

San Antonio Express.

VOL. II.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

NO. 78.

Doctors.

DR. WEISSELBERG,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE, at Nette's Drug Store,
On Commerce street,
San Antonio, Jan. 8rd, 1868. (dxwif)

DR. F. HERFF,
Respectfully announces to his friends that
he has resumed practice in the city.
Office, at Nette's Drug store, on Commerce
street. (dxwif)

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

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

NOTICE.

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

MARY KLAEBER,
San Antonio, August 28, 1866. (no48-1)

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 pro-
fessionals.
Residence, Main Avenue, opposite house of
Mr. William Elliot. (6-1)

Lawyers.

S. G. NEWTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
414-3rd-st. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

LEIGH & DITMAR,
LAWYERS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
OFFICE FRENCH'S BUILDING, ROOM NO. 15,
147d-wif

THEO. HERTZBERG & J. HOYER,
Notaries Public,
COMMERCE STREET,
Two doors east of Nette's Drug Store,
1021y SAN ANTONIO.

BOWERS & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office—Congress AVENUE,
(no. 11-1) Austin, TEXAS.

Hotels.

Klopper Hotel.
FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT!
Mrs. KLOPPER calls the attention of her
friends to the extra facilities for travelers with
teams. Attached to her house is a spacious
yard fronting on the river, where any quan-
tity of stock can be secured.
41 Commerce street, San Antonio.

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

THE TARDE HOUSE,
CASTROVILLE, TEXAS.
The above named well-known Hotel is
open for the accommodation of the traveling
or pleasure-seeking public. The arrange-
ments 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.
171H

STEVENS HOUSE,
21, 23, 25 & 27 Broadway, N. Y.,
Opposite Bowling Green,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The Stevens House is well and widely known
to the traveling public. The location is es-
pecially suitable to merchants and business
men; it is in close proximity to the business
part of the city—is on the highway of South-
ern and Western travel—and adjacent to all
the principal railroad and steamboat depots.
The Stevens House has liberal accommo-
dation for over 500 guests—it is well fur-
nished, and possesses every modern improve-
ment for the comfort and entertainment of
its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well
ventilated—provided with gas and water—
and the attendance is prompt and respectful,
and the table is generously provided with
every delicacy of the season—at moderate
rates.
The rooms having been refurnished and
renovated, we are enabled to offer extra fa-
cilities for the comfort and pleasure of our
guests.
GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,
June 15-5 Proprietors.

WM. SMITH, BROWN, & CO.,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
And Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 53 Chambers Street, N. Y.
march3dly

Cards of City Merchants.

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

PHILIP CONRAD,
Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE
and House Furnishing Goods, Mattress
Maker and Upholsterer,
MAIN STREET,
Opposite Zerk & Griesbeck.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assort-
ment of Mattresses; and offers his services
for repairing furniture, paper hanging, cur-
tain hanging, and carpeting.
San Antonio, May 6th. diy

WULF & SHELIG,
Importers
General Commercial Agents,
CHICAGO, MEXICO, SAN ANTONIO,
MEXICO, TEXAS,
1028 cor. Alamo & North streets

A. STAACKE,
AGENT FOR THE MANUFACTORY OF
Wilson, Childs & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders for any kind of their work solicited.
San Antonio, Texas, July 4, 1867.

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

E. A. FLORIAN,
INSURANCE AGENT,
No. 3, French's Building,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Capital Represented,
\$9,000,000
December 19, 1866. 30m

FOCKE & WILKENS,
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
CITYMAN'S BUILDING, GALVESTON,
Exchange on New Orleans, New York,
London, and Hamburg. (no8ly)

ALBERT TURPE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
EAGLE PASS, TEXAS.
The Largest Cash Price paid for
Hides. 10p17H

WM. SMITH BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots and Shoes,
No. 53 Chambers Street,
NEW YORK.
esp21 w6m

CONRAD HUBERICK,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
Alamo Plaza, opposite Menger Hotel
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HARD
WARE AND PRESSED
IRON WARE,
EARTHEN AND WOODEN WARE,
&c., &c., &c. 1w37

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. 30p
Orders from the country solicited and
promptly filled.

MARKET STREET,
oct18dly GALVESTON.

MEYER, SAWYER & CO.,
AUCTION & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Main Plaza and 3rd-st., next
to the Plaza House
A good yard for stock in connection with
the premises.
Sale days—Monday's, Wednesday's and
Saturday's. (Jan 7if

FOR SALE,
A good second hand Piano, apply at this
office. 1m16dtf

New York Cards.

R. FEINBERG, & CO.,
Importers of
French, English & German
FANCY GOODS.
4 & 6 Warren Street, near Broadway
NEW YORK.
August 2^d [no8ly.]

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

CONKLIN & DAVIS,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. CONKLIN & CO.,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 94 Front street,
New York. 1028

G. SCHMIDT, ROBERT VOIGHT,
SCHMIT & VOIGHT,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
Handley's Building, 41 Pine Street,
GALVESTON, NEW YORK.
August 23. [no8-1y.]

BURTIS & FRENCH,
Importers and Jobbers of
CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
No. 12 Barclay street,
(Four doors below Astor House.)
New York. 1028ly.]

BOBERT & OAKLEY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
American, English, German, & French
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Guns, &c.,
89 Pearl street, and 36 S one street,
NEW YORK.
Orders promptly executed at lowest
prices. No Travelers or Drummers em-
ployed. All goods bearing our stamp war-
ranted extra quality. 10p30m

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

W. WESTHOFF & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
And Dealers in Hardware,
Liberal advances made on consign-
ments of Country Produce. 10p3

G. W. WARE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Hides, Wool, &c.,
LAVACA, TEXAS.
Representatives of
Frazier, Major & Co., New York,
Casal Bank, New Orleans,
W. H. H. Withersall, Esq., New Orleans,
William Chrysler, San Antonio,
National Bank of Texas, Galveston,
Hoyck & Helfferich, Lavaca,
Charles Taylor, Esq., Indianola.
Dec 10dly

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

J. E. COWEN,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER
OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
STRAHU
GALVESTON, Texas.
Particular attention to filling orders, accom-
panied by cash or produce. 138if

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the Second Session of the
Fortieth Congress.

[Public—No. 13.]
AN ACT extending the time for the
completion of the Dubuque and Sioux
City Railroad.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled, That
the time for completing a line of railroad
from Dubuque to Sioux city, in the State
of Iowa, for the construction of which
lands were granted in alternate sections
to said State by an act entitled "An act
making a grant of lands to the State of
Iowa in alternate sections to aid in the
construction of railroads in said State,"
approved May fifteenth, eighteen hun-
dred and fifty-six, be, and the same is,
extended until the first day of January,
eighteen hundred and seventy-two, sub-
ject to the reverter mentioned in said
act at the expiration of the time herein
limited: Provided, That said road shall
be constructed on the most practical
route by way of Webster city and Fort
Dodge to Sioux city, which route shall
be at all points within the limits of said
land grant, and the same shall be com-
pleted to Fort Dodge on or before the
first day of July, eighteen hundred and
sixty-nine, and thereafter at the rate of
not less than forty miles each year; and
the said road shall be constructed, op-
erated and maintained as one continuous
and unbroken line of road from Dubuque
to Sioux city; and no lands shall be dis-
posed of, or patented, or certified for such
purposes more than forty miles in ad-
vance of the point to which said road
may be constructed from time to time.
Approved, March 2, 1868.

[Public—No. 14.]
AN ACT in relation to Islands in the
Great Miami River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled, That
in the case of such islands in the Great
Miami river, in the State of Ohio, as are
undisposed of, or any vacant public lands
adjacent thereto, which are in the actual
and exclusive occupancy of any persons
who have made improvements thereon,
or of their heirs or assigns, such occu-
pants thereof shall have the preference
right to enter the same at two dollars
and fifty cents per acre, on making proof
of the facts to the satisfaction of the
Commissioner of the General Land Office,
and paying for the land within twelve
months from the passage of this act, and
patents shall issue for the tracts so en-
tered as usual in entries of public lands.
Approved, March 2, 1868.

[Public Resolution—No. 13.]
JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the trans-
mission through the mails, free of
postage, of certain testimonials by the
adjutant generals of the several States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled, That
the adjutant generals of the several States
and Territories be authorized to trans-
mit through the mails, free of postage,
any medals, certificates of thanks, or
other testimonials, awarded or which
may be awarded by the legislatures of
said States and Territories to the soldiers
thereof, under such regulations as the
Postmaster General may direct.
Approved, March 2, 1868.

[Public Resolution—No. 14.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Com-
ptroller of the Currency to revoke the
appointment of receiver for the Farm-
ers and Citizens' National Bank of
Williamsburg, New York, and to re-
store said bank to its owners under
certain conditions.
Enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller
of the Currency be authorized, with the
approval of the Secretary of the Treasury,
to revoke the order appointing a receiver
for the Farmers and Citizens' Bank of
Williamsburg, New York, and restore
the said bank and the management there-
of to the directors for the purpose of en-
suring the association to continue the
business of banking: Provided, That
said banking association shall first pre-
sent to the Comptroller satisfactory assu-
rances that the public interest will be
promoted thereby, and shall secure, in
such manner as the Comptroller shall
direct, the full payment of all the credi-
tors of the association, and shall restore
the capital stock to its original amount
in case the capital has been impaired by
losses.
Approved, March 2, 1868.

The three Republican papers of New
Orleans, the Tribune, the Republican,
and the Advocate, have hosted the
name of Gen. Grant for the Presidency.

GENERAL BREVITIES.

A long race—The human.
Center of gravity—A judge in court.
Taking care—Getting a wife.
When is a lawyer strongest? When
he is feeblest.

Many bats as well as characters have
been ruined by cave-dropping
New York has paid more than ten
millions for the Central Park.

Switzerland still cuts off the heads of
condemned criminals with the sword.

Whatever you dislike in another,
take care to correct in yourself.

A building is shortly to be erected in
this city of bricks taken from the hats
of eccentric young men.

No matter what part other persons
may play, a storekeeper is very sure to
play the counterpart.

One of the latest scientific inventions
is an instrument for "measuring the
transparency of the atmosphere."

Those who have tried it say that ele-
phant meat becomes palatable after
twenty-four hours boiling.

The signs of the times were blown
down recently. The authorities con-
demned them for wooden sidewalks.

"Mr. S. is a very presentable young
man," said a fashionable lady to Mr. B.
"Certainly," said the latter, "by a grand
jury."

The story about the washerwoman us-
ing her children for clothes pins, has
proved to be a cruel slander on the
craft.

The man who took his stand was no
doubt in the apple and peanut line.

Few fathers have occasion to advise
their sons as the father of Sir Phillip
Francis did: "Never put forth your abil-
ities."

A Canadian has recovered a verdict
of twenty cents for being slandered, po-
litically. He sued for four thousand
dollars.

Kissing a factory girl may be called a
"mill privilege," particularly if there be
a high waterfall on the premises.

Sir Morton Peto, in 1863, had an es-
tate worth \$2,000,000, and a business
balance of over \$2,000,000. He is now
hopelessly insolvent.

Minnesota had four post offices in
1853, but now it has five hundred and
thirty-eight.

People seldom impress when they set
up to other models than themselves to
copy after.

St. George is the patron saint both of
Abyssinia and England. The old fel-
low is said to be puzzled as to which
side to take.

A fashionable milliner in Paris hangs
out a placard announcing, "I give no
credit, because several persons have
cheated me."

The Kansas Democrats in the Legisla-
ture voted in a body against enfranchis-
ing seven soldiers dismissed from the
army on a technical charge of desertion.

Democratic State Conventions have
been held in Iowa and Minnesota since
impeachment was begun; but neither of
them had a word of sympathy for An-
drew Johnson.

It is authoritatively stated that Gen.
Gillen approves of the last tax ordinance
of the Mississippi Convention, and will
soon issue an order for the collection of
taxes by the State officers, but no report
of the fact has been laid before the con-
vention.

It is reported in political circles here
that Judge Chase has fully decided to
avoid all future political complications,
and that he will, at an distant day,
communicate to his friends his deter-
mination to decline all aspirations for
the Presidency.

The Portland Free-Republican says:
We have elected aldermen and council-
men in five out of the seven wards, and
given our nominee the largest vote ever
bestowed upon a Republican candidate,
without exception.

The New York Commercial Adver-
tiser says:
"The misunderstanding between
the President and Secretary Stanton,
which has finally resulted in impeach-
ment, was an inspiration of that ab-
dant and unabatable political mis-
anthrope, Montgomery Blair, who was
the cause of perpetual jars in Mr.
Lincoln's Cabinet, until that patient,
long-enduring martyr could bear no
more."
The most useful way to spend your
leisure would be to visit your neigh-
bors and organize a club for the
Weekly Express.

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States.

Official Journal of Bexar County and City of San Antonio.

W. B. MOORE, A. SIEMERING, J. P. NEWCOMB, A. Siemering & Co., Publishers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

Copies of the Weekly Express containing such reading matter as the N. Y. Ledger, for sale at Gamble's and Slocum's Book store's.

OUR FACILITIES.

The Daily Express has grown with the most wonderful rapidity known in newspaper enterprises, with daily dispatches from all parts of the World, and correspondents in the principal cities; in a wonderful short space of time it has spread from its seat to the most diverse outposts of enterprising Journalism.

OUR WEEKLY EXPRESS.

A splendid eight page forty column paper, containing less advertising and more reading matter than any paper of its size in the country. We have never found it necessary to appeal to the friends of the Union to support this journal, as its merits have been acknowledged at home and abroad, having subscribers and correspondents in twenty-three States of the Union and in Europe. Every town and every Post office neighborhood in Texas, should receive a Club of the Weekly Express. It is to the interest of all persons living citizens to scatter broad cast throughout the State the truths of its columns. To do this, let every reader induce his neighbor to subscribe, or reading his paper, each subscriber can do his paper up and forward it to a loyal friend who will raise a Club in a region where the paper is not known.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copies one year, \$16.00 each. Clubs of 5, \$75.00. Clubs of 10, \$140.00. Clubs of 20, \$270.00. Clubs of 50, \$650.00. Clubs of 100, \$1250.00. Clubs of 200, \$2450.00. Clubs of 500, \$6000.00. Clubs of 1000, \$12000.00. One copy sent gratis to getter up of Club of ten copies or more. Paper mailed or delivered by carrier. Payment invariably in Advance.

All communications for publication should be addressed, Editor Express. All business communications should be addressed, A. SIEMERING & CO. San Antonio, Texas. Feb 1868 wtf.

PROTECTION AND DIVISION.

One of the first steps to the proper organization of our State government is protection; protection to life, to property, and to political opinion. We must not only be able to say to the world and its westward moving army of emigrants, that we offer you homes secure from the intrusion of the thief; communities in which murder is unknown; society where freedom of opinion is untrammelled, and where no persecution is instituted against loyal men; but we must demonstrate it by the enforcement of law and the prompt punishment of crime. No climate is so fine, no land so beautiful or healthful, no soil so rich, no commercial advantage great enough, to stand the blighting influence of unrestrained lawlessness of unpunished crime, or political persecution. The first question the distant emigrant asks is, will my life and property be secure? I will be able to be a loyal man and live in Texas!

Under our State governments it is a well established fact that the larger the State the more imperfect the laws are administered, the less crimes punished. Upon this hypothesis Texas affords less protection than any State of the Union. Its great size, its sparse population, its extended borders, preclude the possibility of enforcing the law; and a resort to lynch law, to mob violence, is looked upon as the only remedy for the evils that exist in every part of the State. But while summary justice, dealt out by vigilance committees might rid communities of the dangerous characters who invade the public peace and society, the effect abroad would be disastrous to the reputation of the State.

Protection must come in the strict enforcement of the law, administered by honest, loyal men. Then it follows that a division of the State is the first move towards protection; that upon it depends law and order; depends the reputation which is to bring us emigration and build up our waste places. The simple act of division of what now is known as Texas into three or more States, with new names, would do much towards breaking down the ruffian reputation which has attached to our State from its very foundation. Division alone can cure the cancer of public immorality. Division and protection go hand in hand. If for no other reason, this should be sufficient to decide every good citizen in favor of division.

Subscribe for the Express during the session of Congress and keep posted in current news.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Houston—Its Institutions—Moore the Prince of Hotel Keepers—&c.

Houston, March 9th, 1868. By accident we found ourselves delayed in our journey home at the town of Houston—and although a stranger we found a hearty welcome at the hands of the prominent Republicans of the place, and we hope not entirely without profit.

We visited the splendid photograph establishment of Mr. Marks whose elegant reception room will compare with the best in the Union; among the portraits which adorn his walls is that of Mr. Hoffman, one of the founders of Houston, who died recently—he was a man of sterling worth and well may the citizens of Houston hold his memory sacred; in laying off the town he neglected to make provision for a single alley, so that Houston has no alleys. Houston has much public enterprise as is evident from the substantial blocks of brick which compose its business center; its private residences are constructed of wood. Commercially Houston has rivalled Galveston and drawn to its support considerable railroad energy—the Texas Central is its chief support—branch roads connect it with Harrisburg and the Brazos and Columbus road. Still there is a nervous solicitude felt by the Houstonians about their future prosperity; they feel that they are too high up the bayou, and that a ship canal which will stop the business which goes by them to Galveston is their only salvation and they look with longing eyes to the New Orleans railroad which would certainly be a great thing for Houston. It is evident the Houstonians have great expectations, they have the ambition to make Houston the great commercial center of Texas; they talk of building up a great metropolis. Looking back only a few months when the yellow fever ravaged this entire section, we can only picture in the future a great metropolitan hospital. The yellow fever, and the general unhealthiness and unpleasantness of the climate of our coast country will preclude the idea of ever building up a great absorbing commercial city—there will be many active flourishing towns to do the commission business of the interior, but the healthy, salubrious climate of the interior will be sought for residence, and looking futureward San Antonio looms up as the Atlanta of the Southwest outstripping in commercial importance, and in every other particular all the sea coast or bayou towns of Texas.

What has been done in Houston has been well done, and this excellence is due to the public spirit of a few men. Houston has city like stores, it has a fine theatre and several creditable churches; it has three pestiferous rebel newspapers all fighting over that rich morsel "Southern prejudice," and each one of them a political coward not daring to come out honestly and support the Government and tell the people their faults; a thorough Republican journal would do good in Houston. But of all the institutions of Houston the Hutchins' House deserves especial praise; this house is kept by Mr. Moore, and is one of the best hotels in the Union, and certainly a great deal better hotel than any in New Orleans; the building is finely adapted to a hotel and the appointments throughout are complete—everything is kept as clean and neat as a pin and the table is well supplied, the food well cooked and served up in a style to tempt the appetite and excite the praise of the most fastidious. The Hutchins House is an honor to the State and Houston as well be proud of it. The traveler as he penetrates the interior will always look back to the Hutchins House with pleasant recollections.

BARRER LOW IN REPUTATION.—During the trial of a case recently before the District Court, the Herald commented upon the suit, favoring the defense. The case was decided in favor of the defense. The opposite attorney, Mr. Leigh, applied for a new trial, urging the article of the Herald as sufficient cause, as having influenced the minds of the jury. The counsel for the defense, Mr. Teel, replied that it was not sufficient cause for granting a new trial, as the reputation of the Herald for truth in this community is too low for its articles to have any influence upon a jury. The judge did not grant a new trial.

One dollar will pay for a month's subscription for the Daily Express.

Texas and the West.

The Kansas and Lawrence Railroad tapped by St. Louis roads is steadily approaching the South, while the Texas Central road is pushing North. In view of the great interests at stake and the commerce to be built up over this vast and comparatively unknown region, the papers of the West would do well to examine into the advantages of this road and make them known. The surplus wheat of Northern Texas if concentrated on our Texas ports would alone support a line of European steamers. Ten years ago during the visitation of the locusts an epidemic prevailed among hogs caused from eating locusts; that exception, pork has grown without care and with care, could be made an article of great commercial importance.

We must gather up all the loose riches laying all over the State and systematize them for the benefit of the country, and the first step must be to build the iron channels down which these riches are to flow.

MILITARY RIGOR.

We would respectfully inquire of the authorities at this Post, if military discipline requires the rigors to which Sergeant Dwyer and his men are subjected? A thousand rebel murderers are roaming over this State whose arms are steeped in loyal blood. We have but to cite the instance of the cold-blooded murder of brave Major Thompson, of the 4th United States Cavalry.

The sufferings of private Trafton, shot at Gonzalez, are unthought of; the man who shot him is a free hero, while Sergeant Dwyer and his two men, who simply did their duty, are suffering in an ill-ventilated, lousy Jail.

We speak the opinion of every loyal man in Texas, in asserting that this rigor is approved only by the infamous, murdering, blood-thirsty crew, who would take the life of every officer and soldier in the Army. Shall the action of any department of this Government be conducted to satisfy the opinions of these persons?

COMING HOME.

We are glad to give the following card to our many readers who are all warm personal friends of the patriot returning to his old home.

Law Office of Geo. W. Paschal, New York, March 8th, 1868. Editors Express: My recent affliction—the death of my Brother and law partner—compels me to return to Texas at once and to remain there permanently. I have discontinued sending you paper to me at New York, as I shall have no office here. With many thanks for the interesting information I have gleaned from your valuable journal.

I remain, Respectfully, GEO. W. PASCHAL.

New Advertisements.

H. S. HENDRICKS, STRAIGHT WHISKY, AGENT FOR

H. REESE & SONS, 37 Ferry Street, New York City.

Office, Banking House of J. S. Lockwood, Commerce street, San Antonio, Texas. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of Hides and peltries. (March 1868 wtf.)

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The late residence of W. Chrysler, on the Mission road, and running back to the San Pedro creek, better known as the Martin Campbell property, adjoining the residence of Dr. E. L. Graves. A comfortable house and fine porch on the place. Two acres and a fraction of a lot fronting on the river and opposite the residence of the late N. A. Mitchell.

T. DeCORDOVA, Official Assignee of the Bankrupt Estate of W. Chrysler. (March 1868)

SLOCUMB, BALDWIN & CO., HARDWARE,

74 Canal & 93 Common Sts., NEW ORLEANS.

SELLING OFF AT COST! FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE and House Furnishing Goods generally.

The entire stock of the late firm of Chrysler and Anderson, now in liquidation, offered at cost, and must be sold. The attention of house-keepers is most respectfully solicited. All must be sold and without delay.

Bargains can be had. JOSEPH ANDERSON, F. DeCORDOVA, Assignee Bankrupt Estate of Wm. Chrysler. (March 1868 wtf)

H. GREENE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER

Commission House, Groceries, Dry Goods, Glassware, Boots & Shoes. (March 1868 wtf)

TH. SCHLEUNING, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, IMPORTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS and Crockery of every description, and Country produce, long's, March 14th wtf.

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale one or two leagues of land, in Bexar county, six miles from San Antonio, in quantities to suit purchasers, and a tract of land on the Guadalupe. For description of property and further particulars, apply to John M. Chavez of this city.

JUANA R. ZAMBRANO. March 1868 wtf

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of E. Jones, deceased. Under an order issued by the Honorable the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Texas, sitting at Austin as a Court of Bankruptcy, the undersigned will offer for sale in front of the Court house of Bexar county, in the city of San Antonio, on the first

Tuesday, in April, 1868, it being the 7th day of the month, at the hour of 10 A. M., the following described Real Estate:

Three-story house and lot in the city of San Antonio, situated on the corner of Main Plaza and Market streets, being the building and lot known as the E. Jones' new house. 11 city lots in the city of San Antonio, lying west of the San Pedro Creek, and known as town lots Nos. 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186 and 187. An undivided third interest in twenty-five acres of land, situated in the upper labor of San Antonio, held in common with Joseph Ulrich and W. McLane.

Lot No. 1, in range 4, district 6, city of San Antonio, containing 81 and 87-100 acres. Lot No. 2, in range 4, district 6, city of San Antonio, containing 82 and 71-100 acres. 2,302 and 4 acres of land, less 300 acres to which Mrs. C. T. Jones is entitled to as a homestead, said tract being half a league and labor of land granted to Enoch Jones and John W. Smith, as assignees of E. Ralen, said league and labor being known as survey No. 48, situated in Bexar county, on the Medina river. 1,176 acres of land, survey No. 173, on the waters of the Colorado, about 21 miles N. W. from San Antonio, in Bexar county. 320 acres of land survey No. 28, on Lenna creek, about seventeen miles N. of San Antonio, in Bexar county. 3,392 and 4 acres of land, half of survey No. 31, situated on the S. W. bank of the Lenna, in Zavalla county. 2,302 and 4 acres of land, half of survey No. 320 and 380, situated on the S. W. bank of Frio river, in Frio county. 3,302 and 4 acres of land, half of survey No. 9, situated in Frio county. 3,302 and 4 acres of land, survey No. 71, situated in Uvalde county. 320 acres of land, survey No. 1071, on left bank Lenna river, in Zavalla county. 320 acres of land, survey No. 1,072, on left bank Lenna river, in Zavalla county. 320 acres of land, survey No. 1,073, on left bank Lenna river, in Zavalla county. 320 acres of land, survey No. 1,074, on left bank Lenna river, in Zavalla county. 1,476 acres of land, survey No. 209, on Elm creek, in DeWitt county. 1,476 acres of land, survey No. 34, on the Frio river, in McMullen county. 733 acres of land, being half of survey No. 222, on the Llena, in Gillespie county. 60 acres of land, survey No. 213 on Clear Creek, in Atascosa county. 3,115 acres of land, survey No. 1,466, on Turkey Creek, in Frio county. 1,219 acres of land, survey No. 1,401, on Turkey Creek, in Frio county. 2,573 acres of land, survey No. 1,408, on waters of Frio river, in Frio county. 2,048 acres of land, survey No. 1,409, on the waters of Frio river, in Frio county. 254 acres of land, survey No. 1,410, on waters of Frio river, in Frio county. 2,555 acres of land, survey No. 1,411, on waters of Frio river, in Frio county. 2,046 acres of land, survey No. 1,412, on waters of Frio river, in Frio county. 2,046 acres of land, survey No. 1,413, on waters of Frio river, in Frio county. 3,333 acres of land, survey No. 1,414, on waters of Frio river, in Frio county. 1,476 acres of land, survey No. 1,179, on Black Creek, in Frio county. An undivided half interest in 2,126 and 4 acres of land, situated in the Prairie, beyond York's Creek, in Guadalupe county.

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the office of Captain W. A. Wainwright, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, Brownsville, Texas, until TUESDAY, the 11th day of March 1868, at 12 o'clock, for the Transportation of Troops and Military Supplies from said points within the Sub-District of the Rio Grande, for the year ending May 7, 1869.

Proposals will state at what rates bidders propose to transport Troops and Army Supplies from and to the following named points:— ROUTE No. 1.—From Brownsville to Brownsville, by river or via Point Isabel. ROUTE No. 2.—From Brownsville to Ringgold Barracks. ROUTE No. 3.—Ringgold Barracks to Laredo.

Proposals will distinctly specify at what rates the bidders will contract to transport troops and supplies, to be classified as follows:—Officers and Enlisted Men, Cattle or Deck Cattle, each; and also the following class of freight, viz: Horses, Mules, and Beef Cattle, per head; Sheep, per head; Iron, Machinery, Lead, Zinc, Tin, Copper, Nails, Rivets, Bolts, Paints, Shot, Bombs, Wire, Heavy Hardware, Holes, Saws, Grindstones, Crutches, Heavy Ordnance Stores, etc., per sack and hundred (100) lbs. Coal per ton, Hay per bale, Lumber, Pine, per 1,000 feet, Oakum, Lumber, Oak, per 1,000 feet, Oats and Corn per sack.

Maneuvering Goods, Clothing, Equipage, Crates, Crockery, Furniture, Doors, Blinds, Sashes, Wagon Tongues, Mattings, Mattresses, Light Casks and Tierces, Books, Stationery, etc., per cubic foot. Dry Goods, Flour, Meal, Bread, Rice, Crackers, Dried Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Turnips, White Sugar, etc., per barrel. Wet Goods, Pork, Beef, Lard, Lard, Lard, Corned Beef, Tallow, Bacon, Mollasses, Brown Sugar, Tallow, Grease, etc., per barrel. Vinegar and Pickles in kegs, per keg. Apples and Spiced Apples, per bushel. Army Wagon, complete, each. Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Whisker Glass, Pickles, etc., etc., per box. Candies, Crackers, Hard Bread, Fatins, Spices, Condensed Milk, Can Meats, Soap, etc., per barrel. Hams per sack. Hams per three, 100 per head. Lard per barrel. Lard per long-Rice per bushel. Raisins per bushel. Sugar per sack. Sugar (Havana) per box. Coffee per sack. Salt per sack and barrel. Shovels and Spades per dozen. Whisker barrels, each. Lard per 1,000. Apples per 1,000. Tobacco per box. Rope per coil. Brooms per dozen.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the office of Captain W. A. Wainwright, Supervising Quartermaster, Sub-District of the Rio Grande, at Brownsville, Texas, until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1868, for the delivery of such quantities of OATS, CORN and HAY as may be required for the use of Public Animals at LARETTO, KINGGOLD BARRACKS, and BROWNVILLE, TEXAS, for the six (6) months ending October 31, 1868.

All the forage to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance. Oats and Corn must be delivered in good quality sacks. Hay will be accepted either baled or unbaled, but a preference will be given to baled Hay. Delivery must commence within thirty (30) days from the date of acceptance of proposal. Proposals must be accompanied by the subscription of two good solvent individuals for the faithful performance of the contract. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to Captain W. A. Wainwright, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, Brownsville, Texas. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Devel. Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District. (March 1868)

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF BEXAR.

In County Court for the Settlement of Estates, &c., February Term, 1868.

THE STATE OF TEXAS. To all persons interested in the Estate of Johannes Ackerman, deceased. John Ackerman, administrator of the estate of Johannes Ackerman, deceased, having filed his final account as such administrator, in the Hon. County Court for the settlement of Estates, &c. of said county and applied for addition and allowance of same and final discharge.

You are hereby notified to be and appear at the next March Term, of said Court, to be holden on the last Monday of said month, and at the Court house of said County, to show cause, if any you can, why said account should not be audited and allowed, &c., and to do and to suffer such other things as the Court may then and there order and decree in the premises.

In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand and affix the seal of said County Court, at San Antonio, this February 27th, A. D. 1868.

PEYTON SMYTHE, C. C. B. Co. By H. MacCORMACK, Dep't. (Feb 28 1868)

The State of Texas, County of Bexar.

In County Court for the Settlement of Estates, &c., February Term, 1868.

THE STATE OF TEXAS. To all persons interested in the Estate of Dan J. Ragdale, deceased. A. M. Oliphant, administrator of the Estate of Dan J. Ragdale, deceased, having filed his final account as such administrator, in the Hon. County Court for the settlement of Estates, &c. of said county, and applied for addition and allowance and for leave to resign.

You are hereby notified to be and appear at the next March Term of said Court, to be holden on the last Monday of said month, and at the Court house of said County, to show cause if any you can, why said account should not be audited and allowed, and said administrator have leave to resign, and to do and to suffer such other things as the Court may then and there order and decree in the premises.

In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand and affix the seal of said County Court, at San Antonio, this February 27th, A. D. 1868.

PEYTON SMYTHE, C. C. B. Co. By H. MacCORMACK, Dep't. (Feb 28 1868)

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

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Proposals will state at what rates bidders propose to transport Troops and Army Supplies from and to the following named points:— ROUTE No. 1.—From Brownsville to Brownsville, by river or via Point Isabel. ROUTE No. 2.—From Brownsville to Ringgold Barracks. ROUTE No. 3.—Ringgold Barracks to Laredo.

Proposals will distinctly specify at what rates the bidders will contract to transport troops and supplies, to be classified as follows:—Officers and Enlisted Men, Cattle or Deck Cattle, each; and also the following class of freight, viz: Horses, Mules, and Beef Cattle, per head; Sheep, per head; Iron, Machinery, Lead, Zinc, Tin, Copper, Nails, Rivets, Bolts, Paints, Shot, Bombs, Wire, Heavy Hardware, Holes, Saws, Grindstones, Crutches, Heavy Ordnance Stores, etc., per sack and hundred (100) lbs. Coal per ton, Hay per bale, Lumber, Pine, per 1,000 feet, Oakum, Lumber, Oak, per 1,000 feet, Oats and Corn per sack.

Maneuvering Goods, Clothing, Equipage, Crates, Crockery, Furniture, Doors, Blinds, Sashes, Wagon Tongues, Mattings, Mattresses, Light Casks and Tierces, Books, Stationery, etc., per cubic foot. Dry Goods, Flour, Meal, Bread, Rice, Crackers, Dried Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Turnips, White Sugar, etc., per barrel. Wet Goods, Pork, Beef, Lard, Lard, Lard, Corned Beef, Tallow, Bacon, Mollasses, Brown Sugar, Tallow, Grease, etc., per barrel. Vinegar and Pickles in kegs, per keg. Apples and Spiced Apples, per bushel. Army Wagon, complete, each. Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Whisker Glass, Pickles, etc., etc., per box. Candies, Crackers, Hard Bread, Fatins, Spices, Condensed Milk, Can Meats, Soap, etc., per barrel. Hams per sack. Hams per three, 100 per head. Lard per barrel. Lard per long-Rice per bushel. Raisins per bushel. Sugar per sack. Sugar (Havana) per box. Coffee per sack. Salt per sack and barrel. Shovels and Spades per dozen. Whisker barrels, each. Lard per 1,000. Apples per 1,000. Tobacco per box. Rope per coil. Brooms per dozen.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the office of Captain W. A. Wainwright, Supervising Quartermaster, Sub-District of the Rio Grande, at Brownsville, Texas, until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1868, for the delivery of such quantities of OATS, CORN and HAY as may be required for the use of Public Animals at LARETTO, KINGGOLD BARRACKS, and BROWNVILLE, TEXAS, for the six (6) months ending October 31, 1868.

All the forage to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance. Oats and Corn must be delivered in good quality sacks. Hay will be accepted either baled or unbaled, but a preference will be given to baled Hay. Delivery must commence within thirty (30) days from the date of acceptance of proposal. Proposals must be accompanied by the subscription of two good solvent individuals for the faithful performance of the contract. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to Captain W. A. Wainwright, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, Brownsville, Texas. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Devel. Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District. (March 1868)

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C. C. B. Co.
(Feb 28/2004)
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Local Intelligence.

TELEGRAMS.—Wires still down; no news from the East.

COURT MARRIAGE.—The members of the Court have all arrived. The Court will probably be organized ready for business by Monday next.

LAW.—We print to-day a law donating lands to build railroads to the great West. We need admission to enable us to ask help for Texas railroads.

Attention is called to the large property known as the "Jones Estate" advertised to be sold at the Court House on the 1st Tuesday in April.

CITY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—See notice of P. DeCorva, assignee for the Chrysler estate. The residence offered for sale is pleasantly situated.

NEW CARD.—Mr. Hendricks offers to pay highest cash prices for hides of every description. Persons coming to the city with hides should see him before selling.

ROSBURY.—The saloon of Mr. John Bouquous, near the Court House, was broken upon Monday night, and three boxes of cigars, several dozen papers of tobacco, decanters of liquor, and about \$5 in specie, stolen therefrom. The perpetrators are yet unknown.

MUD.—The pools of mud left by the rains in all parts of the city shows the criminal neglect this community has suffered. These pools evaporating, produce an offensive smell and breed disease; consequently our first effort should be to grade the streets so that every drop of water would run off within a half hour after the rain stops.

BUILDINGS.—Many of the new buildings going up in the city are being crowded into the streets, hardly leaving enough room on the sidewalk for two persons to pass each other. Owners of property who are so blind to their own interest ought to be compelled to leave their sidewalks. Is there no ordinance of this kind?

MAYOR'S COCKER.—George Gerhard, a soldier of Co. F, 25th United States Infantry, drew a pistol upon a coffee vendor on the Military Plaza. He was arrested and tried before his Honor, and fined \$25 and costs, or 30 days imprisonment in the County Jail.

NYMPHS DE FEET.—The war on these poor creatures continues. The police are daily hustling out their loathsome dens and bringing the wretched inmates to justice. Yesterday, Celeste Moore, Annie Merritt, Susan Randall, Lucy Jones, and Jennie Hall, all disgusting, broken-down images of God's creatures, were arraigned, and, on conviction, assessed a fine of \$50 each; in default of which they were committed to prison.

BOOK STORE.—The following from a exchange printed in Weatherford Texas, March 4. Reminds us of good old Confederate times, when Washington was captured so often:

VERY LATEST
Highly Important From Wash- ington!
We have been permitted to copy the following from a private letter, dated Dallas, Texas, March 1st, '68, addressed to a friend in this place:
"We have a rumor, founded on telegraphic news from Washington, to the effect that the President by order dismissed Stanton and appointed Gen. Thomas Sherman to the War Department, and that a collision has taken place between the parties at Washington in which several were killed. Congress has impeached the President, and rumor says captured him. General Grant declared himself Military Dictator. General Sherman has taken sides with the President and called for 300,000, 90 day men, to sustain him.
It is also said that the War Department has been burned to the ground. We do not know how much credit to attach to the rumor. — returned on the stage last night and brings the fighting and burning part of the same—says he saw the printed dispatch. There will be a mail to-morrow evening, and we will hear the truth of the whole matter I suppose."

The Republican Convention of Kentucky was, it is said, enthusiastic, comprising many Union soldiers. The resolutions, which were unusually spirited and to the point, contained the following:
"That Gen. U. S. Grant is the first choice of the American people of Kentucky for President, (loud applause,) and that Hon. James Speed is their first choice for Vice President."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The great mass of the Republican party have always acted upon the principle that any measure that will not bear open and thorough investigation cannot be carried by them. It is the same wish now as well as measures.

This party is composed of men who expect and wish to earn their own position in the world, no matter how humble, so they are made independent by the laws. For this party to maintain itself it must never carry corruption. If a man steals money he will steal our liberties; and the moment we become satisfied of any dishonesty on the part of officer or officers, we must turn them off.

There is one time in the life of almost every man when he makes a fool of himself—when he sees corruption on the part of his party associates; rather than expose them he quietly withdraws himself from the party, and thus encourages the very wrong he objects to.

The present policy of the party in Texas is rapidly drawing to its support every well-disposed person in the State. We in common with the majority of the party believe in the good intentions of those in charge of its organization. When selfishness is exhibited by men we have elevated, it must not drive us from the party, but we must unite in driving them out.

Men who are continually harping about political agitation are like the dog in the manger—they will not go to the erring and tell them to mend their faults, and they are frightened to death if any one else speaks of it. Out upon such influence. If we attempt to take the responsibilities of such trimmers we deserve to be beaten. The only way to succeed is to trim the trimmers.

The High Court of Impeachment.

We publish a careful list of the judges who are to try Andrew Johnson upon the articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives. The politics of each Senator, and the State from which he is sent, are given. It will be seen that the Senate consists of fifty-three members. Two-thirds of the members present, in the language of the constitution, are necessary to the conviction, and should all the Senators sit during the trial, thirty-six will be the number required to convict.

Anthony, H. B., Republican, Rhode Island.
Bayard, J. A., Opposition, Delaware.
Bockalew, C. B., Opposition, Pennsylvania.

Callahan, A. G., Republican, New Jersey.
Chandler, E., Republican, Michigan.
Cobden, K., Republican, New York.
Cameron, R., Republican, Pennsylvania.
Conness, J., Republican, California.
Cole, C., Republican, California.
Corbett, H. W., Republican, Oregon.
Cragin, A. H., Republican, New Hampshire.

Davis, G., Opposition, Kentucky.
Dixon, J., Opposition, Connecticut.
Doan, J. B., Opposition, Wisconsin.
Drake, C. D., Republican, Missouri.
Edwards, G. F., Republican, Vermont.
Ferry, O. S., Republican, Connecticut.
Fessenden, W. P., Republican, Maine.
Fowler, J. S., Republican, Tennessee.
Frisvold, F. T., Republican, New Jersey.

Grimes, J. W., Republican, Iowa.
Hartman, J., Republican, Iowa.
Henderson, J. B., Republican, Missouri.
Hendricks, T. A., Opposition, Indiana.
Howell, J. M., Republican, Michigan.
Howe, T. O., Republican, Wisconsin.
Johnson, R., Opposition, Maryland.
McCree, T. C., Opposition, Kentucky.
Morgan, E. D., Republican, New York.
Merrill, J. S., Republican, Vermont.
Morrill, S. M., Republican, Maine.
Morton, G. P., Republican, Indiana.
Norton, D. S., Opposition, Minnesota.
Nye, J. W., Republican, Nevada.
Patterson, J. W., Republican, New Hampshire.

Patterson, D. T., Opposition, Tennessee.
Pomeroy, S. C., Republican, Kansas.
Ramsay, A., Republican, Minnesota.
Ross, F. G., Republican, Kansas.
Saulsbury, W., Opposition, Delaware.
Sherman, J., Republican, Ohio.
Sprague, W., Republican, Rhode Island.
Stewart, W. M., Republican, Nevada.
Sumner, C., Republican, Massachusetts.

Thayer, J. M., Republican, Nebraska.
Tipton, T. W., Republican, Nebraska.
Trembly, L., Republican, Illinois.
Van Winkle, F. G., Republican, West Virginia.
Wade, R. F., Republican, Ohio.
Willey, W. T., Republican, West Virginia.
Williams, G. H., Republican, Oregon.
Wilson, H., Republican, Massachusetts.
Yates, R., Republican, Illinois.

Republicans 42
Opposition 11
Total 53

DRS. KINGSBURY & BERNDON, SURGEON DENTISTS.

Office at Dr. K's, old stand, near French's Building, San Antonio. Jan 29/04

E. H. MENDORF & 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.
Batts, Hinges, Screws, etc.

Door, Cabinet & Trunk Locks of all kinds, Shoe Makers & Saddlers Tools & Trimming, Buckles, Rings, etc., Bridle Bits & Webbing, Oil Cloth, Hames, Collars, etc., Tin, Rivets, & Kettle Boas, etc., Steel Hoop and Agricultural Implement, 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 Herring's Saws also for Planer & Kayser's Sewing Machines.
May 24th 1866. no356f

AUCTION AND COMMISSION, F. D. FAYVILLE, having established himself in the city of New Braunfels, in the above named business, respectfully solicits consignments. (Feb. 27/04)

RESTAURANT.
H. McDONALD would respectfully notify the old patrons of
Whitehead's Restaurant, that he has located that establishment and will keep constantly on hand the choicest viands to be found in this market.
Don't forget Judge Whitehead's stand on the Main Plaza.
San Antonio, Jan. 28, 1868 (dit)

NURSERY NOTICE.
R. Romm, a practical gardener, has purchased a large and well selected stock of Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Roses and every variety of Garden plants adapted to this climate, which will arrive in a few days direct from Europe, when he will offer them to the public at a very slight advance on Foreign prices.
For further particulars apply at French Bakery, Commerce street, near Hertzberg & Simons.
New York. San Antonio. (march 3/04)

DAVID FRIEDLANDER & CO., G. F. DEVINE'S OLD STAND, East Side of Main Plaza, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Daily Sales of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise of every description.
Consignments respectfully solicited from home and abroad.
To Consignors from abroad we furnish worthy references in New York, New Orleans, and the principal cities of Texas.
1623m

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 Trimmings, 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

NORTON & DEUTZ.

Main Plaza, San Antonio.

Hardware.

Stoves, Agricultural Implements.

Woodenware, Window Glass, Paints

Oils, Leather, Arms and

(no. 24f) GARDEN SEEDS.

TO LET.
The store on Flores street, known as P. Martin's store, lately occupied by F. G. Taylor. For particulars, inquire at P. Martin's, Main street, one door below Fats's Liqueur Store. (Jan 3-24/04)

ADAM HACE
Witz, please call at the undersigned in matters of his claim.
A. SIEMEREN.
San Antonio, Feb. 22, 1868.

A. H. WAGAR,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Plaza House, San Antonio, Texas.
march 2/04. Latest Paris Fashions.

WANTED!

On and after the 20th March, 1868, 200 No. 1. Mules, broke and unbroken. Also, 50 No. 2. Horses. Suitable for Cavalry purposes. Apply to JNO. WITHERS & CO. march 9/2004.

J. H. KAMPMANN, ARCHITECT & BUILDER.

IS PREPARED to contract for all kinds of Mason Work, Stone Cutting, Carpenter Work, Plastering and Painting.

J. H. KAMPMANN'S NEW DOOR, SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

The undersigned having completed his new Factory, in which all work is done by Machinery and Steam power, is prepared to make at the shortest notice:

DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS of every description, Rippling and Planing Lumber, Making 1 inch and 1-4 inch Flooring, and all other articles connected with the Carpenter Business.
SEASONED LUMBER, WHITE and YELLOW PINE and LOUISIANA SWAMP CYPRESS, constantly on hand.

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OFFICIAL

LAW

UNITED STATES, Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

Passed at the third session which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the first day of December, A. D. 1862, and ended on Wednesday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1863.

Abraham Lincoln, President. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. Solomon Foots was elected President of the Senate, pro tempore, on the eighteenth day of February, and so acted until the end of the session, Galusha A. Brown, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. LXX.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Colorado."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That section nine of the act to which this act is amendatory be altered so as to read as follows: Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace.

The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into five judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and of justices of the peace, shall be regulated by law. Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or when the debt or sum claimed shall exceed three hundred dollars; and the said probate court shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the debt or sum claimed shall exceed the sum of two thousand dollars; and said supreme and district court shall have authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the constitution and laws of the United States; and the said supreme, district, and probate court, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction and authority for the redress of all wrongs committed against the laws of said Territory, affecting persons or property. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held.

Writs of error, bills of exceptions, and appeals shall be allowed from the final decisions of said district and probate courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justice thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, when the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, be ascertained by the oath or affirmations of either party, or other competent witnesses, shall exceed the value of the property, and each of said parties and their attorneys shall have and retain the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to the grant and return of writs of the United States, and the said supreme and district courts of said Territory, and the judges thereof, shall also have and retain the same jurisdiction in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or any one of them, shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of the Territory receive for similar services.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of sections and two of this act shall be applicable in the Territory of Dakota, and shall have like effect as in the Territory of Colorado.

Approved, March 2, 1863.

CHAP. LXXI.—An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Post Office Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General shall have power to appoint and commission all postmasters whose salaries or commissions for the preceding fiscal year shall not exceed five hundred dollars, and in all other cases the President shall appoint; the person appointed postmaster shall reside within the delivery of the office to which he shall be appointed.

subscribe the following oath or affirmation before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post Office: "I, A. B. do swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from every thing forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the post office and post roads within the United States; and that I will honestly and truly account for and pay over any moneys belonging to the said United States which may come into my possession or control; so help me God." Every person who shall be in any manner employed in the care, custody, conveyance or management of the mail, shall be subject to all pains, penalties, and forfeitures for violating the injunctions or neglecting the duties required of him by the laws relating to the establishment of the post office and post roads, whether such persons shall have taken the oath or affirmation above prescribed or not.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no mail matter shall be delivered by the postmaster until the postage due thereon shall have been paid; and no box or any post office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for at least one quarter, for which the postmaster shall give a receipt, and keep a record thereof in his office, which record shall be delivered to his successor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every postmaster shall keep a record in his office of all postal books, blanks, or property received from his predecessor in office, or from the Post Office Department, or from any of its agents, and also of all payments in money for postage, and all payments for box-rents, and of all other receipts on account of any part of the postal service, and also of any other transactions which shall be required by the Postmaster General, and these records shall be preserved and delivered over to his successor in office, and shall be at all times subject to examination of any special agent of the department.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by reason of the presence of a military or naval force near any post office, annual business accrues thereat, the Postmaster General is hereby required to make a special order allowing proportionately reasonable compensation to the postmaster, and for clerical service, during the period of such extraordinary business.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of postmasters to render a quarterly account to the Postmaster General, under oath, in such form as the latter shall prescribe of all emoluments or sums by them respectively received for boxes or pigeon-holes, or other receptacles for letters or papers, and by whom charged for to individuals, or for the delivery of letters or papers at or from any place whatever; and of all emoluments, receipts, and profits that have come to their hands by reason of keeping branch post offices; and no postmaster shall hereafter, under any pretense whatever, have or receive or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than the amount of his salary. And the Postmaster General is further authorized to require, by a form to be prepared by him, a sworn statement to accompany or following the quarterly account of any or all postmasters, in the effect that each postmaster has in such account truly stated the entire amount of postage, box-rents, and all other charges and emoluments collected or received by him at his office during such quarter; and that he has not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, to any person any mail matter or other postage that had not been paid at the time of delivery; and that such quarterly account exhibits truly and faithfully the entire receipts of his office which have been collected thereat, and the entire sums which he has received thereat, and the entire sums which could have been by due diligence collected thereat, and the entire sum which could have been by due diligence collected thereat, as he verily believes; and that the said receipts and claims are just and true, and he verily believes; and any false swearing therein shall render him liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to regulate the periods during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post office, and the times such letters shall be returned to the dead letter office, and to make regulations for their return to the writers from the dead letter office, when he shall deem they cannot be delivered to the parties addressed. He is authorized also to order the publication of the list of non-delivered letters at any post office, in his discretion, by writing, posted in a public place or places, or in any daily or weekly newspaper regularly published within the post office delivery having the largest circulation within such delivery; and where no daily paper is published within the post office delivery, such list may be published in any daily newspaper of an adjoining delivery having the largest circulation within the delivery of the post office, and being a list; but in no case shall any compensation be allowed for such publication as shall exceed one cent for each letter so advertised; and no such publication shall be required except where the Postmaster General shall decide that the public interest requires it; provided, That notices addressed to parties foreign here may be published in a Journal of the language most used by the parties addressed, if such be published in the same, or an adjoining delivery.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That dead letters containing valuable enclosures shall be registered in the department; and when it appears that they can neither be delivered to their address, nor to the writer, the contents thereof, so far as available, shall be included with the contents of the Post Office Department, and the amount thereof shall be paid to the writer, and shall be subject to reclamation by either the party addressed, or by the sender, for four years from the date thereof; and all other letters deemed of value or of importance to the party addressed, or to the writer, and which it appears cannot be delivered to their destination, shall be disposed of as the Postmaster General shall direct.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General may, by regulation for the disposition for the benefit of the Department, of printed matter which remains in any post office, or in the Department, not called for by the party addressed; but the postmaster shall certify the publisher of any newspaper or periodical of the fact when an advertiser shall refuse to take the same from the office, or shall neglect to call for the same for the period of one month, which notice may be sent free under regulation to be provided by the Postmaster General.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the sections of the Post Office Department respecting foreign dead letters shall be subject to conventional stipulations with the respective foreign administrations.

CHAP. XCIV.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to further promote the efficiency of the Navy," approved December twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for other purposes.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any captain in the navy retired by the act entitled "An act to further promote the efficiency of the navy," approved December twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for other purposes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That section twelve of an act entitled "An act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the United States navy," approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to-wit: "And it is further provided, That the three senior rear admirals shall wear a square blue flag at the masthead, and the next three at the foremast head, and all others at the mainmast," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1863.

CHAP. XCV.—An act to facilitate the taking of depositions within the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the testimony of any witness residing in the United States, to be used in any suit for the recovery of money or property pending in any court in any foreign country with which the United States are at peace, and in which the government of such foreign country shall be a party or shall have an interest, may be obtained, to be used in such suit, if a commission or letters rogatory to take such testimony shall have been issued from the court in which said suit is pending, or pending the same before the district judge of any district where said witness resides or shall be found, and on due proof being made to such judge that the testimony of any witness is material to the party desiring the same, such judge shall issue a summons to such witness, requiring him to appear before the officer or commissioner named in such commission or letters rogatory, to testify in such suit. Such summons shall specify the time and place at which such witness is required to attend, which place shall be within one hundred miles of the place where said witness resides or shall be served with said summons.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons issued, in accordance with this act, or if, upon his appearance, he shall refuse to testify, he shall be liable to the same penalties as would be incurred for a like offense on the part of a witness in the district court of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every witness who shall appear and testify, in compliance with this act, shall be allowed and shall receive from the party at whose instance he shall have been summoned, the same fees and mileage as are allowed to witnesses in suits depending in the district courts of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever commission or letters rogatory, issued to take the testimony of any witness in a foreign country, in any suit in which the United States are party or have an interest, shall have been executed by the court, or the commissioner named in the same shall have been directed, the same shall be returned by such court or commissioner to the minister or consul of the United States nearest the place where said letters or commission shall have been executed, who, on receiving the same, shall deliver them to a suitable officer, stating the time and place when and where the same were received, and that the said deposition is in the same condition as when he received the same; and he shall thereupon transmit the said letters or commission, to be executed and certified by the court, or the commissioner from which the same issued, to the court in which his official dispatches are transmitted to the Government; and the testimony of witnesses, as so aforesaid, taken and returned, shall be read as evidence on the trial of the suit in which the same shall have been taken; without objection as to the method of returning the same.

Approved, March 2, 1863.

CHAP. XCVI.—An act to establish a Branch Mint of the United States in the Territory of Nevada.

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

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the duties of the branch of said branch, the following officers shall be appointed, to-wit: The gold and silver shall require their services, upon the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, namely: one superintendent, one assayer, one minter and roller, and one cashier; and the superintendent shall employ as many clerks, subordinate workmen and laborers, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, as may be required. The salaries of the said officers shall be as follows: To the superintendent, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the assayer, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; to the minter and roller, eighteen hundred dollars; to the cashier, eight hundred dollars; and the clerks, subordinate workmen, and laborers, such wages and allowances as are customary, according to their respective stations and capacities.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act, before entering upon the execution of their office, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States or of the supreme court of said Territory, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties of their office, and shall keep become bound to the United States of America, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided in the constitution of the director of the mint, or the secretary of the Treasury of Nevada, and of the secretary of the Treasury, with the condition of the faithful performance of the duties of their office.

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

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That said branch mint shall be a place of deposit for all public moneys in the Treasury of the United States, and the superintendent of said branch mint shall receive the duties of treasurer thereof, and shall have the custody of the same; and also part of the duties of assistant register; and for that purpose shall be authorized all the provisions contained in an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved August first, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and in relation to the Treasury of the branch mint, the same shall be as in and to the said act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of said branch mint be authorized to employ such clerks and laborers as may be necessary for the execution of the duties of his office, and he shall be authorized to employ such clerks and laborers as may be necessary for the execution of the duties of his office, and he shall be authorized to employ such clerks and laborers as may be necessary for the execution of the duties of his office.

Approved, March 2, 1863.

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

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

Approved, March 2, 1863.

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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.

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