

San Antonio Express.

VOL. I.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1867.

NO. 297.

Medicine.

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

NOTICE.

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

MARY KLAEBE,
San Antonio, August 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-ly.

Law, etc.

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

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

Law Notice.

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

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

NEWTON & PICQUE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
414-3ndawtf SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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. dawtf

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 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 Nettie's Drug Store,
147dawtf SAN ANTONIO.

Hotels.

Kloepfer Hotel.
FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT!
Mrs. Kloepfer 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.
147f Commercial street, San Antonio.

INGRAM HOUSE,
VICTORIA, TEXAS.
WILLIAM J. NEELY, Proprietor.
This House is refurnished and opened for the public. Good stabling on the premises.
173d&w3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Galveston, Texas.
M. F. THOMPSON,
Proprietor.

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 offer them a charm, and for comfort and cheapness it has no rival in the State.
V. TARDE.
1211f

E. FEINBERG & CO.,
French, English & German
FANCY GOODS.
4 & 6 Warren Street, near Broadway
NEW YORK.
August 27 [no48ly.]

Business Cards.

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

W. CHESTER, JOE ANDERSON
Chrysler & Anderson,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
House Furnishing Goods,
FRENCH'S BUILDING,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
CASH paid for WOOL and HIDES.
March 26th 1867. 86f

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

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

W. WESTHOFF & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
And Dealers in Hardware.
Liberal advances made on consignments of Country Produce. 17y9

G. SCHMIDT, ROBERT VOIGHT,
GENERAL
SCHMITT & VOIGHT,
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. Jan5ly

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

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

Business Cards.

STOVES!!
Cooking, Parlor and Box
STOVES,
Just received, and for sale at
NORTON & DEUTZ'S.
oct24dtf

L. J. Dresch,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Eagle Pass, Tex.,
—AND—
PIEDRAS NEGRAS, MEXICO.
nov51f

ALBERT TÜRPE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
EAGLE PASS, TEXAS.
The highest Cash Price paid for Hides. sep171f

G. W. WARE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Hides, Wool, &c.,
LAVACA, TEXAS.
REFERENCES:
Frazier, Major & Co., New York.
Canal Bank, New Orleans,
W. H. H. Withersall, Esq., New Orleans,
William Chrysler, San Antonio,
National Bank of Texas, Galveston,
Hayek & Heiferich, Lavaca,
Charles Taylor, Esq., Indianola.
dec 10d1y1

MENEENY & HAIGNE,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND
General Commission Merchants,
ALLEYTON, TEXAS.
We cheerfully recommend this firm as being prompt, reliable, and worthy of patronage.
A. H. EDEY, Galveston, Texas.
10

E. A. FLORIAN,
INSURANCE AGENT,
No. 3, French's Building,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Capital Represented,
\$9,000,000
December 12, 1866. d3m

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

NORTON & DEUTZ,
SUCCESSORS TO NORTON & BRO.,
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.

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

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
350 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
Flannels, Hosiery,
Gloves, Dress Shirts,
Collars and Ties,
Ribbons, Lace,
Skirt Brads,
Lace Articles,
Dress Goods, Silks,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Embroideries,
English Crapes,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Yankee Notions, etc., etc. 17 septf

MAYOR'S ADDRESS TO CITY COUNCIL.

To the Hon. City Council of the City of San Antonio.

Mayor's Office, Nov. 25th, 1867.
Gentlemen:—Although the present investigation, with regard to our City finances is not sufficiently advanced to furnish a clear insight into all its branches, I nevertheless deem it my duty to communicate to you the results which I have reached thus far, and to submit to your consideration a general plan by which I honestly believe our finances must be conducted to prevent such difficulties in future as those in which our new administration is involved at present.

It is a well known fact that the expenditures of our late city administration largely exceeded the income of the same, and that such excess is chiefly represented by the drafts drawn by the administration against the City Treasury, which remain unpaid by the latter and are in circulation among our citizens.

The annexed recapitulation of the extra made from the Check-book, shows the total amount drawn from Aug. 26th, 1866, up to the present time, to be \$111,263.64. The annexed account current made from the Treasurer's Reports of the same term, gives, on its credit side in black figures, the amount of drafts paid off \$87,533.46. The difference of both figures leaves the amount of drafts still in circulation \$23,730.18; to this amount, as I am informed, might be added some few hundred dollars of drafts of old issue, so that all drafts in circulation might reach the amount of \$24,000.00; provided, that no Scrip is used a second time.

At the present moment these drafts, known as "City Scrip," are variously offered and sold in the market at from 30 to 50 cents in specie, for one dollar face value, 45 cents in specie having been the current price for which tax payers could buy them during the last quarter pay term. To my knowledge our "City Scrips" were never honored by the City Treasurer at par in U. S. Currency, and could thus not be cancelled otherwise than by using them as payment to the City Tax Collector. In this way of drawing on an insolvent City Treasury, the city loses on each dollar draft issued, 50 cents in currency, because it is calculated equivalent to 50 cents in specie or 70 cents in currency, while received in payment for City Taxes in full face value of 100 cents in currency. Thus the actual loss on \$111,000.00 in "City Scrips" would amount to \$33,300.00 in currency.

This calculation shows decidedly the necessity of prohibiting in future any overdraw on the treasury.

Our next Tax pay term is between the 1st, and 15th, of January next, and expenditures of two months must be met prior to such term. To meet these liabilities, the Treasurer's account shows a balance on hand of \$20.95 in specie and \$2.05 in currency. Thus it will be seen that our city liabilities will increase to about \$30,000 to \$35,000 before January entries come to our relief.

The annexed statement of all the money collected from August 26th 1866, up to Nov. 1st, 1867, according to the Treasurer's Reports, shows the total amount of \$87,769.92 in currency and \$1141.21 in specie, to which the balance on hand on Aug. 26th, 1866, of \$640.11 in currency and \$274.13 in specie is to be added. With the splendid resources of our city, it would not be difficult to contract a loan, not only to the amount of our non circulating Scrips, but amply providing for the current expenses, were it not for the provisions of our City Charter, which in this respect wisely limits the power of the city magistrate and make such transactions subject to an election of the citizens. It can moreover not be denied, that a provisional city government, subject to removal by military authority, does not offer such security to capitalists, as would insure the lowest possible rate of interest. We are thus forced to rely upon our own resources, and continue for a while the ruinous system of issuing "City Scrips."

On this occasion I wish to draw your attention to the fact, that among the drafts issued under the late administration, many are issued in specie, and moreover, there are drafts issued and still in circulation, bearing interest until paid. The issuing of drafts payable in specie should be forbidden as the income of the city is based on U. S. Currency. The issue of interest bearing drafts is a more serious question to be taken in close consideration; as in my humble opinion, I think it is decidedly illegal. With regard to the foregoing facts show me to submit to you the following conclusions which I hope will meet your approbation:

1. We cannot afford to spend any amount for improvements, before all the "City Scrips" in circulation are redeemed, or at least until the credit of our city is so far restored that "Scrips" are taken

at or near par with U. S. Currency.

2. Reduce salaries, where in your judgment they are exorbitant, and avoid the creation of offices which are not absolutely necessary.

3. Adopt a system of book-keeping which furnishes at all times a clear insight of our city finances and serves as a means of controlling all the officers.

4. Adopt a plan according to which the City Collector has to receive all or a certain portion of Taxes in U. S. Currency, from January 1st, 1868, and that from this time no new Scrips be issued, the amount of which the City Treasurer is not in the position to redeem at once out of the funds on hand.

With a strict adherence to these four points, I feel satisfied that within 12 months the outstanding debts can all be paid and our City government be kept in proper working order, nay, that even a surplus can be realized, from which such improvements may be commenced, of which our city is so sadly deficient, and that eventually a reduction of our present taxation can be attempted.

Referring to my suggestions under No. 2 and 3, I would call particular attention the following points:

1. The salary of the city physician and the dispensing with the office of "Health Officer."

When extraordinary circumstances required extraordinary labor, it may have been appropriate to incur the expenses of a Sanitary Board; the present favorable condition of the health of our city does however no longer justify such an institution, and I expect that a good medical doctor may be found who is willing for \$75.00 in currency, per month, to furnish the reports of health officer as a portion of the duties incumbent upon him as city physician. These reports furnished weekly to the City Secretary can be placed on file by the latter and publication attended to.

2. If the office of Street Commissioner can for the present be dispensed with. This is properly the department of the Police force, and can be especially placed under the control of the Chief Marshal. The control of the City Hospital belongs to the department of the City Physician, and that portion of the Street Commissioner's duty which applied to the furnishing of provisions for the City Hospital, can very well be performed by the Assistant Marshal, without charging any additional compensation. Should any increase of labor arise for the matter under the immediate charge of the City Hospital, it would be but just to increase the salary of \$15, for which pittance she performs her arduous work. I feel the more inclined to advocate an increase of this salary, as a careful inspection of the Hospital has convinced me that it is very well cared for.

3. The amount hitherto paid for carrying off the rubbish, may be diminished by enforcing the proper ordinances.

4. A strict examination of the pauper list is necessary, not only with regard to the worthiness of the present alms receivers, but likewise for the purpose of coming to an understanding with the County, to meet this burden in common and to have a fair division of the expenses.

5. Our City Schools require the prompt attention. The importance of these institutions, upon which rests in a great measure the future welfare of our city, makes it an imperative duty of your Board to investigate the present management to its minutest details. I am not prepared to say whether the prevalent opinion among the citizens, that our whole system is rather a disgrace for the officers employed, than a real benefit for our scholastic population, is founded in justice; and if on that account it may not be proper to cancel the salary for a School Superintendent at once; or whether our city finances and the interest of the citizens justify the continuance of this office until new arrangements can be made. A report of your School Committee is for this reason solicited at an early period.

6. In close connection with our public schools are the funds which are generally considered as our school funds proper, which has, however, hitherto never been employed for this purpose. This so-called school fund consists in interest derived from indebtedness for land sold on previous occasions by the city. A portion of this city property was sold at as much as fifty years credit, and the records and books are not kept beyond the year 1858.

It is a well-known fact that quite an amount of such capital was paid during the rebellion in so-called "Confederate money," and that the city had to suffer a loss of three-fourths to nine-tenths of this property. I leave it to your judgment whether it will be proper or not to investigate this matter on the account of recovering said loan, or a part of it. I am further assured from a good source, that the arrears of interest on city land are about \$11,000, a sum which

[continued on 2d page.]

Agents wanted. Address, EMPIRES M.O.O. 616 Broadway, New York.

1868, the above will be sold on that day to the highest bidder.

St. Louis & Co.

[continued from 1st page.]
alone would enable the city to inaugurate an educational system which is in harmony with the wants of our population.

VII. I call your attention to a list of suits pending in the District Court for Bexar county, which list the District Clerk, Mr. Slocum, has furnished, as my request. Many of these cases are pending for a good length of time, and proper steps ought to be taken to approach a decision. Other trifling matters as the suits of policemen, under the late administration, against the city, might perhaps be arranged with less cost by proper management and a just investigation of their claims.

VIII. The department of Market Master deserves your earliest attention, as the present system is actually without any control regarding the income, particularly from wagons and persons offering produce for sale outside the market house. The introduction of a check book would to my judgment cover the ground, if the police force is instructed to require outside parties to show their checks of the Market master as an evidence of having paid the legitimate market tax; and the Market Master is made responsible for all the checks issued. I would at the same time suggest that said City Ordinance, requiring the payment of ten cents for the sale of vegetables, &c., &c. on the east side of the Military Plaza, to be extended to every wagon offering for sale vegetables, flour, butter, lard, and other provisions, and also hay, fire wood, lumber, shingles, &c., &c., at any parts of the city.

IX. The vast amount of labor connected with the completion of the accounts which have been neglected during the last 9 years, cannot very well be performed by the City Secretary, who is occupied in examining and compiling the accounts of the different sources of our income and expenses, and the keeping of the books alluded to under No. 3, when adopted. I would therefore suggest that, for a short time only, a special clerk be engaged for said purpose.

X. A revision of all the City Ordinances and publication of the same in the English, German, and Spanish language. I think it a necessity to have all City Ordinances revised, and those still in force, together with the City Charter, printed in pamphlet form in the three languages above named, so that the majority of the citizens can read the law of the city in their own language. Besides, my short experience in office has proved to me that it is very hard to find any ordinance when required for reference.

Finally I submit to your approval the appointment of W. H. Smith, F. A. McNeal, Michael Tully, Henry Agold, Alexander Wilkey, Wm. Booker, R. Booker, Fran. Galan, Mariano Garcia, Fred Marsh, Henry Steinmetz, and Antonio J. Seffel, as City Policemen, and take pleasure in expressing my satisfaction at this selection, and that of both City Marshals, who all have shown themselves so far to be good officers.

In conclusion, I have no doubt that, with proper and an economical management, the credit of our city will be soon re-established, and the administration can be carried on at a lower figure than hitherto; and that at an early period we shall be able to offer our co-operation in improvements which will do honor to our city.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM THIELEPAPE,
Mayor of the City of San Antonio

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States.
W. H. MOORE, A. RIEMERING, J. P. NEWCOMB.
A. Riemering & Co., Publishers.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1867.
THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving day, as an American holiday, originated with the Pilgrim fathers. Landing on the bleak and wintry shores of New England, they began to found a colony—to conquer the wilderness, to plant fields to yield them a living. Their first harvest was a bountiful one and a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God was appointed. However much the advance of liberal ideas may throw the character of the Pilgrim fathers in the shade, still history points to them as the founders of a Christian Republic. Their stern resolve, their firm reliance on God made them just the men to cope with the hardships, dangers and trials of a new world, and all that is good in the Republic bears the deep impress of puritanism. Education and religion was the foundation upon which they built, New England has modified the free North and the West, and to-day her ideas are the ideas of the nation.

Cotemporaneous with the Pilgrim colony was the Virginia settlements composed of played out nobility and the worst class of men, lazy and worthless. The obnoxious Capt. Smith alone giving it character, and he became disgusted. This colony made slavery its foundation, and after it was modeled all the Southern States. God has at last swept away

this foundation and the South is open to the teachings of New England. And never in the history of the nation has there been a period which came nearer to the true conception of this day as a national holiday. Nowhere in the broad land is there a slave, and each man who has been industrious can rejoice and give thanks to his Creator for the manifold blessings He has showered upon us. The whole land teems with plenty.

In his proclamation, Governor Geary of Pennsylvania, says:

"A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants; a bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman; flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills; commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with products of nature and of art speed unimpeded over the trackless deep. Neither pestilence, famine, political nor social evils, financial embarrassments nor commercial distress have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort to overflowing."

Texas has been peculiarly blessed; there has been bread enough raised for all its people, and to spare to the stranger. The western part of the State is actually fat. Loyalty to the Union has been on the increase, and the evidences of the rebellion are every day becoming more indistinct; the bitterness of the civil war is fast dying out. God is working in the hearts of the people, and, aside from those who have murder and treason too deeply rooted in their hearts, the people are ready and willing to stand by the old flag of the Republic.

With loyal reconstruction will come immigration, railroads, commerce, schools, churches, and all that belongs to a free, progressive, Christian community. Then let us heartily rejoice in the goodness of God, "who crowneth the year with His goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "closeth the pastures with flocks, and covereth the valleys with corn;" who "maketh wars to cease," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

By Telegraph.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.]

Markets.
New York, November 26.—Gold closed at 140.
New York, November 26.—Cotton dull at 16 1/2 to 17.

The Report of the Copperhead part of the Impeachment Committee.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The Minority report, by Marshall and Elbridge, strongly defends the President from abuse by his political enemies, and asserts that his only faults consist in not holding the political views of the party which elected him, in subjecting the people of the South.

The report is extremely caustic and abuses harshly some of the witnesses who testified before the Committee.

Hooker is accused of perjury, and they conclude that the President will be held in respect by his countrymen when his calumniators are pilloried in undying scorn and indignation of the American people.

The points made in the summing up of the Majority report against the President are not borne out by the testimony, first, as to the President's having usurped the power of Congress in organizing the governments in the Southern States.

It will be found in Grant's testimony that the programme which was followed by Mr. Johnson, had been laid down by Mr. Lincoln. It also appears in Grant's testimony that he was present by invitation at the Cabinet councils, in which the organization of the Southern States was discussed, that while assenting to the plan followed by the Administration he did not offer any suggestions of his own, but was a silent listener. The only active part he took was in restraining the President's order to have prominent rebels like Lee brought to condign punishment.

As to the pardoning of prominent rebels, it appears that many of the most prominent of them were pardoned on the recommendation of Grant, Speed, Stanton & Co.

The pardoning of some one hundred deserters from a West Virginia regiment, which the report alleges was done in order that they might vote for a Democratic member of Congress. It appears from the evidence that they were not deserters; that they were not pardoned until some weeks after the war; and that the President merely endorsed the application in the usual words. After referring it to the Secretary of War, he himself granted it.

The Committee inquired into the section by the President of certain Tennessee bonds, on the supposition that his possession of them might have connection with the release of the property of Southern Railroad Companies. But it appears that Mr. Johnson had been the possessor of these bonds for at least twelve years.

In reference to the trial of Jeff. Davis, Attorney-General Speed and the counsel for the Government shoulder all the responsibility of not bringing him to trial at the time appointed, the cause being that Chief Justice Chase would not preside, and that Attorney-General Speed would not consent under any circumstances to have the trial before Judge Underwood.

Ashley of Ohio, who presented the articles of impeachment, acknowledges that he has given the Committee all the solid evidence in his possession. Bets are made that the House will send the articles of impeachment to the Senate.

Jeff. Davis' Trial.

RICHMOND, Va., November 26.—Chase did not arrive as expected.

The Court met at eleven o'clock. There was a detachment of cavalry in the Park. The court room was densely crowded.

All the counsels of Davis were present except Brady and Reid.

Judge Underwood took his seat at half-past eleven, and the Grand Jury were sworn in.

Underwood in his charge to the Jury said he regretted the absence of Chase, and cautioned them that no party or prejudice should influence their deliberations; offences connected with the rebellion should claim their first attention. If it be brought to their knowledge that any one had committed treason, he must be indicted, unless he had been especially pardoned by the President or by general amnesty.

He reiterated the laws and penalties for treason, and said the violation of the revenue laws would elude their attention, and they should be unparing in the cases of public officers engaged in it, if any should be so found.

Up to noon to-day no steps were taken in the Davis trial, the criminal not appearing in court; there are about thirty ladies present as spectators.

CHARLESTON, November 26.—The impression is universal here that owing to lack of a majority of registered voters the convention will be defeated in South Carolina. Sixty thousand votes will be required to insure a convention; only twenty thousand are known to have voted in twenty out of thirty districts. (Lines interrupted by storm.)

LONDON, November 25.—Evening.—The Russian and Austrian small powers are adverse to the Conference; Prussia counts on objection; England considered more.

New Advertisements.

Proposals for Fresh Beef.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S.,
FORT DAVIS, TEX.,
November 25th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office until the

1st day of December, 1867,

for furnishing the Post of Fort Davis with four (4) months' supply of Fresh Beef, on the block or hoof, say Seventy Thousand (70,000) pounds, to be delivered in instalments, as follows:

One-third (1/3) on the 15th day of February, one-third (1/3) on the 15th day of March, and one-third (1/3) on the 15th day of April, or the earliest lot may, at the option of the bidder, be delivered on the 15th day of February, the balance to average at least Seven Hundred (700) pounds.

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.

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

(The bids will be separate for beef on the block or on the hoof.)

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.

A copy of this advertisement to be enclosed with each bid.

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

LOUIS H. RUCKER,
1st Lieut. 9th Reg't. Cavalry,
A. C. S.

BELL & BROS.

DEALERS IN
Jewelry, Silver-ware, Plated-ware
Diamond Goods, American and
European Watches and Clocks,
Gold Pens and Pencils of
every kind, Gold and
Silver Trinkets,
Gold, Silver, Steel
and Tortoise-shell Spec-
tacles and Eye Glasses, with
Pebble and Glass Lenses, Suitable
for the aged or near-sighted.
Engravers and Manufacturers
OF ALL ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEW-
ELRY, repaired and warranted.
Orders Filled Promptly.
Main Street
Five doors east of Main Plaza,
Opposite their Old Stand.
San Antonio, Texas.
March 29, 1866

JUST RECEIVED,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
FOR CHRISTMAS.
E. PENTENRIEDER,
31 Commerce Street.
nov20-d4w

THE
Gas Generators
Have Arrived!

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, has now a supply of the Generators on hand, and offers to sell them at One Dollar, specie, each.

To Dealers, they will be offered by the dozen at a very fair discount.

The undersigned has also been authorized to sell County Lights and Generators to all counties where said patent has not been introduced.

F. SIMON,
At the store of Hertberg & Simon,
no102m San Antonio.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 1, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office until Saturday, the 30th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transportation of military supplies for two years, from the 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, in case the contract is awarded to him, enter upon the fulfillment thereof, and furnish good and sufficient security that he will faithfully carry out the conditions therein set forth, and each security will state his place of residence.

Separate bids and bonds are required for each route.

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

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

Should, however, the transportation on any route be increased from any cause, to such an extent as not to require the number of teams above named, it may be temporarily increased 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.

The time to be in readiness for service on the above named routes is changed to the 20th of January, 1868. Contracts and bonds will however be accepted immediately on the acceptance of any bid or bids.

J. G. C. LEE,
Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M.,
U. S. Army.

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

STOVES!



COOKING,
PARLOR,
AND BOX
STOVES!

Just received by
LEROUX & COSGROVE,
oct31tf

ELMENDORF & CO.
Hardware Merchants.
MAIN PLAZA.

Have constantly on hand, and offer for sale

English and American Cutlery,
Iron and Steel of all sizes,
Carpenter's Tools,
Mill & Crosscut Saws of all sizes,
Boring Machines,
Nails of all sizes,
Butts, Hinges, Screws, etc.

Door, Cabinet & Trunk Locks of all kinds,
Shoe Makers & Saddlers Tools & Trimming,
Buckles Rings, etc.,
Brick Bits & Webbing,
Oil Cloth, Hames, Collars, etc.,
Tin, Rivets, & Kettle Boss, etc., etc.,
Steel Hoes and Agricultural Implements,
in general.

Landreth's Garden Seeds also on hand
And a general assortment of Hardware
Also: Paints, Oils, Turpentine & Glass
Paint, Shoe & Clothes Brushes,
Petroleum & Lamps,

Colt's Army & Navy Size Pistols,
Powder, Shot & Caps,
And all other articles in their line of
business at low prices.

Sole Agents for Herring's Safe's
also for Planer & Kayser's Sewing
Machines.

May 24th 1866. no35tf

STAGE LINE

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

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

It also connects at San Antonio, San Pedro and Chihuahua with the stage line to Paso del Norte.

The Stages are well protected by a strong armed escort.

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

FELIX MACEYRA,
Proprietor,
Chihuahua.

WULFF & SCHETTELIG,
Agents,
corner Alamo and Durk streets,
June 28-6m San Antonio, Texas.

SLOCUM'S BOOK STORE,

Commerce Street,
Opposite Bell's Jewelry Store.

Keeps constantly on hand
School Books at Wholesale and
Retail.

A fine assortment of
STATIONERY
of all kinds,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
Catholic & Episcopal Prayer Books,
And other Books

Suitable for Presents!
A large assortment of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
Tobacco Articles, Pen Knives,
—AND—
Miscellaneous Articles.

—Also—
THE INDELLIBLE PENCIL,
Wholesale and Retail.

The Latest Novels constantly
on hand.

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

All the Latest Newspapers, Magazines, etc.

Music! Music! Music!!!
A fine assortment of band, and reading
NEW MUSIC every week. oct31tf

BRIDGES
Bought at the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE,
ELMENDORF & CO.

Local Intelligence.

BARTOLO HERNANDEZ BOUND OVER.
A Mexican named Bartolo Hernandez was examined before his Honor the Mayor, yesterday, in reference to his connection with the murder of Manuel Cordero. M. G. Anderson appeared in behalf of Cordero. From the evidence before the court, the Mayor very properly bound Bartolo Hernandez over for his appearance before the District Court. This was quite a mysterious murder; happening at the dead of night, in one of the public streets near the San Pedro. After the examination of a number of witnesses the only clue given of the perpetrators was the name of "Bartolo." Persons living near the place of the murder heard the noise made by the pursuers of the murdered man and also the shots and distinctly heard the words uttered after the shots, "come on Bartolo I have killed him." That this Bartolo is the same who was called upon at the scene of the murder every circumstance seemed to prove, he is well known and the police were put upon his track, but failed to find him, at last he sends in word he is willing to stand an examination and appear before the Mayor and make a voluntary statement to the effect that on the night of the murder to attend a dance, and as he came out of the dance heard shots and some one call, "come on Bartolo, I have killed him already." Here his statement stops. From the evidence of witnesses examined before the Mayor just after the murder, it was proved that the dance had been over some time before the killing and that the scene of the murder was some four or five hundred yards from the house in which the dance was held. Bartolo Hernandez was bound over for his appearance at the District Court in the sum of \$500.

Probate Court.—The November term of the County Court began its sitting on November 25th inst. The first order of the Court was to the effect that the San Antonio Express be hereafter recognized as the official organ of the county, and publication of county advertisements be discontinued in the Herald. Six de rees in cases of estates were rendered during the session of the 25th, 26th and 27th.

The Probate Court under the management of Judge Gamble, works smoothly.

Beneficial Crystallization.—Dr. Nette has been exhibiting in his show window a new and beautiful chemical discovery—a crystallization made by a solution of lead and ammonia. The crystals form in miniature forests of the most perfect appearance. This beautiful wonder was first shown at the Paris exhibition and is the discovery of a Frenchman.

Mortality.—The Health Officer reports five deaths for the week ending the 23rd November.

Notary Public.—Over Lindmiller's Drug Store, Main Street. Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M.—2 to 3 P. M., or can be found at any time by making inquiry at the Express printing rooms on Market Street. J. P. NEWCOMB.

Cavalry Horses Wanted Immediately!
Two Hundred and Seventy-Seven Horses.
For which the highest prices in specie will be paid.
Said horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, from (5) five to (9) nine years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.
For particulars apply at the Menger Hotel, or Stock Yard near by. R. W. PEAY.
San Antonio, Nov. 18, 1867.

NOTICE!!
Having received an order for
10,000 BUSHELS
OF
PECANS!!
I am prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for the same.
oct10dms H. GREENE.

Gustav Theisen & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
83 Cedar Street, New York.

Special Notices.

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked.
If allowed to continue,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption, is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief.
For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.
SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the "worthless imitations" that may be offered.
Sold everywhere nov11tf

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. 1844kw3m

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 incurred 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 enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address:
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.

To Music Teachers
as **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,
41 783 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 E. OGDEN,
43 Cedar Street—New York.

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

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

SCHMITT & DUERLER,
Commerce Street,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Wholesale Manufacturers
OF ALL KINDS OF
Crackers, Cakes, Syrups,
AND

Confectioneries,
WEDDING AND BALL CAKES
Made to Order.
—ALSO—
A Select Assortment of
Fancy Groceries,
Such as
Candies, Jellies,
Preserves, Pies, &c.
Always on Hand.
San Antonio, Oct. 9, 1867.

House and Lot for Sale.
The house and lot situated on Goliad street, the property of E. Reapp, is for sale. The house has three rooms, each 30 by 18 feet; a warehouse is attached 40 by 16 feet. All in good order and title guaranteed.
Apply to the owner or at the office of the San Antonio Express.
Sale is not made before January 6th, 1868, the above will be sold on that day to the highest bidder.
nov24dwtf

THE ALAMO STEAM Wagon Factory,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The undersigned having erected, in the City of San Antonio, an establishment of the above character, where all work is done by Machinery and Steam Power, would inform the public, and especially owners of Transportation Trains, that he is now fully prepared to execute all orders for the
Making & repairing of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Wheelbarrows, &c. Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Mouldings, made to order and of the best material. Sawing and Planing of all kinds done to order. All kinds of Blacksmithing done to order. Fellos, Hubs, Spokes, Shafts & Bows, kept for sale.

All Work executed upon the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
Having had many years experience in the above business, he confidently relies upon giving entire satisfaction to his customers.
J. YATES BROWER, Proprietor.

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 & 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—ALL KINDS, TOBACCO,
Pipes, Cans, Fruits, Pickles, &c., &c.
COMMERCE STREET,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

ZORK & GRIESENBEEK,

Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas,
Wholesale and Retail
MERCHANTS,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Wines, Brandies,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Ladies' Fancy Goods,
&c., &c.

The Boardman Gray & Co. PIANO-FORTES,

WHOLESALE AGENTS
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 Improved 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 the connection with the patent iron trims and frames, full round powerful, and sweet mellow tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance, and safely and safely handled. Address all orders to
SIBERIA OTT,
783 Broadway, N. Y.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S American Organs.

The most perfect and beautiful MUSICAL INSTRUMENT in the World, for the AMERICAN HOME CIRCLE. The American Organ makes home attractive, refines and elevates the minds of all, beautiful in appearance and effects.
SIBERIA OTT,
783 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE AGENT.
The immense popularity of these Organs, and their superior musical powers, is fast bringing them before the public, as the instrument so long desired in American homes. And although the cost price is but a trifle over the Melodian, yet the musical advantages, beauty of tone and quickness of touch and action are so far superior, that they are fast superseding the Melodian, and the call is now almost exclusively for the American Organ.

It is adapted to any music from the quietest 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 price.
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,

BARONNE STREET,
Successor to the old and well known houses of Philip F. Werlein, and F. F. Werlein & Halsey, 3 & 5 Camp street, and 173 Canal street, at No. 82 Baronne street, New Orleans, La.
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
Pianos, Organs, Melodians, Violins, Guitars, Flutinas, Zithers, Violoncellos, Double Bass, Banjos, Flutes, Fagottos, Clarinettes, Piccolos, Fifes, Accordions, Conventinas, Drum-bases 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 *Acme 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 market price.
Circulars, Price Lists, Illustrated catalogue of Pianos and Organs, catalogues of music, price lists of strings (gut and Italian) and instruments furnished on application.
P. F. W.—I respectfully invite the trade, artists, teachers, and professors of music, to favor us with their orders, which will always be executed with care and promptness at the lowest cash prices.
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.
Price from \$500 to \$700, according to external finish, etc.
sep 17

AUGUST HARTMANN,

SAN ANTONIO, 26, COMMERCE STREET,
Respectfully informs the public that he has combined the business formerly carried on by Mrs. W. Hartmann on Commerce street, near the Post office, with the business heretofore known under the firm of Rosay, Hartmann & Co., that both have established themselves under the above firm at the old stand of Rosay, Hartmann & Co. and will hereafter deal in
American, French and German
DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES
San Antonio, May 21, 1867. 13f v560f

C. H. MOORE & COMPANY,

Shippers and Dealers in
Doors, Glazed Sash, and Painted Blinds.
Having on hand a large assortment of
CHOICE STOCK,
We are enabled to fill all orders at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
Orders from the country solicited and promptly filled.
MARKET STREET,
oct18dly GALVESTON
Hungarian Lacehats.
Just received and for sale by
A. NETTE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.

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PRICE,
EF & CO.

Agents wanted. Address, EMPIRES M. CO. 614 Broadway, New York.

[Official.]

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

CHAP. CXIX.—An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt.

[CONTINUED.]

whenever shall be the expense of levy, shall be a lien from the day prescribed by the Commissioner for their payment aforesaid, in favor of the United States upon the said real and personal property of such manufacturer, and such lien may be enforced by distraint, as provided in the general provisions of this act. And provided, further, That in all cases of goods manufactured, in whole or in part, upon commission, or where the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another, if the manufacturer shall be required to pay under this act the tax hereby imposed such person or persons so paying the same shall be entitled to collect the amount thereof of the owner or owners, and shall have a lien for the amount thus paid upon the manufactured goods: And provided, further, That the taxes on all articles manufactured and sold, in pursuance of contracts bona fide made before the passage of this act, shall be paid by the purchasers thereof, under regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 70. And be it further enacted, That, for neglect or refusal to pay the duties provided by this act on manufactured articles, as aforesaid, the goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured and sold by such manufacturer, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same, in manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. In such case the collector or deputy collector may take possession of said articles, and may maintain such possession in the premises and buildings where they may have been manufactured, or deposited, or may be. He shall summon, giving notice of not less than two, nor more than ten days, the parties in possession of said goods, enjoining them to appear before the assessor, or visiting assessor, at a day and hour in such summons fixed, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why, for such neglect or refusal, such articles should not be declared forfeited to the United States. Such persons or parties interested shall be deemed to be the manufacturers of the same, if the articles shall be at the time of taking such possession upon the premises where manufactured; if they shall at such time have been removed from the place of manufacture, the parties interested shall be deemed to be the person in whose custody or possession the articles shall then be. Such summons shall be served upon such parties in person, or by leaving a copy thereof at the place of abode or business of the party to whom the same may be directed. In case no such party or place can be found, which fact shall be determined by the collector's return on the summons, such notice, in the nature of a summons, shall be given by advertisement for the term of three weeks in one newspaper in the county nearest to the place of sale. If, at or before such duties shall not have been paid, and the assessor or assistant assessor shall adjudge the summons and notice, service and return of the same, to be sufficient, the said articles shall be declared forfeited, and shall be sold, disposed of, or turned over to the use of any department of the government, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who may require of any officer of the government into whose possession the same may be turned over the proper voucher therefor: Provided, That the proceeds of the sale of said articles, if any there be after deducting the duties thereon, together with the expenses of summons, advertising, and sale, or the excess of the value of said articles, after deducting the duties and expenses accrued thereon, when turned over to the use of any department of the government, shall be refunded and paid to the manufacturer, or to the person in whose custody or possession the articles were when seized. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may review any such case of forfeiture, and do justice in the premises. If the forfeiture shall have been wrongfully declared, and said goods, wares, or articles, hereafter authorized, in case the specific articles cannot be restored to the party aggrieved in as good order and condition as when seized, to make up to such party in money his loss and damage from the contingent fund of his department. Immediate return of seizures so forfeited shall be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the collector or deputy collector who shall make any such seizure. Articles which the collector may adjudge perishable may be sold or disposed of before declaration of forfeiture. Said sales shall be made at public auction, and notice thereof shall be given in the same manner as is provided in this section in case of forfeiture.

Sec. 71. And be it further enacted, That any violation of, or refusal to comply with, the provisions of the sixty-eighth section of this act, shall be good cause for seizure and forfeiture, substantially in manner as detailed in the section next preceding this, of all manufactured articles liable to be assessed under the provisions of this act, and not otherwise provided for; and such violation or refusal to comply shall further make any party so violating or refusing to comply liable in a fine of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in manner as herein provided in this act.

Sec. 72. And be it further enacted, That in case of the manufacture and sale or delivery of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or articles as hereinafter mentioned, without compliance on the part of the party manufacturing the same with all or any of the requirements and regulations prescribed in this act in relation thereto, the assistant assessor may, upon such information as he may have, assume and estimate the amount and value of such manufacture, and upon such assumed amount assess the duties, and said duties shall be collected in like manner as in case the provisions of this act in relation thereto had been complied with, and to such articles all the foregoing provisions for liens, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, shall in like manner apply.

Sec. 73. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, or articles manufactured or made by any person or persons not for sale, but for his or their own use or consumption, and all goods, wares, and merchandise, or articles manufactured or made and sold, except spirituous and malt liquors, and manufactured tobacco, where the annual product shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars, shall be and are exempt from duty: Provided, This shall not apply to any business or transaction where one party furnishes the materials, or any part thereof, and employs another party to manufacture, make, or finish the goods, wares, and merchandise, or articles, paying or promising to pay therefor, and receiving the goods, wares, and merchandise so manufactured.

Sec. 74. And be it further enacted, That the value and quantity of the goods, wares, and merchandise required to be stated, as aforesaid, and subject to an ad valorem duty, shall be estimated by the actual sales made

by the manufacturer, or by his, her, or those agent, or person or persons acting in his, her, or their behalf; and where such goods, wares, and merchandise have been removed for consumption, or for delivery to others, or placed on shipboard, or are no longer within the custody and control of the manufacturer of such goods, wares, or merchandise, as aforesaid, the value shall be estimated by the average of the market value of the like goods, wares, and merchandise, during the time when the same would have become liable to and charged with duty.

Sec. 75. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, upon the articles, goods, wares, and merchandise, hereinafter mentioned, which shall thereafter be produced and sold, or be manufactured or made and sold, or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States or Territories thereof, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties, to be paid by the producer or manufacturer thereof, that is to say:

On candles, of whatever material made, three per centum ad valorem;

On all mineral coals, except such as are known in the trade as pea coal and dust coal, three and a half cents per ton: Provided, That for all contracts of lease of coal lands made before the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the lessee shall pay the tax;

On lard oil, mustard-seed oil, linned oil, or on all animal or vegetable oils not exempted or provided for elsewhere, whether pure or adulterated, two cents per gallon: Provided, That rosin, or oleic acid, produced in the manufacture of candles, and used as a material in the manufacture of soap, paraffine, whale and fish oil, shall be exempted from this duty;

On gas, illuminating, made of coal, wholly or in part, or any other material, when the product shall be not above five hundred thousand cubic feet per month, five cents per one thousand cubic feet; when the product shall be above five hundred thousand, and not exceeding five millions of cubic feet per month, ten cents per one thousand cubic feet; when the product shall be above five millions, fifteen cents per one thousand cubic feet; and the general average of the monthly product for the year preceding the return required by this act shall regulate the rate of duty herein imposed; and whereas any gas company shall not have been in operation for the year next preceding the return as aforesaid, then the rate shall be regulated upon the estimated average of the monthly product: Provided, That the product required to be returned by this act shall be understood to be the product charged in the bills actually rendered by any gas company during the month preceding the return, and all gas companies are hereby authorized to add the duty or tax imposed by this act to the price per thousand cubic feet on gas sold: Provided, further, That all gas furnished for lighting street lamps, and not measured, and all gas made and used by any hotel, inn, tavern, and private dwelling house, shall be subject to duty, and may be estimated; and if the returns in any case shall be understated or underestimated, it shall be the duty of the assistant assessor of the district to increase the same as he shall deem just and proper: And provided, further, That coal tar produced in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and the products of the redistillation of coal tar thus produced, shall be exempt from duty: And provided further, That gas companies so located as to compete with each other shall pay the rate imposed by this act upon the company having the largest production;

On coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances, used for like purposes, ten cents per gallon: Provided, That such oil refined and produced by the distillation of coal exclusively shall be subject to pay a duty of eight cents per gallon, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: And provided, further, That distillers of coal-oil shall be subject to all the provisions of this act, heretofore set forth and specified, applicable to distillers of spirituous liquors, with regard to licenses, bonds, returns, and all other provisions designed for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity distilled, and securing the payment of duties, so far as the same may, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and under regulations prescribed by him, be necessary for that purpose;

On ground coffee, and all preparations of which coffee forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, three mills per pound;

On ground pepper, ground mustard, ground pimento, ground cloves, ground cassia, and ground ginger, and all imitations of the same, one cent per pound;

On sugar, refined, whether loaf, lump, granulated, or pulverized, two mills per pound;

On sugar, refined or made from molasses, syrup, or glucose, melted, or concentrated, including, two mills per pound;

On all brown, muscovado, or clarified sugars produced directly from the sugar cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced by the refiner, one cent per pound;

On sugar candy and all confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, one cent per pound;

On chocolate, and cocoa prepared, one cent per pound;

On saleratus, and bicarbonate of soda, five mills per pound;

On starch, made of potatoes, one mill per pound; made of corn or wheat, one and a half mill per pound; made of rice or any other material, four mills per pound;

On sulphate of barytes, ten cents per hundred pounds: Provided, That white lead, oxide of zinc, and sulphate of barytes, or any salt of barytes, shall not be subject to any additional duty in consequence of being mixed or ground with luscose oil, when the same upon all the materials so mixed or ground shall have been previously actually assayed: On all spirits and liquors, whether distilled or ground, and in bulk, with water, but otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem;

On each movement made to run one day, five cents each; made to run more than one day, ten cents each;

On pins, solid head or other, five per centum ad valorem;

On umbrellas and parasols made of cotton, silk, or other material, five per centum ad valorem;

On screws, commonly called wood screws, one and a half cent per pound;

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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

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

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

CHAP. XLV.—An Act to provide increased Revenue from Imports, to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other Purposes.

[CONTINUED.]

Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, That separate accounts shall be kept at the Treasury of all moneys received from the direct tax, and from the internal duties, or income tax, in each of the respective States, Territories, and District of Columbia, and collection districts; and that separate accounts shall be kept of the amount of each species of duty that may accrue, with the moneys paid to the collectors, assessors, and assistant assessors, and to the other officers employed in each of the respective States, Territories, and collection districts, which accounts it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, in the month of December, to lay before Congress.

Sec. 45. And be it further enacted, That the assessors, respectively, shall, yearly and in every year, after the expiration of one year from the second Tuesday of February next; inquire and ascertain, in the manner by the fourteenth section of this act provided, what transfers and changes of property in lands, lots of ground, buildings, and dwelling houses have been made and effected in their respective districts, subsequent to the next preceding valuation, assessment, and apportionment of the direct tax by this act laid; and within twenty days thereafter they shall make out three lists of such transfers and changes; and transmit one list to the Secretary of the Treasury, another list to the collector of the district, and a third list to be delivered to the collector of the collection district. And it shall yearly, and every year, after the said year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to notify the collectors of the several collection districts the day on which it shall be the duty of the said collectors to commence laying and collecting the annual direct tax by this act laid and imposed, according to the several lists of the tax lists to them delivered by the said assessors, as aforesaid, subject only to such alterations therein as shall be just and proper, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to conform to the transfers and changes aforesaid, as ascertained by the assessors aforesaid; and the said collectors shall, annually, in all respects, proceed in and complete the collection of the said direct tax in the same manner and within the time heretofore provided and prescribed.

Sec. 46. And be it further enacted, That in case any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, after notice given of its intention to assume and pay, as to levy, collect, and pay said direct tax herein provided, for and appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, another list to be made by the collector of the district, shall fail to pay the amount of said direct tax, or any part thereof, as provided in this act, in such case it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to appoint United States assessors, assistant assessors, and collectors, as in this act provided, whose duty it shall be to proceed forthwith, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to collect all or any part of said direct tax in the same as though said State, Territory, or District had not given notice, nor assumed to levy, collect, and pay said taxes, or any part thereof.

Sec. 47. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall be convicted of wilfully taking a false oath or affirmation in any of the cases in which an oath or affirmation is required to be taken by this act, shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall, moreover, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 48. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the collectors appointed under this act, in full compensation for their services and that of their deputies in carrying this act into effect, a commission of four per centum upon the first hundred thousand dollars, and five per centum upon the second one hundred thousand dollars, and one-half of one per centum upon all sums above two hundred thousand dollars; such commissions to be computed upon the amounts by them respectively paid over and accounted for under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That no collector shall receive a commission over the sum of one thousand dollars for a principal officer, and two thousand dollars for an assistant. And there shall be further allowed to each collector their necessary and reasonable charges for stationery and blank books used in the performance of their official duties, which, after being duly examined and certified by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be paid out of the Treasury.

Sec. 49. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of January next there shall be levied, collected, and paid, upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States, who heretofore income is derived from any kind of property, or from any profession, trade, employment, or occupation carried on in the United States, or elsewhere, or from any other source what ever, if such annual income exceeds the sum of eight hundred dollars, a tax of three per centum on the amount of such excess of such income above one hundred dollars: Provided, That upon such portion of said income as shall be derived from interest upon Treasury notes or other securities of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of one per centum: And the income, contents, and proceeds accruing upon any property, securities, or stocks owned in the United States by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of five per centum, including that portion of said income derived from interest on Treasury notes and other securities of the Government of the United States, which shall pay one and one-half per centum: And the same provisions shall be assessed upon the annual income of the person heretofore named for the year preceding the time for assessing said tax, and the year next preceding the first day of January next, and the same shall be assessed when so assessed and when a lien on the proceeds of the income for the expenses of the said tax, that in

nothing shall be levied, collected, or paid, if the local laws assessed upon the property from which the income is derived, shall be first deducted.

Sec. 50. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one principal assessor and one principal collector in each of the States and Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, to assess and collect the internal duties or income tax imposed by this act, with authority in each of said officers to appoint so many assistants as the public service may require, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The said taxes to be assessed and collected under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The said collectors, being authorized to be appointed, shall give bonds, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in such sums as he may prescribe, for the faithful performance of their respective duties. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such reasonable compensation for the assessment and collection of said internal duties or income tax as may appear to him just and proper; not, however, to exceed in any case the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum for the principal assessor heretofore referred to, and twelve hundred dollars per annum for an assessor. The said assessor and collector heretofore provided shall give bonds to the satisfaction of the principal collector for the faithful performance of their duties. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to select and appoint one or more depositaries in each State for the deposit and safe-keeping of the moneys arising from the taxes herein imposed when collected, and the receipt of the proper officer of such depositary to the collector for the moneys deposited by him, shall be the proper voucher for such collector in the settlement of his account at the Treasury Department. And he is further authorized and empowered to make such officer or depositary the disbursing agent of the Treasury for the payment of all interest due to the citizens of such State upon the Treasury notes or other government securities issued by authority of law. And he shall also prescribe the forms of returns to be made to the department by all assessors and collectors appointed under the authority of this act. He shall also prescribe the form of oath or obligation to be taken by the several officers authorized or directed to be appointed and commissioned by the President under this act, before a competent magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths, and the form of the return to be made thereon to the Treasury Department.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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