

# San Antonio Express.

VOL. II.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868.

NO. 162.

## OFFICIAL.

### LAW OF THE

### UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session  
of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

An ACT to partially supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand hundred and sixty-eight.

Bill enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand hundred and sixty-eight, viz:

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others, receiving an annual salary in the service of the House Representatives, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For finding documents, including mairails, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, for the half year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

To facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, in accordance with provisions of acts of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for salaries of fifty clerks of class one, sixty thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the office of the Paymaster General for blank books, stationery, binding, and other contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for draying the expense of hydration of the Senate chamber, three thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for stationary, ten thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for furniture and repairs, five thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for clerks to committees, pages, horses and carriages, fifteen thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the contingent fund of the Pension Office, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, June 8, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]  
An ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, 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 following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, one hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, fifteen million dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, two million one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, twenty thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, two hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, sixty thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital department, two hundred thousand dollars.

For medical and other necessary works for the library of Surgeon General's office, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of commanding general's office, five thousand dollars.

For regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, with:

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storerooms, and officers; for forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field, for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted; and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stores, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, five million dollars.

For the general and incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army, of public service expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department in the erection of barracks, quarters, storerooms, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March two, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August four, eighteen hundred and fifty-four;

including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to pay masters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at posts and other places, when ordered by the Secretary of War; and of non commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized furniture, hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forge and wagon-masters authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horses and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinarian surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of any army, not expressly assigned to any other department, two million dollars.

For mileage, or the allowances made to officers of the army, for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when travelling on duty with troops, escort or supplies, two hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water, of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depots of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field, and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent, of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots, freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferrings; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ship and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teams; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, five million dollars.

For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storerooms for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, two million dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the ordnance service, required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel and lights; of stationary and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; of public animal's, forage, and vehicles; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, including those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small-arms, and other ordnance supplies, two hundred thousand dollars; provided, that no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay for any new canon or small-arms.

For the commutation of officers' subsistence, two million one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, twenty thousand dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, two hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, sixty thousand dollars.

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For medical and other necessary works for the library of Surgeon General's office, two thousand dollars.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1828.

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(See page 6 of this paper)

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**C. MICHON**

the piano, where both would sit side by side, and the piano would be placed in front of them. The piano was usually a clavichord, which had a keyboard with only eight notes each, though it could produce sustained tones. In such an arrangement, the piano would be played by a single player, usually the girl's mother or a teacher, or a guest, who would sing to provide a harmonic echo, while the girl sang her solo. This arrangement was often used in church services, particularly in rural areas.

## OUR COAST.

We gave last week an editorial contrasting the advantages and disadvantages of San Antonio and Corpus Christi as commercial points for Mexican traffic.

Since the close (ostensible) of the late struggle, the beautiful little town of St. Mary's, in Refugio county, save when disturbed by the presence of a band of rebel ruffians, has been one of the most quiet, peaceful regions of the State.

We take pleasure in appending the following official report of the advantages of this place as a port of entry and a coast depot:

### A Copy

Of a Report of a Route from Aransas Bay to San Antonio, Made by Captain R. B. Marcy, to Major Bud, Assistant Adjutant General of the Post of San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, September, 1859.

You are no doubt aware that the Postmaster General has invited proposals for a mail service, by sea-going steamers, to St. Mary's, on the Aransas Bay.

The value of this accommodation to the country west and north-west of the San Antonio River is perhaps not generally appreciated.

This fine region, which once grazed numerous herds of cattle, but plundered by Indians and freebooters, and rendered unsafe for peaceful employments by the difficulties with Mexico, was abandoned by its occupant, and now lies desolate, and already seeks a market, which can only be reached through a port upon Aransas Bay. Corpus Christi, to be sure, cannot be approached by the class of vessels which the trade requires; and to the east, Indianola is too distant from the body of the land, in question, with the Rio Grande and Guadalupe Rivers to be crossed, and the tortuous meanderings over the low, boggy prairie, commonly called Hog-back, that borders the coast of Matagorda Bay for thirty or forty miles inland; while the route from the coast of Aransas, commencing at St. Mary's, twenty-five feet above tide-water, passes over ground that is firm, smooth, and dry, rising gradually for about ten miles to the general level of the high rolling prairie, of the interior.

The establishment of a line of Gulf steamers to St. Mary's, besides its benefit to the more local traffic, would also advance the direct trade between New Orleans, New Orleans, and New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Colorado, now passing round by Indianola and San Antonio; most of that with Mexico carried on through Corpus and the mouth of the Rio Grande, would naturally be diverted to the Aransas route, and that of San Antonio itself would be much promoted by the saving of distance, and the avoidance of a heavy, uncertain surface, in the land carriage.

Aransas Pass has a depth of water sufficient for the steamers now plying between New Orleans and Matagorda Bay, and may be improved more easily, perhaps than any other on the coast, the bar which faces the entire coast of Texas, here being at its narrowest: within the bar the water suddenly deepens— shoaling towards St. Mary's, but still ample for the class of steamers which cross the bar at Brazos Santiago, or at Barwick's Bay; and should vessels of a larger draught be called for by the growth of business, the channel to St. Mary's may be opened to the requisite capacity with little difficulty and at no high cost; add to this, that the site of the town, from its elevation, and the protection of the outer islands and the tongue of land that divides the bay, is not liable to inundation by those massive waves driven in by storms upon the Gulf—such as swept Long Island, and have before now overflown the site ofadiana, and more recently Point Isabel.

Under the Spanish Dominion, the port for San Antonio, and the provinces of New Mexico, Chihuahua, etc., was upon Aransas Bay, and for years it has been regarded, in various quarters, as the most eligible point for the purpose—and to which the trade must ultimately return. The attention of the Government, in some of its departments, has been directed to these facilities, and the time has now come when Congress as well as the Executive Departments should lend assistance to initiate at least encourage their development: without such aid individuals are not likely to employ their means in enterprises the benefits of which result much more to the public than to their own convenience or pecuniess of outlay.

The General Government explores and opens roads and improves harbors and channels in advance of population and commerce—and the improvement of navigation through the Pass and Bay of Aransas falls within the condition of its policy of expenditure. Corpus Christi, Laredo, and Indianola have been, each, successively established the Depot of Supplies for this Military Department; the two former were abandoned mainly on account of the difficulty of access from the Gulf, and that Indianola is objectionable in the particularity already suggested, is well understood by all concerned in transportation.

With a line of mail steamers running regularly to St. Mary's, changing the course and character of its trade, extending it, and supplying its requirements, and the removal thither of the Army Depot, which is reasonable to expect would compel appropriation to improve the navigation of the Pass and Bay; but without such present aid commerce would still employ this route, and its increasing trade would soon demand and secure enlarged and adequate facilities for its water carriage.

"Flour is selling at 6 cents and bacon at 10 cents in Collin County."—Houston Telegraph.

The above is food for aristocrats, with a pound of corn meal at 2 cents and a pound of beef at 2 cents, (Texas prices) and a climate that surpasses Italy, immigrants can live forever under the shadow of our magnificent pecan trees, laying by his earnings for rainy days. Try it.

### FOR RENT.

THE STORE occupied by Messrs. Chryster, Anderson & Co. Apply to JNO. C. FRENCH.

## New York Cards.

B. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,  
CITY AND COUNTRY  
NEWSPAPER  
Advertising Agents,  
37 PARK ROW,  
Corner of Beekman Street,  
NEW YORK.  
N. 10 State Street,  
BOSTON.

We confidently refer to the following gentlemen who have extensively used our Agency: ROBERT BONNER, Esq., Proprietor of "New York Ledger"; ORANGE JUDD, Esq., Proprietor of "American Agriculturist"; MESSRS. CURTIS & SON, ADOLPH WOLFE, Esq., C. A. BACHELOR, Esq., MESSRS. MORGAN & CO., DUNGAN & SON, VAN DUSEN & CO., FISH & HATCO. August 23. (no 481y.)

N. L. McCREADY & COMPANY.

SHIPPING  
Commission Merchants,

36 SCOTT STREET,  
NEW YORK.

AGENTS —

For the old line of direct packets to Lavaca and Indianola, Texas. Receives and forward goods to both points free of commissions, and insurance effected if desired. (sep 2d)

FOR SALE CHEAP.

About 40 City Lots, in different parts of the city, at prices from \$25 upwards.

Apply to JULIUS HOYER,  
one 3dawm At City Collectors Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, JUNE 9th, 1863.

The City Assessor having furnished this office with the assessment for the year 1863, the same being now open for inspection to all whom it may concern, and in accordance with a resolution passed by the City Council of the City of San Antonio on the 8th inst., therefore Public Notice is hereby given that the City Council will meet on Saturday the 25th day of July, 1863, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals of any person who may consider themselves aggrieved in the assessment of their property. Every such appeal must be made in writing and must state specifically the reasons therefor.

W. C. A. THIELEPAPE,  
Mayor City of San Antonio.  
Martin Campbell, Secretary.

NOTICIA PUBLICA.

OFICINA DEL MAYOR,  
SAN ANTONIO JUNIO 9, 1863.

El tascader de la Ciudad de San Antonio habiendo pasadado a esta oficina con la lista de tasas para el año de 1863 la misma estando ahora abierta para inspección por todos a quien les concierne, y en acuerdo con la resolución pasada por el consejo de ciudad de la ciudad de San Antonio el dia 8 del presente, así es "Noticia Pública" que el consejo de ciudad de la ciudad de San Antonio se reúne el Sabado 23 de Julio de 1863 a las 3 de la tarde con el objeto de oír y determinar sobre las apelaciones de quienes se consideren no estar alistas en la lista de tasas su propiedad. Toda apelación será hecha por escrito y dando "explicaciones" basándose de la fa en dicha lista.

W. C. A. THIELEPAPE,  
Mayor Ciudad de San Antonio.  
Martin Campbell Secretario.

FOR RENT.

MRS. DIGNOWITZ offers for rent her well known residence on the hill, east of the city, one mile from the Main Plaza. Any person wishing a comfortable summer home, with the best Cisterne water in the State of Texas, this will be their choice. For further particulars enquire at Gamble's Book Store. June 12th.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Dignowitzy respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that she has removed to the West side of the Military Plaza, in the yellow front house, where she is prepared to accommodate a few boarders comfortably.

June 12th.

City Cards.

H. GRENET,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER

AND

Groceries,

Dry Goods,

Glassware,

Hats, &c., &c.

(march 13dawm)

DR. PHILIPPIER, L. HAMMERSTEIN, C. P. FISH.  
New York. San Antonio.

AUCTION HOUSE

—OF—

DAVID FRIEDLANDER & CO.,

G. P. 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.

1863.

A. NETTE,

Has just received a large stock of DRUGS.

MEDICINES.

PERFUMERIES, and

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

In fact all the leading articles, such as

PATENT MEDICINES,

that are usually kept in a

First Class Drug Store.

The stock being selected by himself for his market.

41st

Opposite LIFFERING'S MILL

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

All kinds of repairing done in

Iron or Wood work.

New Wagons and Ambulances for sale

made especially for Texas climate, out of

native or northern timber.

(april 24th)

OUR COAST.

We gave last week an editorial, contrasting the advantages and disadvantages of San Antonio and Corpus Christi as commercial points for Mexican traffic.

Since the close (ostensible) of the late struggle, the beautiful little town of St. Mary's, in Refugio county, save when disturbed by the presence of a band of rebel ruffians, has been one of the most quiet, peaceful regions of the State.

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