

San Antonio Express.

VOL. II.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1867.

NO. 2.

Medicine.

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

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 KLAEHR,
San Antonio, August 30, 1866.

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

Law, etc.

W. B. LEIGH, A. DETMERS,
LEIGH & DETMERS,
LAWYERS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
OFFICE FRENCH'S BUILDING, ROOM NO. 15.
147dawif

K. G. NEWTON, C. V. PICOQUE,
NEWTON & PICOQUE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
411-3rd Street SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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

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

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 1867.

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 acknowledged 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,
COMMERCE STREET,
Two doors east of Nettie's Drug Store,
Sep18y SAN ANTONIO.

Hotels.

Kloepfer Hotel.
FINEST 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.
141y Commerce street, San Antonio.

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

INGRAM HOUSE,
VICTORIA, TEXAS.
WILLIAM J. NEELY, Proprietor.
This House is refurbished and opened for the public. Good Stabling on the premises.
jy23d&w3m

THE TARDE HOUSE,
CASTROVILLE, TEXAS.
The above named well-known Hotel is open for the accommodation of the traveling or pleasure-seeking Public. The arrangements are complete throughout, and no pains are spared to make guests comfortable. To those who seek a quiet and elegant home in the country, this Hotel will suit them to a charm, and for comfort and cheapness it has no rival in the State.
V. TARDE,
121ly

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

WULFF & SHELIG,
Importers
General Commercial Agents,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Cmrcia. Mexico. je23
of. Alamo & North streets

Business Cards.

TH. HERTZBERG, F. SIMON,
HERTZBERG & SIMON,
Glassware, Moulding,
Fancy Goods, Pictures, Pipes,
Stationery, Brushes, Music.
NEWSPAPER AGENTS,
Commerce Street,
SAN ANTONIO.

WM. CHRYSLER, JOE ANDERSON,
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.

DRESEL & BRIAN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Dry-Goods and Groceries,
HATS,
SHOES,
CROCKERY,
NOTIONS.
San Antonio, April 25, 1867.

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

J. S. Lockwood,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
on Commerce street,
opposite Bell & Bros. Jewelry store,
San Antonio.

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

G. SCHMIDT, ROBERT VOIGT,
SCHMIT & VOIGT,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
Handley'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, goods
packed by cash or produce. 128lf

B. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
350 Broadway
NEW YORK.

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

BOGERT & OAKLEY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
American, English, German & French Hardware,
Cutlery,
Guns, &c.
89 Pearl street, and 56 Stone street,
NEW YORK.

Orders promptly executed at low prices. No Travelers or Drummers employed. All goods bearing our stamp warranted extra quality.

Business Cards.

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.

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

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

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

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

Fraser, Major & Co., New York,
Canal Bank, New Orleans,
W. H. H. Whitwell, Esq., New Orleans,
William Chrysler, San Antonio,
National Bank of Texas, Galveston,
Hoyck & Helfferich, Lavaca,
Charles Taylor, Esq., Indiana.
Dec 10 1871

A. C. McNEELY, CHARLES MATON,
late of Walker's Div. of the Terry Ran.
McNEENEY & HAIGNE,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND
General Commission Merchants,
ALLEYTON, TEXAS.
We cheerfully recommend this firm as being prompt, reliable, and worthy of patronage.
A. H. ESTER, Galveston, Texas.

E. A. FLORIAN,
INSURANCE AGENT.
No. 3, French's Building,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Capital Represented,
\$9,000,000
December 18, 1867.

CONKLIN & DAVIS,
SUCCESSORS TO J. CONKLIN & CO.
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 91 Front street,
New York.

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

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

NOTICE.
The Mayor will be in attendance at Mayor's office every day from 8 o'clock M. till 12 o'clock M. and from 2 o'clock M. till sun down. On Sundays from 11 o'clock, A. M.
Regular meetings of the City every 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.
W. C. A. THELEPAPE,
Attent: MARTIN H. CAMPBELL, City
San Antonio, Dec. 3rd, 1867.

DR. NOHL,
CITY PHYSICIAN
Residence: Opposite Green's east of river.
Office hours before 8 o'clock and from 2 to 4 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have received this document and read it over carefully. The great point seems to be that we have not had a great Revolution but only a local riot. The President has used emphatically given the lie to his message by his own action since the surrender of the Rebel army. We take the following from his message in reference to the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

"It must be seen at once that they are not authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States; to control the elections of State legislatures and State officers, members of Congress, and electors of President and Vice President by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve State legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss Judges and other civil functionaries of the State and appoint others without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose. These are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any of its branches."

And this is exactly what every body knows the President did at the close of the war. If the Governments of the slave States had confined themselves within the Constitution, and not flagrantly violated it by declaring war when the Constitution expressly declares that Congress shall have sole "power to declare war" there might be some show of sense in such logic, but all Governments have to use force to repel force and all civil law is of necessity held in obedience. This plain fact the President entirely ignores. The whole thing is only a repetition of the "renegades" sophistry as spoken and written, from his induction to office down to date. The respectable portion of the American press have ceased to publish his messages. Leading European papers condemn them, and so the arch traitor begins to reap his reward—The Execution of the World.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

However men differ as to introducing politics into religion, none deny that religion should be brought into politics. National questions especially as managed by professional politicians, need the infusion of Christian principle to prevent their utter perversion to selfish ends. And now, when the passion are excited and the nation is passing through a vital crisis in its existence, there is imperative need of restraining and elevating power of religion in every act which bears upon our destiny as a people.

Christian men should show that Christian spirit in talking upon National questions, in defending the principles they adopt, in selecting their candidates for office, in conducting the canvass, and in submitting to the result. And yet do they not often seem to forget God's presence and their own accustomed moderation, when the exciting questions of National import come up for discussion? If God is Universal Governor, and takes an overruling interest in the affairs of nations, as in the welfare of his Church, why should we not refer to him all National questions in faith and earnest prayer, as we do the question of our own salvation or the prosperity of his spiritual kingdom? This is especially important when it is admitted that the organs governing as well as expressing political opinion are generally controlled by worldly principles, while many of them are in the interest of concealed, if not open infidelity.

Let the Christian principle, Christian feeling, and Christian action of all good people be brought to bear upon our exciting political contests, to moderate and elevate their tone of discussion and line of action; and let prayer be offered to God incessantly for his guidance, as was done during the war, and we may confidently look for the right results. There cannot be two much religion in politics.

A religious paper declares:—"The legitimate sphere of the press is to preach by wholesale. It sets all the world to talking, and that is preaching. Truth well-baked up with error finds its level at last, and error like chaff is blown away."

Cicero gives expression to a beautiful thought when he says, "I go from life as from an inn, not as from home."

CARE AND CURE OF THE INSANE.

The Boston Advertiser publishes the following note from Eliam Wright:

"A relative of my own family was kept for some years at the State Asylum at Worcester, and at last given over as incurable to a town establishment where insanity, idleness and pauperism are treated together. Without losing entirely his capacity for labor, he had sunk to a most pitiable condition. With occasional paroxysms of raving which seemed dangerous, his life was little above idleness. Becoming possessed in 1862 of a sort of Gheel farm among the wild hills north of the Meuse, I took him there and set him to work. He did some pretty queer work at first, but has been gradually recovering his faculties, till he is quite another man. He is now very seldom excited, is happy in the care of animals, and enjoys work as if the place were his own. I think his case tells with as much weight as any single fact can in favor of the Gheel system, and against aggravating insanity to cure it."

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The following eloquent paper on Time is, we believe, from the pen of Paulling:

"I saw a temple reared by the hands of man, standing with its high pinnacles in the distant plain. The streams beat about it—the God of Nature and His thunderbolts against it, yet it stood as firm as adamant. Reveries were in the hall, the gay, the happy, the young, and the beautiful were there. I returned, and lo! the temple was no more. Its high walls lay in scattered ruin, moss and grass grew rankly there, and at the midnight hour the owl's long cry added to the solitude. The young and gay who had revelled there had passed away. I saw a child rejoicing in his youth, the idol of his mother and the pride of his father. I returned and that child had become old. Trembling with the weight of years, he stood the last of his generation, a stranger amidst all the desolation around him.

I saw an old oak standing in all its pride upon the mountain; the birds were circling in its boughs. I returned and saw the oak was leafless and sapless, the winds were playing at their past-time through the branches.

"Who is the destroyer?" said I to my guardian angel.

"It is Time," said he. When the morning stars sang together for joy over the new made world he commenced his course; and when he has destroyed all that is beautiful on the earth; plucked the sun in His sphere; veiled the moon in blood; yea, when He shall have rolled the Heavens and the earth away as a scroll, then shall an angel from the throne of God come forth, and with one foot upon the land, lift up His hand towards Heaven and swear, by Heaven's Eternal, Time was, but time shall be no more."

Among the pretty things at the Paris Exposition, a correspondent says there is a white silk dress, with peacock's feathers embroidered upon it so admirably that at first sight almost every one is deceived by the resemblance; there is an apple green silk dress, embroidered with silk and pearls, so as to produce the effect of velvet and lace; some splendid gaiters of Cluny over silk; and specimens of embroidery in colored silk, straw and other materials, some of it evidently after Japanese models.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE—KILLING OF GEORGE W. PARR.—We learn by a private letter from Helena that news had been received there of the killing of George W. Parr, County Court Clerk of Live Oak county, by a young man named Watkins, on Saturday the 23rd of November. The homicide was committed in a sudden assault, and by stabbing. The deceased lived until the next morning. He leaves a wife and three young children. He formerly resided in this county, and has many friends here, who will lament his untimely death.—*Lavaca Commercial.*

Oh! the bonnets of my girlhood—the kind I wore to school. I really thought them pretty—I must have been a fool. And yet I used to think myself on hats a jaunty miss; perhaps I was, as fashion went—but what was that to this? Oh! the lovely little buckwheat eke! the charming little what it makes my head so level and so very, very flat. Oh! a sister's love is charming, as everybody knows, and a handsome cousin's love is nice (that is, I should suppose), and the love of a true lover is a love that cannot pall but the love of a new bonnet is the dearest love of all.

A good conscience is the best looking-glass of Heaven; in which the soul may see God's thoughts and purposes concerning it, reflected as so many shining stars.

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States.

Official Journal of DeKal County and City of San Antonio.

W. B. MOORE, A. SIMMERING, J. P. NEWCOMB.
A. Simmering & Co., Publishers.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1867.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, October, 6, 1867.

DEAR EXPRESS:

Oct. 7. Left the suburbs at 2 o'clock P. M., and glided over the level plains at the rate of forty miles per hour. Passed the picturesque city of Geneva on Fox River, Illinois, at 8-25. The telegraph flashes the news of our coming and everything is switched out of our way. We stop for nothing except to feed and water our Iron horse; as we speed on over hills and through dale at lightning speed Frank Lombard of Chicago, sits down before the organ and regales us with a popular song, in the chorus of which we all join. In another car George F. Train is surrounded by a knot of curiosity seekers who are listening to the forcible ideas of that eccentric individual. In the midst of this one of the numerous liveried servants on the train announces our first meal, of course all were eager to partake of so novel a repast, and without exaggeration the meal would have done honor to many of our first class hotels. The tables being provided with elects as in ocean steamships no difficulty was experienced in eating, and our first meal on the cars eaten while in full motion was universally pronounced a success. At seven o'clock we reached the banks of the Mississippi and crossed the stream on the Bridge halting a short time at Clinton, Iowa. We found this place to be one of the thrifty Northwestern towns that spring up so rapidly, and from their own necessities compell the development of the surrounding country. Like the settlement of California all our new country is developed by a class of adventurers who, at first import their food, and the more methodic husbandmen is afterwards allured by the high prices of his product. Clinton is a lumber town, and owes its start to this article, here is probably the largest saw mill in the world. This mill is driven by engines of five hundred horse power, runs eight gangs of an aggregate of two hundred large saws and cuts two hundred thousand feet of lumber per day. Five hundred men are employed at and around this one mill. The contrast between this and one of our Southern communities is humiliating, this place with less than half the population of Houston Texas has handsome schools, with ample conveniences for the education of every child in it. Politics are unthought of in the administration of affairs pertaining to the community. When a public officer is proven dishonest and builds all the McAdams roads to his own tin yard he loses the confidence of his party, and forever sinks into oblivion.

We are now in the Northwest, the region that poured forth hundreds of thousands of sturdy volunteers to assist in suppressing the rebellion. The politics of this region is born of the slavery rebellion and perpetuated by the vacant chair in almost every household and granite monuments in many towns built in commemoration of the fallen patriots. Another day takes us to the "Far West" where the living companions of the dead heroes are building an empire of their own. That the soldiers of the North were fighting slavery from principle, is evident in the fact that Nebraska settled almost wholly by return soldiers, incorporated in her constitution a clause permitting negroes to vote. October 8th. The day set in gloomy clouds hovered over the earth and threatened rain; nothing, however, could penetrate the sunshine of our party. At the Mississippi we received additions to our numbers, among them Orion E. Dodge, the celebrated vocalist of Minnesota; he and Frank Lombard sung improvised tunes, liberally interspersed with national and patriotic airs. Here for the first time I am made fully aware of the fact that I am on United States soil—conversation and songs are all in praise of the nation. To-day Iowa and Nebraska are holding State elections. At 2 o'clock P. M., arrived at the city of Council Bluffs; while waiting here to have our train crossed to Omaha, a hot-tail Democratic procession came down

to do us honor. It was a sorry affair—only two wagons; the first containing a drum and life; the second, a country wagon containing a load of the unwashed. The result of the Iowa election tells the extent of their influence. We crossed over to Omaha without visiting Council Bluffs. Here we find the people in the midst of a warm political contest—the negroes are actively engaged in electioneering and voting.

Formerly Nebraska embraced the whole Northwest to the British Possessions, and running west to Utah. Oregon and Washington Territories, since becoming a State, it is reduced to about the size of Kansas; extending north from that State two hundred miles to the Nebraska, and west over four hundred miles.

Omaha is on the Missouri, opposite Council Bluffs, very little north of the latitude of New York city. The city is situated at the mouth of the Platte; and is the natural outlet of this great valley, and the crossing point of the river for the North Platte route for Denver, California, Oregon, Idaho, and all the rich mining regions of the Rocky Mountains in the vicinity of South Pass. In 1861 it contained less than two thousand inhabitants. The rebellion withdrawing the energies of the nation from the rapid development of our Territories, it lapsed along until the close of the war, when the young men of the Union army, whose home associations had been interrupted, sought the far West for their future abiding place. From this date Omaha made rapid strides; it now contains upwards of twelve thousand inhabitants, and is substantially built—principally of brick, and contains many splendid business blocks, hotels and private residences. One individual was pointed out as worth half a million, who arrived in the city a few years back with a pair of poor horses and a buggy; he commenced by hauling hand locators around, gradually built up a livery stable, and thus made his fortune. These incidents are common to the community.

The general surface of Nebraska approximates to a vast plain, rising gradually from the Missouri towards the mountains. The bottoms are level; the prairies, of which the State mostly consists, are either gently undulating or broken into low hill ridges. There are few hills of magnitude, and no mountains. The valleys along the Platte average from three to twenty miles, are rich and fertile, and for two hundred miles back of Omaha, mostly in the hands of individuals. The Platte River is broad and flat, some places widening out to six miles; it is fordable almost everywhere and nowhere navigable. The water is clear, and cold as ice. Straglers drinking it are sure to have the diarrhea, from the alkali in it.

After passing the center of the continent, "Columbus," the soil is so charged with alkali that nothing grows there except sage grass. The climate is dry, and often three-fourths of a year passes without a drop of rain. Near the mountains in Wyoming and Colorado, the settlers have proven that irrigation neutralizes the leaching effect of the soda deposits in this soil, and it has become the most productive soil in the world. Bayard Taylor, Mr. Greeley, and many other eminent men, have expressed their opinion that this whole region, known as the Great American Desert, can be reclaimed by planting and rearing forests.

At present the re-shipment of freight is made from the cars to wagons at Julesburg, near Fort Sedgewick. This business has built up a temporary town of nearly six thousand inhabitants; but as soon as another section is finished to Cheyenne, at the foot of the Black Hills, the whole town will be moved bodily to the latter place. [The Road is now finished, and Julesburg is only a water tank and supply depot for Fort Sedgewick.—EDITOR.]

Already the extensions of the Union Pacific Railroad have shortened the route from China to Europe fifteen days.

The through freights will not commence until a gap of a thousand miles is built up; yet the current expenses of the Road are paid by the receipts from local freights and travel.

The Road is building up solid settlements along the route, and it is confidently believed that in 1870, when the route is finished, the business will require a double track.

How difficult it is to be of a meek and forgiving spirit, when spitefully used.—To love an enemy and to forgive an evil speaker is a higher attainment than is commonly believed. It is easy to talk of Christian forbearance among neighbors, but to practice it ourselves proves us to be Christians indeed.

By Telegraph.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.]

—Markets.

New York, December 16.—Gold 124 1/2 to 134 1/2.
Stocks strong; money 6 to 7; Sterling 10 1/2.

Bonds 7 1/2 to 7 3/4.
Cotton quiet 10 1/2 to 10 3/4.
New Orleans, December 15.—Cotton expired, sales 7200; receipts 4435; exports 7206.

Gold 39 1/2. Sterling commenced 43 to 35. New York slight discount.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—A position from Vermont was represented in Senate asking that national bank stock be exempted from taxation.

House after unimportant business introduced a bill to amend existing laws in district schools; to pay bounties to non-commissioned officers mustered out as supernumeraries in admissible regiments; to limit jurisdiction in certain cases; to establish and declare certain bridges on New Orleans and Chattanooga railroad post routes, and to abolish bonded warehouse system.

Logan introduced a joint resolution appointing Committee to locate capitol in the United States.

The committee of Ways and Means was directed to inquire into expediency of making legal tender receivable for Custom to the extent of five per cent, and to repeal legal tender acts bearing contracts.

Logan's motion to-day looks to moving the Capitol some where near the central part of the Union.

Revenue receipts four hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars.

E. J. Morgan nominated collector of customs for Selma Alabama.

James H. Thompson of Tennessee nominated consul to St. Thomas.

A communication from the President was read that no executive action could be taken in the case of Albert Lusk, charged with killing a negro in New Orleans.

A communication was received from General Grant withdrawing a letter recommending an increase of 20 per cent to employees of the war department.

The House went into Committee of whole on deficiency appropriation bill.

After killing the extra compensation to Government employees passed bill and adjourned.

Tennessee Legislation.

NASHVILLE, December 16.—The State Legislature forbids common carriers from making distinction on account of color.

Burning of a Church.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Baptist Church corner 5th and 15th avenue was burned; loss one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

European.

LONDON, December 15.—The Abyssinian expedition has advanced to the interior country and the troops are suffering for want of water.

House and Lot for Sale.

The house and lot situated on Goffard street, the property of E. Koppa, is for sale. The house has three rooms, each 20 by 15 feet; a warehouse is attached 50 by 15 feet. All in good order, and title guaranteed. Apply to the owner or at the office of the San Antonio Express.

If sale is not made before January 6th, 1868, the above will be sold on that day to the highest bidder. nov26dawlf

For Rent.

The House and lots known as the Campbell place, in Flores street, adjoining the residence of Dr. Graves. Enquire of C. Upson, Esq. P. DeCORDOVA, Official Assignee of Bk's Estate of W. Chrysler. dec 15-16d.

Steinway's Pianos.

The first Grand Gold Medal awarded at the Universal Exposition in Paris, 1867, for the three styles, viz: Grand, Square and Upright. For particulars inquire at ZORK & GRIESENBEEK, Agents, dec 11-17

House to Rent.

One of the finest houses in the city, situated on the east side of the river, adjoining the residence of Mr. Pentenrieder. Apply at the business hours of the day.

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

FOR CHRISTMAS.

E. PENTENRIEDER,

31 Commerce Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS & FINE TOYS,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS PLACE.

HERTZBERG & SIMON,

Commerce Street.

Historical, Philosophical, Biographical and Miscellaneous Books.

Books, Stationery, AND NOTIONS, AT

GAMBLE'S BOOK STORE,

37 Commerce Street.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

STATIONERY—

for Commercial purposes, Ladies' Bath Gilt Note, Octavo and Billet Paper; Lined Envelops, &c., &c.; Photographic Albums; Portfolios; Toilet Articles; Perfumery, &c., &c.; Ladies' Dress Buttons, Visiting Cards, Spectacles, Canes, Umbrellas, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

ONLY ONE WORD!

H. GRENET,

Respectfully invites City and Country Merchants and the Public generally to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BY BOLDLY SO THEY WILL FIND GREAT INDUCEMENTS to their advantage.

EVERY ARTICLE IS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

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 old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

For particulars apply at the Menger Hotel, or Stock Yard near by. E. W. PEAY, San Antonio, Nov. 19, 1867.

N. L. MCCREADY & COMPANY'S SHIPPING Commission Merchants,

36 FORTH STREET, NEW YORK.

—AGENTS—

For the old line of direct packets to Havana and India, Texas. Receive and forward goods to both points free of commission and assurance effected if desired. supply

STOVES!



COOKING, PARLOR, AND BOX

Just received by

LEROUX & COSGROVE,

oct31st

ELMENDORF & CO.

Hardware Merchants. MAIN PLAZA.

Have constantly on hand, and offer for sale

- English and American Cutlery, Iron and Steel of all sizes, Carpenters 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 & Trimmings, Buckles Rings, etc., Bridle Bits & Webbing, Oil Cloth, Hames, Collars, etc., Tin, Rivets, & Kettle Bells, etc., Steel Hoes and Agricultural Implements, in general, Landreth's Garden Seeds always 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 Herrings' Safe's also for Planer & Kayser's Sewing Machines. May 24th 1866. nov35tf.

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

STAGE LINE

Two commodious Stages and one baggage wagon run regularly once a month by way of Pedras Negras (Eagle Pass) to Chihuahua. This line connects at Cienegas with the stage that runs to Monterey and thence to Matamoros or Saitillo, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas or the City of Mexico. It also connects at Sta Rosalia, San Pablo and Chihuahua with the stage line to Paso del Norte. The Stages are well protected by a strong armed escort. For rates of passage, specie shipments and freights, apply to

FELIX MACHERA, Proprietor, Chihuahua. WULFF & SCHETELIG, Agents, corner Alamo and North streets, June 28-6m San Antonio, Texas.

WANTED!

200 Bales of Cotton.

500 Bales of Cotton wanted by JEFFERSON & MURPHY, San Antonio, Nov. 19, 1867.

Local Intelligence.

MORE OUTRAGES.—Mrs. Bacon, mother of Brevet Major Bacon, of the 9th Cavalry, arrived in our city on Monday, the 16th, from Kentucky, en route to the frontier to join her son. Mrs. B. was subject to the most insulting treatment by citizens along the road from Victoria to this place. At the first stage station from Victoria, one of her animals was taken sick, and the parties there insisted that she must buy another. Upon representing to them her want of funds, one ruffian stared her in the face, telling her that she had the yellow fever and would not be able to travel. Pushing on, the lady, with her driver and a corporal who was traveling with her for protection, arrived in Lavonia at six o'clock P. M. travel-worn, weary and frightened at the many threats heard during the day. She sought a resting place at the house of a woman named Morgan; but while caring for the team the corporal was dogged and followed by suspicious-looking persons, and he soon saw that his life was not safe there. Informing Mrs. Bacon of his fears, the latter saw the necessity of getting nearer a military post, so, weary and worn as they were, they prepared to leave at once. Mrs. Morgan, on seeing this, informed Mrs. Bacon that she need have no fears on her own account, but she (Mrs. Morgan) would not insure the life of that fellow, pointing to the corporal, who was in uniform. Chivalric men (?) comforted the party by pointing out different members of the Taylor gang, and threatening the life of the corporal! Will the United States Government continue the reign of such ruffians as these? or would a loyal government in Texas be preferable?

NEW BOOKS.—Silber's Latin Course, and Woman's Elementary German Grammar, have been laid on our table by Mr. Julius Berends, and from the publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William street, New York. The Latin course is excellent, taking the student through to Caesar; it is a recent and a most excellent compilation. The German Grammar is really enticing, and just the book for a beginner. While it is true there is no royal road to knowledge, we are certain the crooks and turns and difficulties of the road are every day becoming less by means of improved school books. These works are very neatly printed and bound.

MR. BOWEN'S REASON FOR CHANGING HIS NAME.—In our notice of Mr. Bowen's death we mentioned the reason of his changing his name being because of a promise of a relative to make him his heir. We have since been informed of the exact facts by his relatives. Mr. Bowen had a half brother by that name and in their early years were close companions and dear friends, and Mr. Bowen made a promise to take his brother's name upon the happening of a certain event. And long, long years afterwards the event came to pass and Mr. John Bowen fulfilled the promise of friendship. There was no fortune in the consideration.

THE FOLLOWING entries have been received to run for the horse offered by Peay & Spangler, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, the 20th instant:

- 1. J. W. Palmer; sorrel mare, Sally Palmer.
2. H. Karver; sorrel gelding, Jerry.
3. Herbert Langston; bay gelding, Captain.
4. G. L. Cane; roan gelding, Rainsder.
5. W. W. Chrysler; sorrel gelding, Billy.
6. Joseph Imsau; sorrel gelding, Peter Whittstone.

CLEANSE STREETS.—The new contractors Messrs. Munzberg and Muller are now at work. Citizens will do well to pay attention to the ordinance requiring them to clean their yards and also regulating this street cleaning matter.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—Sam Kellogg courted of gambling before the Mayor's Court had a hearing before Judge Stribling on writ of Habeas Corpus on Tuesday morning and failing to sustain that he was unjustly imprisoned was remanded to all.

A JOCKEY CLUB.—A Jockey Club is being organized in our city, and the racetrack now being fitted up by Peay & Co. is to be fixed up as a kind of Jerome drive. Don't laugh, it's so.

WALL'S WHEREABOUTS.—Wall is in custody in Mexico, not at Fort Clark, as stated in an item a day or two since.

MORE DEAD HORSES.—We learn that three more animals died on Monday night at the Government stables.

A TIPPY STABLE.—Peay & Co. are building a stable near the Menger House which they propose keeping in city style, furnishing first-class turn-outs.

Remaining in the Postoffice, at San Antonio, up to the 16th day of December, 1867.
Published by Official Authority.
Adams, Miss Minnie Bruno, John Brian, Edwin N. Bernhardt, Miss Kellie Cambie, Andrew Clay, Henry Chrow, Isaac Cotter, W. F. Dugan, Abraham Plouing, Mrs. Hocket, Mrs. J. E. Jones, Miss M. Q. Lee, R. S. Madison, Miss Julia Moore, Walpole Munoz, Christiana Peacock, Mrs. Martha G. Bennett, Julius Robinson, J. M. & Co., Bookers, Robert Thomas, Mrs. P. A. Thomas, Mrs. Sarah F. Thompson, James Taylor, Billie Vachorn, H. B. Ville, Peter.
S. P. GAMBIA, P. M.

New Advertisements.

DR. F. HERFF, Respectfully announces to his friends that he has resumed practice in the city. Office, at Netts's Drug Store, on Commerce street. (d&wf)

DISSOLUTION. The mercantile copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of R. Wulff & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The settlement of the business of said firm will be made by E. Cramer, and all debts due thereto, collected by him, and all debts due therefrom, collected by him, as may be required.
R. WULFF,
E. CRAMER,
M. KRAUKAU.
Referring to above circular the undersigned will continue the business under his own name. C. CRAMER. San Antonio, Dec. 5, 1867. (d.f.)

An Ordinance, Regulating the cleaning of the public streets and prohibiting the throwing of dirt and slops, &c, therein, revised and amended. SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of San Antonio, That all persons occupying any house or lot within the limits of this city, or when not occupied the owner or owners thereof, shall, in each and every week, before ten o'clock, A. M. (of the days hereinafter named,) sweep and clean or cause to be swept and cleaned, all the filth, dirt and rubbish from in front of his, her or their respective lots, enclosures and houses, into the middle of the street; and there piled in heaps, and should the house lot or enclosure of any person or persons front on more than one street, the occupant or occupants, or when not occupied, the owner or owners thereof shall in the same manner and at the same time, sweep, clean and pile, or cause to be swept, cleaned or piled, the filth, dirt and rubbish on all of said streets.

SECTION 2. That all persons occupying any house, yard, enclosure or lot, or in case the same should be unoccupied, then the owner or owners shall constantly keep clean such premises and not be allowed to throw into the street any filth, dirt, rubbish, &c. SECTION 3. The days fixed for cleaning the public streets, plazas, &c, as contemplated in the foregoing sections, are as follows, to wit: Monday for that part of the city lying in the first Ward. Tuesday for that part lying in the second Ward. Wednesday for that part lying in the third Ward. Thursday for that part lying in the fourth Ward. On Friday of every week the following streets have to be cleaned a second time, to wit: Nacogdoches, Alameda, Paseo, Soledad, Acquia and Flores street. On Saturday of every week the following streets have to be cleaned a second time, to wit: Commerce, Market, President, Paseo, Gales, Treviño and Dolores street.

SECTION 4. That all persons occupying any house, lot or enclosure or either of the public squares or plazas, or in case the same is unoccupied, then the owner or owners thereof shall sweep and clean or cause to be swept and cleaned in front of such house, lot or enclosure to the distance of ten yards from the same, on the days named in the foregoing section, and once more, on Saturday of every week, between 10 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. of said days, causing the dirt, &c, to be piled in a heap.

SECTION 5. That it shall be the duty of every owner or occupant of any lot or parcel of ground within this city, to keep the sidewalks and the spaces immediately in front thereof to the middle of the street, free from and clear of weeds and grass.

SECTION 6. That it shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct, throw or deposit in any street, sidewalk, gutter, ditch or drain, any hay, straw, dung, kitchen refuse, broken glass, paddings or bits of leather, shavings, pieces of paper or wood, chips, slops or any other filth of dirt of whatever nature or kind.

SECTION 7. That it shall be the duty, and it is hereby required of every occupant or owner to keep their respective sidewalks clean and their gutters open and unobstructed to the depth of six inches from the top of the curbstone, in front of their respective side walks.

SECTION 8. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be fined not less than one nor more than ten dollars for each and every offence or day he, she or they may be so offending.

SECTION 9. That this ordinance shall be enforced from and after the 15th day of December, A. D. 1867. W. G. A. THIELEPAPE, Mayor. Attest: MARTIN H. CAMPBELL, City Secy. Dec 15 4 1/2

TEN CHIHUAHUA WAGONS for sale at LEROUX & COGROVE. Dec. 5-dim.

NOTICE!! Having received an order for 10,000 BUSHELS OF PECANS!! I am prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for the same. oct10d&wsm H. GREENET.

Proposals for Fresh Beef. COMMISSARY OFFICE, 4th U. S. Cavalry, CAMP VANDER, TEXAS, Dec. 5th, '67. SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited until 12 o'clock P. M. December 25th, 1867, for supplying fresh beef (either on the hoof or slaughtered, as may be required) to the troops at Camp Verde, Texas, and to all Posts, Camps and Hospitals, in the vicinity, drawing supplies therefrom, from January 1st, 1868, or as soon thereafter as may be required, to December 31st, 1868; or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

The bids will state the price per pound net currency for the fresh beef furnished, on the hoof, and the price per pound net for that furnished slaughtered. Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if the proposal is accepted, the bidder will enter into a contract, and that they will enter into bonds in the penal sum of Three Thousand Dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract. The names of firms should be stated in full with the address of all the members of the firm. No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, nor when it may be discovered that the bidder has offered directly or indirectly more than one bid. Bidders, (if a firm, the members,) must be present to respond to their bids, and to sign and complete the contract, and tender upon the above named day.

The beef cattle furnished must not be over five years old and weigh not less than 500 five hundred pounds net dressed. The beef furnished must be of good marketable quality, in good proportions of fore and hind quarters, neck, shank and kidney tallow excluded, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities, as may be required. Payments will be made monthly, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received therefor. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered. Endorse envelopes enclosing bid "Proposal for Fresh Beef." Address Proposals to the undersigned. D. A. IRWIN, 1st Lt. 4th U. S. Cavalry, A. R. C. S. Dec 11-6d

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 Trimbles, Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Spectacles 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, JEWELRY, repaired and warranted. Orders Filled Promptly. Main Street Five doors east of Main Plaza, Opposite their Old Stand. San Antonio, Texas. March 29, 1866

SCHMITT & DUERLER, Commerce Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Wholesale Manufacturers OF ALL KINDS OF Crackers, Candles, Syrups, AND Confectioneries, WEDDING AND BALL CAKES Made to Order. ALSO A Select Assortment of Fancy Groceries, Such as Can-Fruits, Jellies, Preserves, Figs, &c. Always on Hand. San Antonio, Oct. 2, 1867. dtf

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

RACES. \$150 Currency. We will give a purse of one hundred and fifty Dollars to be run for in San Antonio the 20th of December. One hundred Dollars to the first horse and fifty dollars to the second, ten per cent entrance.—Free for all Saddle Horses,—half mile and repeat, horses to carry one hundred pounds. Entry to be made by the fifteenth at Mengers Hotel. PEAY & SPANGLER.

NOTICE. The Mayor will be in attendance at the Mayor's office every day from 8 o'clock A. M. till 12 o'clock M. and from 2 o'clock P. M. till sun down. On Sundays from 8 o'clock till 10 o'clock, A. M. Regular meetings of the City Council every 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. W. G. A. THIELEPAPE, Mayor. Attest: MARTIN H. CAMPBELL, City Secy. San Antonio, Dec. 3rd, 1867. (dim.)

DR. NOHL, CITY PHYSICIAN; Residence: Opposite Green's—east side of the river. Office hours before eight o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. (dec. 5-dw 11)

HAIGHT & CHAMBER'S New Orleans Colossal Circus & Menagerie.



Organized and equipped in the City of New Orleans, Nov. 16, 1867. Transportation purchased and fitted out in the Cities of Galveston and Houston, Texas.

The only Southern Equestrian or Zoological confederation on the American Continent; others, claiming a Southern origin or taking the name of "Southern Circus" are base impostors, who assume the name to win the patronage of a generous and magnanimous public.

THIS COMPANY WILL EXHIBIT On the Military Plaza For a few days only, commencing Thursday, Dec. 19, 1867.

The Equestrian and Olympian combination, unites the elements of Brilliant and Graceful Horsemanship, Classic and Daring Gymnastics, Dazzling Pantheonic performances, and an ensemble of Surpassing Excellence, presented by a select and unprecedentedly large Troupe of Artists, culled from the most brilliant Arena Schools of ENGLAND, FRANCE and AMERICA.



The Equine Department is represented by a Stud of highly-trained Steeds, of great beauty and wonderful sagacity, conspicuous among which stands The War-worn Veteran "Stonewall."

The Musical Department is unsurpassed in the rendition of soul-inspiring melodies, executed by Storey's Crescent City Band.

THE ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT Is not claimed to be a full and complete display of the various species of the Animal Kingdom, but does embrace several features of a most novel and interesting character, among which are A Den of Asiatic Lions



but recently captured, and imported for this Establishment. They are of immense size, and usually ferocious, yet at each exhibition the World famed and indomitable Lion King.

Herr Elijah Lingle Enters their cage, and actually feeds the savage monsters with raw beef from his naked hand

The intensely interesting and rare phenomenon A Baby Elephant,



The youngest and smallest ever witnessed in America,—a perfect little pet, playful and harmless as a kitten; together with a tribe of MONKIES, APES and BABBOONS

All of which form a very grand and interesting combination, under the banner of Marquise, will be exhibited for One Price of Admission!

For particulars, see Posters and Programmes. DOORS OPEN at 1 1/2 and 7 o'clock P. M. Performance will commence at 2 and 7 1/2. Admission... \$1 specie. Children... 50cts. dec 14-5d

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, Trochets are used with always good success. SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Trochets," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold every where. 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 envelope, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa. 134d&w3m

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 Law, 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 O, Bible House, New York City. dawly

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. 41

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. CODDEN, 43 Cedar Street, New York.

To Consumptives. The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription, with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a Lung Affection and that dread disease, Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y. sept1

Information. Guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or hairless face; also, a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, N. Y. sept1

J. MILLER & CO., KUEHN'S BUILDING, STRAND, GALVESTON, DEALERS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, of all kinds of FIRE-ARMS, viz: Rifles, shot guns, (Laminated steel and Damascus twist,) Gun Wads and Gun Material, Shot, Powder and Caps, Powder Flasks and Shot-Pouches, Gun Locks, Bear Springs, Main Springs, Tamblers, &c. RIFLES, Kentucky Rifles, Ball's Patented nine Repeater, Palmer's single Breech Loading CARBINES, (A splendid arm for Frontier Service,) Henry's Rifles, Ballard's Rifles, Mynard's Rifles, and Sharp's Rifles. SHOT GUNS, At \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40, \$50, and up to \$175 in gold. In every variety. Orders from every part of the country filled with expedition. Sole Agents for Texas for REMINGTON'S FIRE-ARMS. Galveston, Texas. 141

[Official.]

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

CHAP. CXXXV.—An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

[Continued.]

For third of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employes, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Flatheads and other Confederate Tribes.—For third instalment on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths, tin and gunsmiths, carpenters and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for purchasing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employes, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

Confederate Tribes and Bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.—For third of five instalments of eight thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For third of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the payment of salary to the head chief of said confederate bands, per fourth article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Maid Indians.—For third of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employes, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederate bands, per second article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of five instalments (in addition to the instalments specified in the treaty of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Umpqua and Calapoosias of Umpqua valley) for furnishing iron and steel and other materials for the smith and tin shops, provided for in said treaty, and for the pay of the necessary mechanics, per second article treaty twenty first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For third of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, per second article treaty twenty first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For pay of teachers to manual labor school, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For third of five instalments for the pay of an additional farrier, per second article treaty twenty first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight hundred dollars.

Qui-nai-ai and Qui-leh-ute Indians.—For third instalment on twenty-five thousand dollars for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Stiklons.—For third instalment on sixty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Indian Service in New Mexico.—For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, consisting of food, agricultural implements, and other general articles, and for assisting them to locate in permanent abodes, and certain allowances by the principal of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars.

Indian Service in the District of Country bounded from the Chickasaws to the Indians lately residing in Texas.—For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock; pay of necessary employes; purchase of clothing, medicine, iron and steel; establishment and maintenance of schools, and building houses for the Indians lately residing in Texas, in lieu of those abandoned in that State, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the Wichita and other affiliated Bands.—For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employes; purchase of clothing, medicine, iron and steel; establishment and maintenance of schools, and building agency houses to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Indian Service in California.—For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including traveling expenses of the superintending agents, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous.—For transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, twenty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-two cents.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfoot Indians for the year, seven thousand dollars.

For transportation and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents.

For transportation and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, three thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

For compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office, under the act of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of one clerk in the Indian office, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry on the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty in lands to Indians, fourteen hundred dollars.

For compensation of two extra clerks in the Indian office, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws in the adjustment of their claims, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses attending the vaccination of Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payments to the Shawnees of the residue of seven hundred thousand dollars, to be paid after the termination of the seven years stipulated for in the third article of the treaty of ninth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eighty-nine thousand dollars.

Umpqua and Calapoosias of Umpqua Valley.—For the first and second instalments of the second series of annuities of two thousand three hundred dollars each, not heretofore asked for, for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For medals of the President of the United States for distribution to Indian tribes, five thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaty), and office and traveling expenses of the superintending and sub-agents, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory (not parties to any treaty) and for pay of necessary employes, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That all appropriations heretofore or hereafter made to carry into effect treaty stipulations, or otherwise, in behalf of any tribe or tribes of Indians, all or any portion of whom shall be in a state of actual hostility to the government of the United States, including the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Wichitas, and other affiliated tribes, may and shall be suspended and postponed wholly or in part at and during the discretion and pleasure of the President: Provided, further, That the President is authorized to expend such part of the amount heretofore appropriated and not expended and heretofore appropriated for the benefit of the tribes named in the preceding proviso as he may deem necessary for the relief and support of such individual members of said tribes as have been driven from their homes and reduced to want on account of their friendship to the government. And an account shall be kept of the sums so paid for the benefit of such tribes, which account shall be rendered to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereof. And all purchases of articles for the purposes above set forth, shall be made on advertisement, as provided in other cases, and an account shall be rendered of all such purchases, with a statement of the prices paid therefor: And provided, further, That in cases where the tribal organization of any Indian tribe shall be in actual hostility to the United States, the President is hereby authorized, by proclamation, to declare all treaties with such tribe to be abrogated by such tribe, if, in his opinion, the same can be done consistently with good faith and legal and national obligations.

To carry into effect the treaty of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with the Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River, viz:—

For surveying the exterior of the reservation, and dividing the same between the two tribes, estimated to be three hundred and fifty miles, at an expense of ten dollars per mile for surveying, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the first fifteen instalments of annuity of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended for their benefit, that is to say, fifteen thousand dollars per annum for each tribe, commencing with the year in which they shall

remove to and settle upon their reservations, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, thirty thousand dollars.

Also for the same object for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, thirty thousand dollars.

Also for the same object for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

For the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the Chippewas of northern Minnesota, and the extinguishing of their title to the lands in that vicinity, or so much thereof as may be needed for that purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of negotiating a treaty with the Shoshone or Snake Indians, so much thereof as may be needed, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

For amount in the hands of late agent W. W. Donnan, unaccounted for, belonging to the Ottawa and Missisquoi, eighteen thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and seven cents.

For deficiency in the contingent fund of the Indian department for the balance of the half year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, ten thousand dollars.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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 Rights and Generators to all counties where said patent has not been introduced.

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In fine a full assortment of everything pertaining to this line of business. All the Latest Newspapers, Magazines, etc. Music! Music!! Music!!! A fine assortment on hand, and receiving NEW MUSIC every week. oct22 1/2

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Has just received direct from Europe, a well selected supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, etc., Among others— English Colonnad, English Mustard, Citric Acid, Acetic Acid, Oil of Bergamot, Oil of Lemon, Lin. Co., &c Superior Steel Pens and Pen Holders, Trusses, Syringes, of Black Tin, Glass, and India Rubber, Capping Glasses, Medicine Chests, Medical Saddle-bags etc Genuine Eau de Cologne. dec20 1/2-3m.

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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

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

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