30,000 A bad fellow.  
—The New York Mercantile Library at present contains 90,000 volumes. The number of members is 10,000.  
There are over four thousand billiard tables in New York.  
One-third of the people of France are unable to read or write.



MR. ALEXANDER'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

We give place to the letter of resignation of Wm. Alexander, Esq., recently appointed Attorney General. That Mr. Alexander's position is correct we believe every reasoning, patriotic man must admit.

JUDGE DEVINE SPEAKS.—Judge Devine, the great Confederate confessor, the chief of the Sons of the South, the prisoner and persecutor of Union men in the days when treason flourished and traitors were at a premium; who fled to Mexico because of his guilty conscience; who has the impudence to return and live among the people he hunted down with all the power of Confederate courts and Confederate murderers; this man denies that he inspires the Herald when it ventures to thrust one of its old murderous threats at Union men, when it is well known that that paper gathers all its inspiration from Devine and his Confederates.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Austin, October 28, 1867.

General:—A few weeks ago several of the gentlemen who have been appointed to the principal offices of the present Provisional Government of Texas, together with other citizens, signed a petition, drawn up by myself, to Brevet Major-General Griffin (who to the sincere regret of all really loyal men is now no more), asking him in substance, to declare by a Military Order, all pretended legislation done in Texas and dating from and after February 1st, 1861, (the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession), to be what the law holds it to be—null and void from the beginning.

On being subsequently appointed to the office of Attorney-General, I, with the other officers appointed at the same time, in pursuance of the order of appointment, took the United States test oath together with the oath of office prescribed by the accepted Constitution of Texas of 1845. The same oath appears to have been taken by all the recently-appointed officers of the Provisional Government.

There can be no question as to what State constitution and laws we were sworn to support. The phrase "since the adoption of this constitution by the Congress of the United States," settles beyond a doubt that we did not qualify to the rebel State constitution of Texas, for it substitutes "since the second day of March, A. D. 1861," for the words "it," or to the rejected State constitution of 1866, which had we inserted "since the rejection," &c., instead of "adopted," might with propriety be regarded as the instrument to which we made oath.

Having taken a solemn oath, from which I have not been released, to perform the duties of my office agreeably to the only "adopted," or accepted constitution of Texas, and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, (all relating to African slavery having been previously annulled by the 13th amendment to United States constitution and by laws to carry the same into effect), I cannot conform to the requirements of the Proclamation of the Executive of Texas, dated on the 25th instant, but only this day received, which, though in my conception not free from ambiguity in its language, has been verbally explained in your presence and before the heads of the departments of the Provisional Government as being designed to declare the constitution and statutes of 1866, subject to certain exceptions, to be "rules for the government of the people of Texas and the officers of the civil government," or, in other words, our body of municipal law.

Holding, as I do, that the rejected constitution of 1866 and the laws based thereon are neither in force proprio vigore, nor by virtue of the Military Reconstruction Act and its supplements, nor yet by Major-General Sheridan's Order assuming command, I regard the Proclamation of the 25th instant, as requiring me to do what is inconsistent with my oath of office as well as with my settled convictions of law.

It is respectfully and earnestly submitted that the Proclamation, as explained, promulgates errors fraught with danger to the loyal people of Texas, white and colored, and eminently prejudicial to the national cause, which I deem it to be my official duty to briefly point out.

Laws, organic or otherwise, in the United States, may be unconstitutional on one or both of two independent grounds; because made against or without the authority of the national constitution, or because made under the authority of the supreme law of the land and yet intrinsically in conflict therewith. All rebel constitutions and laws are unconstitutional and null and void ab initio for the first of these reasons, and very many of them for the second in addition.

If, indeed, as I hold, the constitution and laws of the United States have continued without cessation to be the supreme law of the land, the friends, (citizens, not to speak of the "public enemies," of the United States, could not, without the authority of the United States government, make any law within our national limits. Any pretended law they might so enact would, to borrow the language of Chief Justice Marshall, be "incompatible" with the constitution of the United States; would necessarily be unconstitutional. If, on so unimportant a subject as defining the times for the sessions of a court, because passed against the authority and without the consent of the national government which, by the constitution, can only permit admitted States and lawfully organized Territories to legislate, it would be unconstitutional. In contemplation of law all hostile and unauthorized legislation done in Texas from and after February 1st, 1861, is unconstitutional, and no decision can be cited showing that an elective system can now be introduced under which we can say that one pretended law so made is valid, and another void on account of its provisions.

If, on the other hand, the rebel law be correct and the constitution, &c., &c., of the United States were not the supreme law of the land in Texas from February 1st, 1861, until the date of the surrender of General E. Kirby Smith, valid laws might have been made here, all of which would remain in force after the constitution, &c., &c., of the United States had "again resumed their way," except such as might be "incompatible therewith on account of their contents." Still, there seems to be no authority to show that a State constitution made without the authority of Congress, after General E. Kirby Smith's surrender, which that body subsequently by the Military Reconstruction Act provided should never be laid before it for acceptance, but that a new one should be formed by the action of registered voters and presented, can supplant an accepted Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of the same.

According to the theory of government generally adopted, in a Republic the government is regarded as being a collection of agencies of the sovereign people, who furnish to their agents or officers a constitution and laws as their power of attorney beyond which they cannot go. Congress (our collection of legislative agents for national purposes) has not the power to validate a State Constitution or laws made by a people within our limits, hostile to, or not authorized by, the national government. Not having the power to do so, it could not confer such power upon Major-General Sheridan as it did not itself possess.

If these propositions be correct, the Military Reconstruction Act and the Order cited ought to be construed in accordance with them.

To do so we have only to regard the word "governments" as employed in the Act and in the Order in signifying "the bodies of administrators who rule," (see Encyc. Britt. vol. 10, p. 731.) the persons claiming to be and acting as civil officers—nothing more, and not as also including the rejected constitutions of the rebel States with the laws based thereupon.

To hold otherwise would be to assume that Major-General Sheridan, when he used the phrase "provisions of law," did not mean as his language clearly imports, to refer to valid existing laws, but on

the contrary intended to validate pretended laws; or in other words, that in his order assuming command he took upon himself to do what his known character precludes him from being charged with,—to reject the accepted constitution of Texas of 1845 and to accept the rejected constitution of 1866—to doubly repeal and overrule legislation enacted at different periods by the Congress of the United States.

I am firmly convinced that that officer, who during his command of the 5th Military District gained a reputation for administrative ability scarce surpassed by his achievements in the field, undertook to do nothing of the sort. Hence, I beg leave to protest against his being charged with having put the rejected constitution and "laws" (so-called) of 1866 upon us. Indeed, the character of those "laws" is such that he could not have done so. Not less than 83 of such of them as claim to be public and general in their nature, are either directly or indirectly hostile to the United States Government, or to its loyal citizens, 24 being leveled at the freedmen; while about 200 of such as are styled "special confer magnificent rewards upon those who had been prominent in upholding the rebellion.

Major-Gen. Sheridan did not validate rebel judgments and sales under execution had against loyal men, (some of them bearing arms under him at the time,) because they were in the service of their country. He did nothing to put down the friends and build up the enemies of the United States; to make loyalty odious and treason respectable in the State. True notwithstanding the Military Reconstruction Act we did not have a Military Government established, but instead, a rebel civil government organized under a constitution not accepted, and administering rebel laws, was continued and upheld; but this was done against the earnest and reiterated remonstrances of the commander of the 5th Military District.

Now, since he at last was permitted to place appointees of his own in power, if rebel laws are to be administered by them, what have the United States Government, what have the people of Texas in the true political sense of the term—the registered voters, white and colored, who did not make and who have never sanctioned such laws, gained by the change? Had the rebels been victorious in the field what could they have won beyond the establishment of their law? When they have lost, must the result be the same?

I am averse to occupying your time and attention farther, or in this connection, I would trace the progress that has been and is insidiously made by disloyal Judges, by means of these pretended laws, towards a judicial justification of the rebellion; and would also give my reasons for believing that the administration of ex-Gov. Throckmorton was regarded an impediment to reconstruction partly, at least, because it executed rebel laws in their spirit.

Having taken the position of Attorney General expressly to aid in the enforcement of our accepted constitution and unquestionably valid laws; and the programme having, against my protest, been altered and a rejected constitution with disloyal "laws" substituted, I conceive myself to be under no obligations to continue in office to assist in the administration of a body of municipal laws which, in my belief has not been, and could not be sanctioned by the Military Reconstruction Act nor by General Order No. 1 of Major-Gen. Sheridan.

Not having changed the views to which I subscribed before being appointed, I cannot abandon them now without doing wrong—occupying a false position, and appearing to be actuated not by principle, but by a mere vulgar desire for office.

Sincerely convinced of the correctness of the opinions set forth, which however objectionable to rebels, it must be conceded, would, if carried out, work no prejudice to any loyal man or to the United States Government, I beg leave to transmit through yourself, to the Commander of the 5th Military District, this my resignation, to take effect as soon as a successor can be appointed and qualified, so that I can deliver over to him the books and papers of the office.

I remain, Very respectfully, Yours obedient servant, WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A., Commanding the District of Texas.

The Richmond Examiner says: "It is a little curious, perhaps, that the people of the South—protest against surrendering their entire government into the hands of ignorant negroes!"

—Whose fault is their ignorance? Did they make the laws which forbade any one to teach them under the pains and penalties of felony? And how came your party to be "the Southern people," to the exclusion of those by whose labor you were so long subsisted? Has Apollonius taught you nothing? N. Y. Tribune.

A rattlesnake with forty-two rattles was killed at Winnebago Iowa last week.

The New York World pronounces George Augustus to be a descendant of Sinbad the Sailor.

Cincinnati is to have no Ristori season. But burnt-cork shows pay in this city.

Emerson is worth \$40,000.

Brevet Major-General Doubleday has been promoted, and made Colonel of the 35th United States Infantry, made vacant by the death of General Griffin.

—One of the Shaker brethren has presented the editor of the Lebanon Star with a sweet potato weighing six pounds.

New Advertisements.

L. J. Dresch, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT, Eagle Pass, Tex.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, MEXICO. nov5tf

LEVENSTEIN & CO., Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS.

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

Just received a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods!

and will sell all at the very lowest prices. nov5tf

Proposals for Corn.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 23, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in triplicate, will be received at this office, at 12 o'clock, noon, until Thursday, the 6th of December next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with Corn, or an equal number of pounds of Oats or Barley, in sacks, at places and in quantities as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Quantity. San Antonio, Texas, 25,000 bushels; Austin, 9,000; Fort Inge, 4,500; Fort Clark, 5,000; Camp Hudson, 5,000; Fort Stockton, 15,000; Fort Davis, 16,000; Camp Verde, 10,000; Fort Mason, 5,000; Fort Belknap, 15,000; Buffalo Springs, 15,000; Ft. Chadbourne, 18,000.

These amounts, however, may be somewhat modified before the day of letting the contracts.

All bids to furnish the above must be for good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn, Oats or Barley, subject to the inspection of the receiving officer.

Delivery to commence by the 5th day of January, 1868, and in proceed at the rate of not less than one-sixth of the whole amount per month, and in such quantities as to keep the Post continuously supplied at such rate.

Separate offers will be made for each Post, and the price per bushel at each place must be clearly stated.

Bids will be received for any quantity and not less than one hundred bushels of Corn, or twenty-five bushels of Oats or Barley; and where the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid 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 herebefore 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 Corn"—and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt.-Col. & A. Q. M., U. S. Army. nov5-6td

GENUINE Imported Liquors For Sale AT PETER GALLAGHER'S,

30 Commerce Street, —CONSISTING OF—

French Brandies, Ranging from \$15 to \$24 per Dozen.

Finest Irish Whiskey, 10 years old. "Hollar d'Gin, very old. "Old Port Wine, for invalids.

Also, fine German Wines, such as Hockheimer, Rudesheimer, and Johannisbergor.

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. oct10tdm P. GALLAGHER.

NOTICE!! Having received an order for 10,000 BUSHEL OF PECANS!!

I am prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for the same. oct10tdw3m H. ORENET.

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 30th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transportation of military supplies for two years, from the 1st day of January next, on the following routes:

Route No. 2.—From San Antonio, Texas, to Fort 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, 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. C. LEE, Secret Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army. oct1td

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 officer of the Quartermaster Department on duty at the place 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 herebefore 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., U. S. Army. oct4

825 Lots.

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

Apply to the undersigned at the Express business rooms. oct28

JAS. P. NEWCOMB.



Local Intelligence.

Our Job Office.—We are prepared to do all kinds of job work,—posters, blanks, cards, bill-heads, etc., have also on hand, a splendid supply of cards, paper, etc. We will attend to all orders promptly and upon the most reasonable terms. Persons desiring work done will apply at the business office on Comstock street. We have also a Spanish interpreter to translate all work needing translation into Spanish.

FOR SALE.—We have several thousand old newspapers for sale. Apply at Business Office on Main street.

"A SOUTHERN LADY."—An individual who signs himself "Southern Lady," attempts to ensnare our correspondent "Bayard." We think it must be a "he," and an old fool of a "he," at that. Instead of answering "Bayard," the writer takes occasion to heap a good deal of malignity upon our devoted head, and brings up a good many things that don't sound lady-like. We have let "Bayard" so far stand alone; but if we can be convinced that a "Southern lady," or any other kind of a lady, has stepped into the correspondent list of the Herald, we may come to his relief.

WALL ESCAPES AND IS RE-CAPTURED.—By a letter from Uvalde, dated November 1st, we learn that Wall, the murderer of Black, escaped from the Mexican authorities, it is said by the aid of Crawford and Burlington. The Alcalde has sent an express to the commanding officer at Fort Inge announcing the recapture of Wall; and requesting him to come and take him away.

REBEL MURDERERS AT WORK AT YORKTOWN.—We have a letter which we shall print as soon as translated into English, being written in German, detailing the killing of a couple of men near that place and an account of the murderous attack of a gang of rebel murderers upon Mr. Meyer, a citizen of Yorktown. Comment is useless and unnecessary, the thing is so common.

THE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Our suggestion in regard to a building association has excited some interest among working men and in order to see if there is steam enough in this place, to get a few hundred men to act together for their mutual benefit, we will prepare a paper for signatures so that the matter can be tested.

A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE TO RENT.—A neat cottage house situated on the east side of the river, ten minutes walk from Main Plaza, apply to Jas. P. Newcomb.

BASE BALL.—We learn that another match game is soon to be played between the officers club and the Almas.

BECKER'S story is progressing—he has already killed off one of his heroes.

The Italians say that no nation but Italy has a Garibaldi.

Our present gold interest calls for \$104,000,000 of coin annually.

Carlotta's last freak was to wander to a farm, where she offered to hire herself for a dairy maid.

Fremont is reported to be a bankrupt, and with \$2,000,000 of liabilities.

STOVES!! Cooking, Parlor and Box STOVES.

Just received, and for sale at

NORTON & DEUTZ'S.

STOVES!



COOKING, PARLOR,

AND BOX STOVES!

Just received by

LEROUX & COSGROVE.

oct31st

Special Notices.

THE HEALING POOL and House of Mercy. HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for young men on the crime of Solitude, and the errors, abuses, and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1844 & 28th.

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 baneful 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, 447 Broadway, 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, 42 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, Williamsburg, 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 skin soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 523 Broadway, N. Y.

N. L. McUREADY & COMPANY, SHIPPING Commission Merchants, 36 FORTH STREET, NEW YORK. AGENTS—For the old line of direct packets to Havana and all islands, Texas. Receive and forward goods to both points free of commissions, and insurance effected if desired. sep21

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 300 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 refurbished and renovated, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our guests. GEO. K. CHASE & CO., June 15-11 Proprietors.

Grovesteen & Co., Piano Forte manufacturers, 499 Broadway, NEW YORK.

These Pianos received the Highest Award of Merit at the World's Fair, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also the Gold Medal at the American Institute, for Five Successive Years! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Overstrung Base, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument warranted Five years. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVSTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over eleven thousand Piano Fortes. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from \$100 to \$200 cheaper than any first class piano facts. 5, 17

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

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. Felloes, 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, Glassware, domestic and imported, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Earthen and Wooden Ware, Pipes, Crockery, 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, Canned 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,

LDAIES 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 resonant power, and great 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 prior to 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 galest 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, 89

Successor to the old and well known house of Philip P. Werlein, and P. F. Werlein & Halsey, 3 & 5 Canal street, and 173 Canal street, at No. 82 Baronne street, New Orleans, La.

REPORTER OF AND DEALER IN Pianos, Organs, Melodians, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Eithers, Violoncellos, Bibles, Banjos, Flutes, Flageolets, Clarinettes, Piccolos, Eithers, Accordions, Concertinas, Brass-bands 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 & Mitterer 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, to favor us with their orders, which will always be executed with care and promptness at the lowest cash price.

Schools and Seminaries supplied on the most liberal terms. Mr. P. F. 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 & Mitterer Piano Fortes. Prices from \$500 to \$700, according to external finish, etc. sep 17

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, aug 10 2m San Antonio.

AUGUST HARTMANN,

SAN ANTONIO, 35, COMMERCE STREET, Respectfully informs the public that he has combined the business formerly carried on by Mrs. F. Hartmann on Commerce street, near the Post office, with the business heretofore known under the firm of Hoesy, Hartmann & Co., that both have established themselves under the above firm at the old stand of Hoesy, Hartmann & Co., and will hereafter deal in American, French and German DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLE San Antonio, May 21, 1867. 135-w 241f

Revenue Stamps.

Revenue Stamps of every denomination for sale at the Internal Revenue Office in French's building, No. 14. sep 11



[Official.]

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

CHAP. LVIII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, then the sum of two million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the California central route.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed requiring that the Postmaster General in causing the transportation of mails by steamships between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between any ports of the United States, touching at a foreign port, shall give preference to American over foreign steamships, which departing from the same port for the same destination within thirty days of each other, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to establish a coast mail, not less than semi-monthly, by steam vessels, between San Francisco and Crescent City, in the State of California, including service at the intermediate ports. Provided, That the sum to be paid for such service shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars per annum.

Approved, April 17, 1862.

CHAP. LIX.—An Act to establish a Branch Mint of the United States at Denver in the Territory of Colorado.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a branch of the mint of the United States be located and established at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado, for the coinage of gold.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying on the business of said branch the following officers shall be appointed as soon as the public interest shall require their service, upon the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to-wit: a superintendent, one assayer, one melter and refiner, one coinier and the said superintendent shall employ as many clerks, sub-assayers, workmen, and laborers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be required.

The salaries of the said officers shall be as follows: To the superintendent, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the assayer, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; to the melter and refiner, eighteen hundred dollars; to the coinier, eighteen hundred dollars; to the clerks, subordinate workmen and laborers, such wages and allowance as are customary according to their respective stations and occupations.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act, before entering upon the execution of their offices, shall take an oath or affirmation, before some judge of the United States or of the supreme court of said Territory, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties of their offices, and shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the director of the mint or the secretary of the Treasury, with the condition of their faithful performance of the duties of their offices.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the general direction of the business of said branch of the mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said director to prescribe such regulations and require such returns periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for parting, assaying, refining, and coining, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing said branch; also for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and finish in the coin stamped at said branch.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That said branch mint shall be a place of deposit for such public moneys as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. And the superintendent of said branch mint who shall perform the duties of treasurer thereof, shall have the custody of the same, and also perform the duties of assistant treasurer; and for that purpose shall be subject to all the provisions contained in an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved August six, eighteen hundred and forty-six, which relates to the treasury of the branch mint at New Orleans.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of said branch mint be authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and on terms to be prescribed by him, to issue in payment of the gold dust and bullion deposited for assay and coining, drafts, or certificates of deposit, payable at his Treasury or any Sub-treasury of the United States, to any depositor electing to receive payment in that form.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all the laws and parts of laws in force for the regulation of the mint of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offenses connected with the mint or coinage of the United States, shall be and they are hereby declared to be in full force in relation to the branch of the mint by this act established, as far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to meet the expenses of the current year and for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, April 21, 1862.

CHAP. LXIII.—An Act relating to Highways in the County of Washington and District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the levy court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, to alter, repair, widen, and regulate the public roads and highways in said county, and to lay out additional roads.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all roads within said county of Washington which have been used by the public for a period of twenty-five years or more as a highway, and have been recognized by the said levy court as public county roads, and for the repairs of which the said levy court has appropriated and expended money, are declared public highways, whether the same have been recorded or not; and any person who shall obstruct the free use of said highways, or any one of them, without authority from said levy court, shall be subject to a fine for each and every offense of not less than one hundred or more than two hundred and fifty dollars, to be imprisoned till the said fine and the costs of suit and collection of the same are paid; said fines to be collected in the name of the United States, for the use of the levy court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That within one year from the passage of this act, the levy court shall cause the survey of the said county of Washington to be made, and plat all such roads as are named in the last preceding section, and have the same recorded among the records of said county now used for recording surveys and plats of other public county roads; and, in making said survey, the county surveyor shall follow, as nearly as possible, the lines and boundaries heretofore used and known as highway, and he shall cause the lines and boundaries of the same to be permanently marked and fixed by the erection of stones or posts at the different angles thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all such roads as are named in the second section of this act as have been obstructed by any person or persons in any manner within the last year shall be re-opened by the levy court, if, in the judgment of said court, the public convenience requires it; and the expense thereof incurred shall be paid by the person or persons who shall have obstructed the same, which expenses shall be collected as fines are required to be collected under the second section of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, in laying out new roads in said county of Washington, the levy court shall cause such roads to be of a width of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred feet, and it may also cause the width of any of the existing roads in said county to be increased to not more than one hundred feet, and change the location of any of them, as the said levy court may deem best for the public interest; and, for the purpose of opening or widening such roads, the said levy court is hereby empowered to cause to be condemned any land or lands necessary for the same, as other lands are now condemned by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the levy court may cause to be laid out, for the purpose of making or repairing a public road, any piece of land which shall be owned by any person or persons who shall have obstructed the same, which expenses shall be collected as fines are required to be collected under the second section of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no field or garden or yard, in actual cultivation shall be laid open or used as a public highway until after the usual time of taking up the crops growing thereon.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the requirement in the existing laws, that members of the levy court shall be appointed from amongst the justices of the peace in the county of Washington, is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 3, 1862.

CHAP. LXVI.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide increased Revenue from imports, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes, approved August five, 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 the provision in the fifth-third section of the act "to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August five, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, allowing such portion of the tax as may be assessed by any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to be paid and satisfied, in whole or in part, by the release of such State, Territory, or District, duly executed, to the United States, of any liquidated and determined claims of such State, Territory, or District of equal amount against the United States; Provided, That in case of such release, such State, Territory, or District shall be allowed the same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of the payment of the same in money, shall be construed as applying to such claims of States for reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in enrolling, exhibiting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, as shall be filed with the proper officers of the United States before the thirtieth of July next. And in such cases the abatement of fifteen per centum shall be made on such portion of said tax as may be paid by the allowance of such claims in whole or in part, the same as if the final settlement and liquidation thereof had been made before the thirtieth of June.

Approved, May 13, 1862.

CHAP. LXVII.—An Act to establish a Port of Entry in the Collection District of Beaufort, South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a port of entry and delivery shall be and is hereby established in the collection district of Beaufort, in the State of South Carolina, at or near Hilton Head, which shall be subject to the same regulations, it is and restrictions as other ports of entry and delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a collector of the customs to reside at said port, who shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to appoint, on the nomination of the collector, such inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and other officers as may be necessary for the collection of the revenues at said port, whose compensation shall not exceed the rates allowed to similar officers at other ports of entry and delivery in the United States.

Approved, May 13, 1862.

CHAP. LXIX.—An Act to provide for the Deficiency in the Appropriation for the Pay of the two and three Years Volunteers, and the Officers and Men actually employed in the Western Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That their be and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Government to pay the two and three years volunteers, called into the service of the United States, being an additional amount required for the fiscal year ending June the thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry into effect the act approved

March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to secure pay, bounty and pensions to widows and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri.

Approved, May 14, 1862.

CHAP. LXX.—An Act to facilitate the Discharge of enlisted Men for Physical Disability.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the medical inspector general, or any medical inspector is hereby authorized and empowered to discharge from the service of the United States any soldier, or enlisted man, with the consent of such soldier or enlisted man, in the permanent hospital, laboring under any physical disability which makes it disadvantageous to the service that he be retained therein, and the certificate in writing of such inspector general or medical inspector, setting forth the existence and nature of such physical disability, shall be sufficient evidence of such discharge; Provided, however, That every such certificate shall appear on its face to have been founded on personal inspection of the soldier so discharged, and shall specifically describe the nature and origin of such disability; and that such discharge shall be without prejudice to the right of such soldier or enlisted man to the pay due him at the date thereof, and report the same to the adjutant-general and the surgeon-general.

Approved, May 14, 1862.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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