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## DAILY EXPRESS. OFFICE—MAIN STREET.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
12 Months.....\$16.00  
6 " " .....8.00  
3 " " .....4.00

### ADVERTISING:

\$1.50 per square of eight lines Non-prorata; first insertion; each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

VOL. V.

1871.

THOMAS H. BARRY. CH. HUGO.  
Late Barry & Co.

BARRY & HUGO,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

AND

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Hides, Wool, &c.

LOPEZ HOUSE, MAIN STREET,  
East side of the river, opposite new Catholic  
Church, near corner of Alamo street.

Floor, Meal, Corn, Tobacco, Cigars and  
Wines.

Dry-goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats,  
&c. We have a large wagon yard attached to the store, and camp shed for the accommodation of our country friends.

7-17-1871.

52, Commerce Street. 52.

(ONE DOOR EAST OF THE POST-OFFICE.)

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LIQUORS,

Wines, Brandies, &c.

OFFER A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Whiskies,

Brandies,

Cognac,

Wines,

Champagnes, &c.

At prices that defy competition.

10-7-1871.

NEW STOCK

Received by F. Guibreau.

BEST CLARET

Claret in Casks and Boxes.

Muscat. Prunes in Jars.

Madura, in Casks of Gallons.

Sherry, "

Oporto, "

Highest Cash price paid for hides and

country produce

28-4-7041f.) F. GUILBEAU.

JUST RECEIVED,

D. Landreth & Son's fresh garden and

flower seeds Onion buttons, Peas, Beans

and grass seeds.

Agricultural Implements,

Harness, Nails, Wire,

Wooden-ware, Groceries,

Paints, Oils, and Brushes,

Corks, Sponges,

Rosedale Cement.

Astral Oil etc., children Carriages and

Cabs, Boys' and Toy wagons and wheel-

barrows, by

LOUIS HUTH,

Market street, nearly opposite

Braden Hotel.

4-11-1871

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, at Fredericksburg,

Gillespie county, under the name and style of Dobbler & Cowan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing said firm will pay the same to F. W. Dobbler, who alone is authorized to receive and receipt for the same; and all persons having claims against said firm will present the same to said Dobbler who has assumed the payment of all the debts of the firm, and is alone responsible.

February 7th, 1871.

F. WILLIAM DOBBLER,

AMOS R. COWAN,

9-2-71d6t.

JULIUS W. VAN SLICK,

ATTORNEY & C., A. T. L. A. W.,

Having returned to his old home, has re-

sumed the practice of Law. Will practice

in the State and Federal Courts. Office in

French's building.

17-3-70d&wtf.

The Agricultural Stockraising and Industrial Association, of

Western Texas.

Holding their Fair at San Antonio, will

shortly publish a Catalogue of four thousand

copies, in pamphlet form, one half in English,

the other half in German, for free distribution

among Farmers, Stockraisers and mecha-

nics. It contains a history of the Association

at their Annual Fair, and is published six

months previous to the time of holding the Fair,

making it one of the best advertising mediums

ever offered, as the Directors labor to get a copy

into the hands of every Farmer, Stockraiser, or

Mechanic in Western Texas, where it will be

read.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this

opportunity to advertise can do so by sending

their advertisements, accompanied with the

name of the President, Secretary, or Treas-

urer of the Association, by the 1st day of April

of each year.

Terms: For a Full Page.....\$15.

" Half Page.....\$10.

By ORDER OF DIRECTORS, HENRY TRENCHARD,

Secretary.

TAKEN UP.

One sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, left

fore and hind foot white, branded on left

shoulder with a W. Enquire at Peay &

Karber's Livery Stable. (7-1-71d6tw)

# DAILY EXPRESS

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1871.

LUMBER!

LUMBER!!

BUILDERS! BUILDERS!!

### Choice of Colors in Dress.

SUGGESTION BY MRS. H. W. BECKER.

The Christian Union lists a series of household articles by Mrs. Beecher, and in the last question on Colors in Dress is discussed. Mrs.

Beecher remarks that works on the combinations of colors in dress divide complexion into the "fair and ruddy-blondes" and the "pale and florid-brunettes." In the fair blonde we find a delicate white skin, light hair, in all the shades from a golden hue to yellow or orange brown; light blue or gray eyes; a slight tint of rose on the cheek and a richer tint on the lips. In all such complexions the rose color is not decided enough, and the hair would be improved by a deeper tint, and these changes can be made, in a good degree, by a suitable mingling of color in the dress. One of the most favorable colors for the fair blonde is a delicate green—as it imparts to the flesh white of the skin a tint of red, which, mingling with the natural hue, forms an agreeable rose tint—a good contrast both to the face and hair, especially if the hair is golden, thinning to orange.

The best colors to mingle with the green, as trimmings, are red, orange, and gold. Green and gold form a rich harmony, peculiarly becoming to the fair blonde. Scarlet, blended with green, harmonizes better than red; but if red, inclining to crimson, is used, then orange and gold must also be combined with it. There are some shades of green that are not becoming, unless blended with, and enlivened by, other harmonious colors. A green bonnet, with rose colors and white, with a white feather, will always be becoming for this complexion. Be careful that too much white is not used, else it will have a cold effect, and therefore will not aid the fair complexion so much. Orange or gold may be substituted for the pink, or rose—also red, in a small bonnet, but neither should be placed close to the face. Orange, in a green bonnet, in small quantities, is becoming if the wearer's eyes are blue. A few autumnal shades of red, orange, or yellow-green, are also in harmony with the fair complexion; but dark green is not at all desirable.

Blue is very suitable, giving an orange tint, which harmonizes finely with the delicate white and flesh hues of the complexion. There is always a natural trace of orange color on the skin, and this color, by intensifying this natural tint, is very pleasing; but the blue must be light, and not too positive. Blue being the perfect contrast of orange, it agrees finely with golden or orange-brown hair. This is the reason that light-blue head dresses are so very becoming on light hair. To give a good effect to blue by gauze, a little white or very pale blue is necessary, to be in contrast or very near the face. If there are green leaves with the blue flowers of a head-dress, they should be placed as near the face as possible.

White, black—a very little yellow, orange, straw or stone-color, may either of them be used in the trimmings of a light-blue bonnet, with good effect; but not if there are pink or purple flowers on it, as these colors mingled with blue are unsuitable.

The colors to be used carefully avoided altogether, with fair complexion, are yellow, red, and orange.

Yellow is very suitable, giving an orange tint, which harmonizes finely with the delicate white and flesh hues of the complexion. There is always a natural trace of orange color on the skin, and this color, by intensifying this natural tint, is very pleasing; but the blue must be light, and not too positive. Blue being the perfect contrast of orange, it agrees finely with golden or orange-brown hair. This is the reason that light-blue head dresses are so very becoming on light hair. To give a good effect to blue by gauze, a little white or very pale blue is necessary, to be in contrast or very near the face. If there are green leaves with the blue flowers of a head-dress, they should be placed as near the face as possible.

White, black—a very little yellow, orange, straw or stone-color, may either of them be used in the trimmings of a light-blue bonnet, with good effect; but not if there are pink or purple flowers on it, as these colors mingled with blue are unsuitable.

Neutral colors, if not too dark, accord well with fair blondes—gray, fawn, drab, and some few shades of brown are the best. Black is good for a fair blonde, who has some healthy color, because it increases the rose in the complexion; but it is bad for pale skins, as it bleaches them by the painful contrast. No delicate color can be blended with black without seeming of a lighter tone. Unless used for mourning, black must be mingled with either blue, cherry, mulberry, drab or lilac, to remove the somber effects; but cherry and lilac must be used sparingly.

Red must not be used at all with black for fair blondes, as it is a ruddy tinge. White is suitable with black, in some other color, is sold—otherwise it is too cold. A black bonnet looks well with a fair complexion, but a little white and rose color should be added, keep the rose away from the skin. White is pleasant for all complexions, but more so with the fair blonde, who has some color than for any other. Bright colors with white bonnet may be added, but must be kept low and well grouped. White increases the paleness of a pale skin, but this effect may be neutralized by a blue or green wreath through well on the face. The ruddy blonde has a full tan complexion, inclining to a positive rose-red, or carnation; dark blue or indigo, and brown hair. All the colors suitable for the fair blonde are generally suitable for the ruddy blonde, but the tones must be changed. As a rule this type may use more freedom in the selection of colors than the fair; her complexion not being so delicate, is less sensitive. The hair being the medium between gold and black, and the complexion higher toned and more positive, rich and moderately dark colors may be used.

Green is very becoming, but it must be of the darker shades, and not the delicate green that is so becoming for the fair blonde. If the complexion is light, and can use more without being overcharged, red, full-toned green, such as grass or moss green, may be used, as, although sufficiently bright to yield color to the skin, it is not so powerful as scarlet or orange.

A simple rule for the ruddy blonde is, the paler her complexion the brighter must be the green she wears—the rosier the cheek the deeper and more neutral must be the green. For the high-toned blonde the green may be neutralized by mingling some scarlet, orange or white flowers. On the side of a bonnet, the colored flowers must be surrounded with some gray or semi-transparent material to keep them in contrast with the skin. On the outside, dead green or autumnal leaves, with a few flowers of orange or scarlet, are selected. Rose colored flowers harmonize better with bright yellow-green than with dead green leaves.

Blue is also suitable, but it follows the same rule as green—it must be deeper and richer for the ruddy blonde than for the fair. The best colors

# The Daily Express

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.  
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF BEXAR COUNTY AND  
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO.

A. SHEMERING & CO., Publishers.

STANLEY WELCH, Editor.

SUNDAY, FEB. 12, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JAS. G. TRACY, Chairman, Houston.

JAS. P. NEWCOMB, Secretary, Austin.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

W. J. PFEIFFER, Wharton.

M. W. B. MCGEE, Austin.

W. T. RUBY, Galveston.

A. SHEMERING, Bexar.

B. A. BLEEDORN, Lancaster, Dallas Co.

J. W. FLANAGAN, Waco, McLennan Co.

H. C. GARLAND, Jefferson, Mason Co.

G. H. SLAUGHTER, Tyler, Smith Co.

N. PATTERSON, Waco.

C. E. CRUSE, CARSON.

P. W. HARRIS, Robertson Co.

JNO. M. LANE, Austin, Travis Co.

P. PRENTISS, Waco, McLennan Co.

N. A. RICHARDS, Medina.

N. PATTERSON, Waco.

JAS. W. McDONALD, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 4TH  
CONGREGATIONAL DISTRICT.

HENRY P. SAWYOR, Chairman, Austin.

W. H. MORSE, Waco.

J. W. GRIFFIN, Clinton, 24th Dist.

HENRY D. WILLIAMS, Columbus, 24th Dist.

HENRY BAKER, Lockhart, 24th Dist.

H. MADISON, Austin, 24th Dist.

D. DAVIDSON, San Antonio, 24th Dist.

Lewis G. Brown, Corpus Christi, 24th Dist.

BLANK DEEDS,  
For Sale at Mrs. COPE.

Policy of the Administration.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of every tax provided for, economy in the disbursement of the same, a prompt payment of every debt of the nation, a reduction of taxation and tariff will admit, the arrangement as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number, honest and fair dealing with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without abandoning any right or obligation due to us, a REFORM in the treatment of Indian and in the whole civil service of the country, and finally in securing a pure, untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his POLITICAL FAITH, NATIVITY OR COLOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1870.

Tippencanoe and Tyler Too.

THE BALL THAT WENT A ROLLING.

The widely celebrated ball, which, in 1840, rolled over so many States for "Tippencanoe and Tyler too," was made in Dresden. Wm. Johnson Esq., a carpenter, since dead, was the architect. It was thirteen feet in diameter, constructed of light, perfectly seasoned lumber, covered with cloth, with all the then States of the Union mapped upon it. A frame was constructed for it, in which it was swung, and then placed upon a wagon. Made with great mechanical skill, it was so nicely poised upon its axis that a touch of the finger turned it. Drawn by four magnificent black horses, and followed by an immense procession, it left Dresden for Zanesville. It was preceded by a pioneer corps, with axes, to remove the branches of trees that obstructed its stately course. Arrived at the river, the height of the bridge would not admit its passage, and it was ferried over.

An enormous political meeting, addressed by Hon. Tom Ewing, it was presented to the Whig Central Committee of this county. Soon afterward it started on an Eastern tour, through various States to Washington city. There it remained for some weeks, attracting much attention. Thence it proceeded southwardly to New Orleans, and from that city passed up the Mississippi, and Ohio rivers to Kentucky. Crossing that State it found its way to East Tennessee, where, in the vicinity of Knoxville, it disappeared from public view.—From the Dresden (Ohio) Monitor.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session of  
the Forty-First Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]  
AN ACT relating certain jurisdiction to the  
State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives of the United  
States of America in Congress assembled, That  
the jurisdiction over the place purchased  
for the location of the "National Asylum  
for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," under  
and by virtue of the act of Congress of  
March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five,  
entitled "An act to incorporate a National  
Military and Naval Asylum for the  
relief of the totally disabled officers and  
men of the volunteer forces of the United  
States," and the act of March twenty-first,  
eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amending  
the said act, is hereby ceded to the State of  
Ohio, and relinquished by the United  
States. And the United States shall claim  
or exercise no jurisdiction over said place  
after the passage of this act: Provided,

That nothing contained in this act shall  
be construed to impair the powers and  
rights hitherto conferred upon the board  
of managers of the National Asylum for  
Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, incorporated  
under said act, in and over said territory.  
Approved, December 21, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]  
JOINT RESOLUTION to correct an error  
in the law in relation to pay of grand  
and petit jurors.

It is resolved by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States  
of America in Congress assembled, That  
the third section of the act approved July  
fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine,  
to provide for the compensation of grand  
and petit jurors in the circuit and district  
courts of the United States, and for other  
purposes, be, and the same is hereby re-  
pealed; and the said section, having been en-  
rolled by mistake.

Approved, December 21, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]  
JOINT RESOLUTION providing for pub-  
lishing specifications and drawing of Pat-  
ent Office.

It is resolved by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States  
of America in Congress assembled, That  
the publication of the abstracts of specifi-  
cations and of the engravings thereto accom-  
panying the annual report of the Com-  
missioner of Patents be discontinued after  
the publication of that portion of the report  
for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for  
which the plates have already been pre-  
pared; and that, in lieu thereof, the  
Commissioner be authorized to have print-  
ed, for gratuitous distribution, not to ex-  
ceed one hundred and fifty copies of the  
complete specifications and drawings of  
each patent subsequently issued, together  
with suitable indexes to be issued from  
time to time, one copy to be placed for free pub-  
lic inspection in each capitol of every  
state and territory, one for the like pur-  
pose in the clerk's office of the district  
court of each judicial district for the United  
States, except when such offices are located  
in the library of Congress, which copies  
shall be taken and received in all courts  
as evidence of all matters therein  
contained, and shall be certified to under  
the hand of the Commissioner and seal of  
the Patent office, and shall be taken and  
received in all courts of evidence for any other  
purpose than to be used as evi-  
dence; and the Commissioner of Patents  
is hereby authorized and directed to have  
printed such additional numbers of copies  
of specifications and drawings, certified as  
hereinafore provided, at a price not to  
exceed the contract price for such drawings  
for sale, as may be warranted by the  
actual demand for the same; and the  
Commissioner is also hereby authorized to  
furnish a complete set of such specifica-  
tions and drawings, to any public library  
which will pay for binding the same in  
volumes to correspond with those in the  
Patent Office, and for the transportation  
of the same, and which shall also provide  
proper custody for the same, with convenient  
access for the public thereto under such  
regulations as the Commissioner shall  
then deem reasonable: And provided also,

That all contracts for making copies of  
drawings shall be made under the provi-  
sions of chapter one hundred and fifty-five,  
section nine, of act of Congress approved  
June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and  
sixty-four, which reads as follows: "Sec. 9.  
And be it further enacted, That all li-  
thographing and engraving, where the  
probable total cost of the maps or plates  
illustrating or accompanying any one  
work exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars,  
shall be awarded to the lowest and best  
bidder for the interests of the Govern-  
ment, due regard being paid to the execu-  
tion of the work, after due advertisement  
by the Superintendent of Public Printing,  
under the direction of the Joint Commit-  
tee on Printing: Provided, That the Joint  
Committee on Public Printing be author-  
ized to empower the Superintendent of  
Public Printing to make immediate  
contracts for engraving, whenever, in their  
opinion, the exigencies of the public service  
will not justify waiting for advertise-  
ment and award."

Approved, January 11, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the appoint-  
ment of commissioners in relation to the  
Republic of Dominica.

Resolved by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States  
of America in Congress assembled, That  
the President of the United States be au-  
thorized to appoint three commissioners,  
and also a secretary, the latter to be versed in  
the English and Spanish languages, to  
proceed to the Island of San Domingo,  
and to such other places, if any, as such  
commissioners may deem necessary, and  
there to inquire into, ascertain, and report  
the political state and condition of the  
republic of Dominica, the probable number  
of inhabitants, and the desire and disposi-  
tion of the people of the said republic to  
become annexed to and to form part of

the United States: the physical, mental,  
and moral condition as to material wealth  
and industrial capacity; the resources of  
the country; its mineral and agricultural  
products; the products of its waters and  
forests; the general character of the soil;  
the extent and proportion thereof capable  
of cultivation; the climate and health of  
the country; its bays, harbors, and rivers;  
its general meteorological character, and  
the existence and frequency of remarkable  
meteorological phenomena; the debt of  
the government and its obligations, whether  
funded, and ascertained, and admitted,  
or unadjusted and under discussion; treat-  
ies or engagements with other powers;  
extent of boundaries and territory; what  
proportion is covered by foreign claimants  
or by grants or concessions, and generally  
what concessions or franchises have been

granted, with the names of the respective  
grantees; the terms and conditions on  
which the Dominican government may  
desire to be annexed to and become part of  
the United States as one of the Territories  
thereof; such other information with respect  
to the said government or its territories  
as to the said commissioners shall seem  
desirable or important with reference to

the future incorporation of the said Domini-  
can Republic into the United States as one  
of its Territories.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
the said commissioners shall, as soon as con-  
veniently may be, report to the President  
of the United States, who shall lay the re-  
port before Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That  
the said commissioners shall serve without  
compensation, except the payment of ex-  
penses; and the compensation of the secre-  
tary shall be determined by the Secre-  
tary of State, with the approval of the Presi-  
dent: Provided, That nothing in this act

shall be construed to impair the powers and  
rights hitherto conferred upon the board  
of managers of the National Asylum for  
Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, incorporated  
under said act, in and over said territory.

Approved, January 12, 1871.

## General Market Report.

REVISED BY B. HEIKEMANN.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

Business a little reviving, and the arri-  
vals of a few merchants, from the country  
contributed no little to the activity gener-  
ally prevailing last week. A good spring  
trade is expected, but at present the diffi-  
culties of moving goods up from the coast  
are so great, that nothing is freighted but  
what is very imperatively needed.

HIDES—Arrived some 7,000 or \$10,000 more  
than last week. The sales for Texan exceed-  
ing probably 2,000 lbs. Prices unchanged.

For Texas, 5 to 15 lbs, 16¢

do 15 to 25 lbs, 13¢

do 25 to 40 lbs, 11¢

Or Mexican little or none were brought  
into market.

COTTON—Some 250-bales passed through  
to Mexico. Prices nominal. 9¢ to 10¢

WOOL—We note a bare market. Our  
English and Northern advices confirm the

impression that the course of the staple  
(caused by the immense contests for army  
blankets for both the belligerents at war in  
Europe) will be healthy, and perhaps im-  
proved. The simple fact of a Prussian order  
for 1,500,000 army blankets to English  
manufacturers, and as many for France,  
elusive of army woolens, will create, it is  
to be hoped, a reaction. No arrivals from  
Mexico.

BACON—is still in good demand, and ar-  
rived freely during the last week. If re-  
ceipts continue as large, the price is likely  
to go lower. We quote:

Clear sides, 2¢ to 16¢

Shoulders, 2¢ to 18¢

CORN—The large quantities of corn that  
arrived during the last week, all was read-  
ily sold at from \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel,  
and continues in good demand.

SALT—350 sacks held here by private par-  
ties were thrown upon the market, causing  
an immediate decline. Prices are now as  
follows:

Course, 85¢ per sack

Fine, 80¢

YELLOW—Sells at 6¢ to 7¢

WHITE—\$1.00 to \$1.05 per box

CANDLES—16¢ to 85¢

do 87¢ to 90¢

do 90¢ to 95¢ per box

LUMBER—Fine, very little on hand, and  
no new arrivals to expect before March.

CYPRESS—1st class, 6¢ to 12¢ per foot

2nd class, 4¢

SHELVES—Best quality, 80¢ to 90¢

COFFEE—No new arrivals of any conse-  
quence to report. Stock continues to de-  
crease. Prices unchanged.

RIO, ordinary, 20¢ to gold

Choice, 21¢

SUGAR—is getting scarce and prices ad-  
vancing.

Louisiana, light brown, 14¢

do Clarified, 15¢

Crushed, 17¢ to 18¢

Granulated and powdered, none here.

POTATOES—Sell at \$0.50 to \$10 per bbl.

FRUIT—Continues to be in good demand.

Prices advancing; we quote:

XX \$1.20 to \$1.40

XXX \$1.50 to \$1.60

Cherry Family, \$1.45 to \$1.55

LARD—Western 15¢ to 18¢

Texas 18¢

WHISKEY—Rather dull, and the arrivals  
being few, the stock has not increased since  
last week. Prices unchanged. A few barrels  
of very low price sold at \$1.25

Good proof Cincinnati \$1.40

Rye whiskies 14¢ to 60¢

# DAILY EXPRESS.

## Department of Texas.

Colonel J. D. REYNOLDS, 3d U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

### DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Major H. Clay Wood, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Army; Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Colonel James H. Carleton, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

Captain James Curtis, 3d U. S. Cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

Major Dewitt Clinton, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, Judge Advocate.

First Lieutenant Gustave H. Radetzky, 2d U. S. Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer.

Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

Captain Samuel T. Cushing, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Major Lewis A. Edwards, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

Major John P. Hammond, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Attending Surgeon.

Major George L. Felzer, U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Captain Lewis C. Overman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Engineer Officer.

Captain Robert H. Hall, U. S. Infantry, Acting Ordnance Officer.

GENERAL STATE OFFICERS REPORTING DIRECTLY TO CHIEF OF STAFF.

Captain Benjamin C. Card, Assistant Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.

Captain W. G. Hodges, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, Galveston, Texas.

Captain N. D. Sawyer, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, Acting Assisting Quartermaster, Indiana, Texas.

Major John F. Randolph, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Attending Surgeon, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Major Edwin D. Judd, Paymaster, U. S. Army, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Major William Smith, Paymaster, U. S. Army, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Major Charles M. Terrell, Paymaster, U. S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.

Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, U. S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.

Major Peter P. Hall, Paymaster, U. S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.

Major Wm. P. Gould, Paymaster, U. S. Army, Galveston, Texas.

### ROSTER OF TROOPS SERVING IN THE

### Department of Texas,

January 1, 1871.

Austin, Tex., Comdg. Officer, Major J. K. Mizner, 1st cavalry; company D, 10th Infantry.

Baton Rouge Arsenal, La., Comdg. Officer, Major J. W. Todd, Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army; Detachment of Ordnance.

Baton Rouge Barracks, La., Comdg. Officer, Lt. Col. Alfred Sully, 12th Inf.; cos. G and H, 19th Inf.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Major H. C. Merriam, 24th Infantry; company A, 24th Inf.

Fort Brown, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Col. H. B. Chitz, 10th Inf.; company K, 4th Cavalry; headquarters cos. A, C, H, and K, 20th Infantry.

Fort Clark, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Captain H. C. Corbin, 25th Infantry; companies E and G, 9th Cavalry; companies C and I, 24th Infantry; headquarters cos. D and F, 25th Infantry.

Fort Concho, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Colonel R. S. Mackenzie, 4th cavalry; headquarters cos. A, B, E, G, and I, 4th Cavalry; cos. D and H, 11th Inf.

Fort Davis, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Captain John W. French, 25th Infantry; cos. B, C, and K, 2d Cav.; cos. B and F, 24th Inf.; cos. A and G, 25th Infantry.

Fort Duncan, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Major Zenus R. Bliss, 25th Infantry; cos. J, 21st Cav.; cos. K, 24th Inf.; cos. E and L, 25th Inf.

J. Fort Griffin, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Lt. Colonel C. J. Whiting, U. S. Army; cos. D and H, 14th Cav.; cos. B and F, 16th Cav.; headquarters cos. A, F, and G, 11th Inf.

J. Fort Jackson & St. Philip, La., Comdg. Officer, Major H. A. Hartshorn, 16th Infantry; cos. A, I and K, 19th Infantry.

J. Fort McIntosh, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Major T. M. Anderson, 10th Infantry; cos. C, 4th Cavalry; cos. C, 10th Infantry.

Fort McKavett, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Shafter, 24th Inf.; cos. F and M, 2d Cav.; headquarters cos. D and E, 24th Inf.; cos. C and H, 2d Cav.

Fort Stockton, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Captain P. H. Remington, 19th Inf.; company F, 19th Inf.

Fort Quitman, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Major A. P. Morris, 9th cavalry; cos. H and I, 9th cavalry; company H, 24th Inf.; company E, 25th Infantry.

Fort Richardson, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Colonel James Oakes, 6th cavalry; headquarters cos. A, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 6th cavalry; cos. C and H, 11th Inf.

Fort Stockton, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Major James F. Wade, 9th cavalry; headquarters cos. A and B, 9th cavalry; company G, 24th Infantry; company K, 2d Infantry.

Jackson Barracks, La., Comdg. Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Remond B. Ayres, 3d Artillery; headquarters cos. C, D and E, 19th Infantry.

Jefferson, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Captain H. L. Chapman, 11th Infantry; cos. D and I, 11th Infantry.

J. Kingbird Barracks, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Lieutenant Colonel A. M. McCook, 10th Infantry; company I, 4th Cavalry; cos. B, E and I, 10th Infantry.

San Antonio, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Captain Robert H. Hall, 10th Infantry; company M, 4th cavalry; company F, 10th Infantry.

San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Captain Robert H. Hall, 10th Infantry, in charge; no troops.

Shreveport, La., Comdg. Officer, Captain Wm. J. Lyster, 19th Infantry; company B, 19th Infantry.

LUCK IS A FORTUNE.

Empire Jewelry Co., 314 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Cheap and Plated Jewelry, importers of Watches and Jet Goods. Catalogue and handsome picture sent free.

MCCORMIK & LYON.

PRICE \$1.00.

# THE SUN.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

## The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Women and Daughters of all such.

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#### The Semi-Weekly Sun, \$2 a year

of the same size and general character as the THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and for finishing the book to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

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a prominently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world.

Free, independent, and fearless.

100 copies. All the news from every where.

Two cents a copy by mail, 10 cents a

copy in the city.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed, and an extra copy to the getter up of club.

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Twenty copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to the getter up of club).

Thirty-Three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to the getter up of club).

Thirty-Two Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club).

Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club).

Sixty Dollars.

The Semi-Weekly Sun.

Ninety copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

Eighty Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately ad-

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In Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, whenever convenient. If necessary, enclose the letters containing money.

Address, J. W. ENGLAND.

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W. WESTHOFF & CO.

W. WESTHO

# The Daily Express

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES,  
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF BEXAR COUNTY AND  
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO.

A. SIEMERING & CO., Publishers

STANLEY WELCH, Editor.

SUNDAY, FEB. 12, 1871.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, I

AUSTIN, AUGUST 23, 1870.

To A. Siemerling & Co.,

You are hereby notified that I have this day

announced your paper, "The San Antonio Express," the official journal of the twenty-third

Legislative District, and the independent

State of Texas, the thirty-first.

EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor.

By the Governor,

JAMES P. NEWCOMB.

## NOTICE.

The SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS has received the commission of Official Organ for the twenty-third Judicial District, which embraces the counties of Bexar, Wilson and Comal.

The PRESS has received the commission of Official Organ for the twenty-sixth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kendall, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Edwards and Kimbell.

We call the attention of Sheriff's Constables, District Judges, District Clerks, Justices of the peace, all county officers and administrators, or parties making either public or private sale under order of a Court, to the clause in Section 13 of the law, which says:

"Every advertisement and publication

in any other paper than the one selected, shall during the term of such legal selection, be null and void for any legal purpose."

Also to Sections 14 and 15 of same law,

which reads:

Section 14. That before any public or private sale, under order of any court, shall be had, notice of such sale, with a full account or description of the property to be sold, shall be given by the owner, advertising the same in the judicial districts in which such property shall be sold, for a period of four weeks, one in each district, immediately preceding such sale; and any officer selling property, of his knowledge, without giving the same as required by this section, shall be responsible for all damage that any party may sustain.

Section 15. That whenever it shall be established before any court of competent jurisdiction, that the provisions of section 14, of this act, have been violated, the owners, or parties, purchasing the property, notwithstanding the same may be held valid, shall forfeit the amount paid for such property, and such property shall revert to its former position as when no sale had been made.

## A Word to our Frontier people.

The telegrams of yesterday convey the unpleasant information that the bill before Congress, providing a protecting force of minute men for the frontier has been tabled, and the question of putting a stop to Indian raids and outrages left exactly where it was, when our State assumed a debt of nearly a million of dollars to defend the long line of her exposed border.

It is useless for us to consider for a moment the feasibility of the States maintaining year after year a force at her own expense. The credit of a dozen States would not stand the drain upon the Treasury, nor could our people work up, under the load of taxation which such a step would eventuate. Accordingly unless the good angel of our State, interferes in some miraculous way, the close of the year will find our State without protection save what little the regular troops of the United States afford. We are indebted to this deplorable state of affairs to two things: First the continued opposition to a frontier protection policy, by the democrats. Second the traitorous efforts of a Senator who in every breath since the opening of the present session of Congress, has maligned and vilified the people whom he misrepresents.

Entitled to credence, from his holding the high position of Senator, he has told the uninformed yet influential members of the Senate in which he sits, that "the reports of outrages in Texas are greatly exaggerated." Parties in the interior who desire to secure commissions in or join ranging companies purposely invent or exaggerate the stories of murder, outrage and theft." The history of years and ages, tells us of a Judas who betrayed the Saviour of mankind for thirty shekels of silver; more modern records tell of a Benedict Arnold who sold his country, and his honor for British Gold and as a parallel case, to be written in the book devoted to recording infamies, there should be written the history of this man, Morgan C. Hamilton, who from the very hatred and ill will which he bears to the Texas people, betrays the trust they have placed in him, and leaves hundreds of lives to be sacrificed to the insatiable, bloody, appetites of a horde of savages.

When Morgan Hamilton sinned in strong terms to the outlaws and desperados that infested Texas, we defended him against the charge of slander, for we felt and knew that his representations were correct, but now after living where for five to ten years he has had opportunities of testing the truth of the horrors of frontier life, and with the bloody annals of the butchery of the Pascal family yet fresh in his mind, he declares our grievances exaggerated, we know, and feel that the boasted honesty of character of his, is a myth. That his hypocrisy has enabled him to so veil the degraded instincts of this being, that he secured a position of trust at the hands of the Republicans and well-wishers of Texas, and now like a venomous serpent stings them where the poison will be most painfully felt.

An outcast from his party, an outcast from his people, the memories of our murdered and outraged frontier people will rest heavy upon his soul.

Dark indeed will be the page in Texas history upon which his record will be written, and should Peace and Security ever

come to our outraged border, the children of Texas as they grow up will list to the tales of savage horrors enacted there, and learn to couple the name of Morgan C. Hamilton with those of deep dyed traitors, whose names will be forever synonymous for all that is infamous.

## Great Cry and Little Wool.

The Democracy but a few weeks since, held a Convention for the purpose, as they thought, of driving the nails in the coffin containing the remains of Republicanism, but somehow or other with all their show of the "big Democratic hoses," it seems they have failed in inciting that enthusiasm among the people which their papers endeavored upon. "There are none so blind as those who will not see" says an old adage, and Democracy in searching for the cause of this lack of interest among our people will continue to strain their vision and look in every direction except the right one.

The fact is the people are tired of seeing the same old political mopelebanks and tricksters paraded before them, with their long winded orations amounting to less than nothing. The people of this State have got a taste of the progress, that has so rapidly carried our country forward to prosperity and honor, and their appetites for peace, for quiet, and for securing

them in their rights to advance their individual and community interests, have been sharpened. To this appetite Democrats have presented nothing. The people ask for bread, Democracy proffers them a stone. The platform which in Convention they have adopted, amounts to a mere mass of verbiage, containing only squalid opposition to Republicanism. Their issues are taken upon prejudice alone.

Not a single principle is enunciated which is considered in the abstract, can possibly do any iota of good to our State.

Perhaps, the time has existed when Democracy was so powerful and so popular that the simple going through the platform would suffice to please the masses, but the people have suffered in times past thro' their over confidence.

Democracy is responsible for the late civil war and its horrors. Democracy running

to the extreme of Mobocracy is responsible for the unsettled condition of affairs since the close of that war. Their boasted chivalry has turned into villainy, their so-called reason and logic into verbiage, insincerity, and thus the party, or apology for a party, lies supinely upon its back, making

now and then to catch a breath, and prolong the tortures of dissolution. Meanwhile the people have awakened from the lethargy of slave times. The vigorous action of the National Government has sufficed to secure a healthy circulation in the arteries of commerce and of industry. The Republican party has nobly met with

every issue upon which the welfare of the nation and of the people depends, and it is anomaly in the Democratic party to suppose that mere antagonism, without logic or show of ability to improve, is going to secur them what they so hunger after, "the loaves and the fishes."

As their Convention has been "great cry and little wool," the huge Democratic Mountain has labored, but brought forth only the insignificant mouse, whose squeak bespeaks the pressure upon it of the heavy load of dead issues and unmeaning antagonisms, with which the brilliant minds of the ringmasters and clowns of Democracy have saddled it.

The people don't "enthuse" over their projects worth a cent. The substantial benefits in the shape of enforcing law and order, encouraging systems of education, building of connecting lines of railroad and economically administering State affairs, introduced by the Republican party have taken all the wind out of Democratic sails.

The flat has gone forth. Democracy will sleep awhile in Texas, and like Rip Van Winkle awake twenty years hence to find that Republicanism has improved the whole country, overthrown the clique system of Democratic State management, and secured to the people all the blessings of a free, enlightened, progressive Government.

The Republican party is afflicted with too many timid, spineless persons without mental steadfastness or the power of self-assertion."—State Journal.

The Republican party with one of the days is afflicted by a person who is neither timid nor spineless. He has a cloven foot and wears horns.—Galveston News.

Adelenda.—And is the leader of Democracy.

The publishers of the New York Weekly have inaugurated a novel enterprise in newspaper publishing. Of their total circulation of over three hundred thousand copies, a large proportion is sent to the Pacific States and Territories, incurring heavy expense in the transmission. To obviate this, the publishers have sent large presses to San Francisco, and hereafter the extreme western edition will be printed at that point from electrotype plates furnished from New York. The saving will amount to thousands of dollars annually.

A Troy paper recently printed two articles, one of which was an obituary notice and the other a funny anecdote. The headings accidentally got changed, and when the paper appeared the editor was horrified to see the obituary notice headed "A Good Joke," while the funny anecdote was preceded with the caption "A Sad Announcement."

An editor says in a recent letter to a friend: "At present I am in the country, recovering from fourteen years editorial life; bad eyes, crooked back and broken nerves, with little to show for it." Any one would think the three articles enumerated were quite enough to show for it.

A new Democratic paper at Newport, Indiana, is to be managed by "Jump & Whalen." The firm think themselves able to dispense with the specialty of a "fighting editor."

KALAMAZOO, Michigan, has Shakespeare in newspaper harness. The illustrious name is now an editor.

# TELEGRAPHIC

SPECIAL TO THE SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS.

## Midnight Dispatches.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Queen opened the session today in person. Lords and Commons mustered in full force.

Their majority exceeds all expectations. Military chest of the French Army of the East, containing 1,500,000 francs, surrendered to the Swiss Government.

Germans besieging Belfort have learned some detached forts.

A pacific solution of the Eastern ques-

tion only needs the signature of the repre-

sentatives of France to complete a treaty.

The Gambetta ticket carried Hayre and

Brest by a heavy majority.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Cotton, middling

Uplands 74, New Orleans 74.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Cotton quiet, steady,

Uplands 74, Gold 14.

## Noon Dispatches.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Berlin says that a war contribution of 100,000,000 francs is exacted from Paris, and has been apportioned, 50,000,000 to North Germany and 50,000,000 to South Germany.

A dispatch from Versailles of the 10th states that the Imperial German army is in process of formation.

The Thirtieth army corps will consist of the Whitehorne and Hessian troops.

VENICE, 10.—The Reichstag will be convened by the 18th.

A violent earthquake was felt at Duran

staid this morning.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Senate.—The Senate confirmed all nominations for commissioners. The committee meets in March.

The Senate committee have agreed to report in favor of increasing the salary of the Chief Justice to \$10,000, others proportionately.

HOUSE.—The bill to amend the act relative to tax on distilled spirits and tobacco, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The balance of the day was taken up with private bills and appropriations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Cotton easier,

sales 3500 bales at 154.

Gold 14.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 10.—Returns from eleven Departments indicate the election of the Bonaparte, Orleans and Clerical candidates, but very few Republicans.

The Prussians captured a letter from the King of Sweden, expressing the warmest sympathy for France.

**The cost of Texas Railways.**

We give below a valuable and accurate table which has been kindly furnished us by a friend, setting forth the length and cost of the various American railroads. It will be noted that the average cost of railroads in Texas, to 1869 is stated at \$28,082 per mile.

As is well known, these roads were all built near the sea coast where the country is comparatively level, and where there was the additional advantage of short carriage from tide-water. Furthermore, there is not a railroad in Texas that can be called a first-class road.

Proof of this is to be found in the fact that not one of our railroads has yet been ballasted with stone or gravel—the ties resting upon the common prairie earth which becomes a soft and yielding mass in wet weather, and which has been the great trouble with the Texas Central, during the late bad weather.

As our railroads penetrate into the interior, the cost of their construction will necessarily increase on account of the hilly character of the country, while the cost of those built from east to west will unavoidably be very great, on account of the many and expensive bridges which will have to be built, and the many ridges which will have to be entreated.

In the prairie States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, where railroads can be built as easily and cheaply as in Texas, the additional advantage of short carriage from tide-water.

Furthermore, there is not a railroad in Texas that can be called a first-class road.

Proof of this is to be found in the fact that not one of our railroads has yet been ballasted with stone or gravel—the ties resting upon the common prairie earth which becomes a soft and yielding mass in wet weather, and which has been the great trouble with the Texas Central, during the late bad weather.

They don't play, unless they can raise sum devil, they are too much like human being in looks and actions to kill off, it is impossible to gaze at one and git mad at him, and it is impossible to laff at their sneaking satanities, without getting mad at yourself.

If enny body should make me a present of a monkey, i don't know how whether I should consider it intended for matice, or a joke, but i do know that i should send him back to the same person that fetched him to the donor, marked in red ink.

Another fact to be remembered is that, where the construction of a railroad is forced to be rapid by the provisions of law or otherwise, its cost is generally increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

Texas is just entering upon the era of railroad building, and information is needed upon the subject of railroads and their construction, to correct the crude ideas upon the subject, which are so commonly extant among our people.—State Journal.

The Wilmington Commercial thus advertises its Philadelphia exchange: "As an item of news, and for the benefit of an inquirer, we Herald the fact that a man was seen one day this week with a bullet in his hand, and the Telegraph on a Post in his hat. Putting a Bee in his pocket he pressed on, but saw Stars before he reached home. The man was a North American. We did not learn his age, but the Ledger will doubtless Record it when he dies."

An editor says in a recent letter to a friend: "At present I am in the country, recovering from fourteen years editorial life; bad eyes, crooked back and broken nerves, with little to show for it." Any one would think the three articles enumerated were quite enough to show for it.

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KALAMAZOO, Michigan, has Shakespeare in newspaper harness. The illustrious name is now an editor.

## Josh Billings's Papers.

### THE MONKEY.

The monkey is a human being, a little undersized, kivered with hair hatched to a tail and filed with the devil.

Naturalists will tell you, that I am mistaken, that I mean well enuff that I don't mean to deceive ennybody, but the monkey is not a human being; he is simply a puza on humanity, kind ov malibus joke ov Jupiter's, a libel, with a long tail to it, a mysterious mixtur of ludicrous mischief and stale humor, a kind ov pacing hobbyhoss, or connecting gang plank, between man in his dignity and the beast in his darkness.

I have a hi opinum of the naturist and all kinds ov the dictionary fraternity, and tuch mi hat to them when we meet, and I respect them for what tha know, but worship them for what tha don't know, as the heathens do their wooden gods.

I don't care what the philosphers say tha kan prove in this matter, I tell you confidenshally, my Christian friends, you and monkey are relashuns.

I don't pretend to say that you are brothers and sisters, but I do pretend tew state, that monkeys, or enny other kind ov critters, who exerce reason, even if the light ov it iz az dim as a number six dip candle in the rays ov the noonday sun, are our relashuns, for certain amount.

The only fence between the animal and brute folks iz instinct and reason, and if the naturalist kant prove that the monkey don't show a single glimmering of reason, I say he must step oph from the monkey's tail and let him eat at the fast table.

The Monkey iz imitative tew the highest degree, and imitation is a direct transgression ov the law ov instinct, and iz

## Local Intelligence

### NOTICE.

All legal advertising in the San Antonio Express must from this date be paid in advance, unless otherwise arranged with the publisher. Notices of sheriff's sales, under execution or by order of Court, are required by law to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale. This is the only exception to the rule of pre-payment. We wish not to be asked to deviate from this rule.

PUBLISHER SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS,

1st Soc advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the millions" MARRIAGE GUIDE—in another column.

### Financial Report.

FRIDAY, February 10th, 1871.

Currency bought 89.

Currency sold 90.

Currency exchange New York and New Orleans 1 prem.

Gold exchange New York 1 prem.

Gold exchange New Orleans 1 prem.

Discount American Silver 1 to 1 per cent.

Gold New York 114.

PAVEMENTS pasty.

LEMONS are plentiful.

OXYGENS are becoming plentiful.

BUSINESS was very brisk yesterday.

The days are growing deliciously longer.

City property is increasing rapidly in value.

LOCAL items were decidedly scarce yesterday.

All of our hotels are doing a thriving business.

A GREAT deal of milk sold in our city has the flies.

Our city needs an inspector of weights and measures.

We notice some fair arrivals of cattle from the coast.

Poisonous plants are the latest agonies among our Nimbros.

FLEAS are buzzing round preparatory to becoming a nuisance.

Last Friday, the 9th of April, begins on the 22nd of February.

DON'T throw glass in the street. It is very injurious to the feet of horses.

The dampness yesterday prevented the ladies from gracing our streets.

The moon is like some of our impecunious causes—on its last quarter.

FRASSATI hats are entirely out of fashion. Fashionable hats are without a "Nap," now.

WITH balls, parties, soirees and concerts on the tables, the machine expert is reaping a rich harvest.

THE cows are coming back from the hills to which they fled for protection from the blasts of old Boreas.

VALENTINES of all sorts, from the finest lace to the commonest comic, on hand at Gamble's book store.

BENNETT'S former banking house is being refitted for a first class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing house.

CANNOT we have the names of our streets placed conspicuously upon the corners of our respective thoroughfares!

WHY is kerosene oil like a young man of irregular habits? Because it goes on a "bus" occasionally. (Copyright secured.) Quip.

LIEUT. A. C. TAYLOR has arrived in our city, enroute to Sitka where he is assigned to the 2nd Artillery. Rather a "cool" berth.

INSURE your life where there is the best security against loss. The REGISTRY-PLAN of the NORTH AMERICA makes the State of New York its security.

We learn that the managers of the soiree and supper to be given at Mengel's next week, are meeting with splendid success in disposing of their tickets for admission. The people of San Antonio always have been, and still are, very liberally disposed.

THERE are about sixteen hundred parrots in town, who laber more glibberish than the inmates of sixty insane asylums. The confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel was nowhere in comparison to the mumble-mumble of languages by these green and yellow bipeds.

OUR court room presents generally a dignified appearance. Members of the bar, in order that their brains may be uppermost, elevate their feet to the desks or the railings, and in that attitude pass the hours listening to the arguments in cases that have been upon the docket far beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. They are exceedingly contentious in their arguments with each other, and seem to have a thorough understanding of the classical arrangement of words and sentences. They never talk "buncombe" to a jury, never treat a witness as though he was ten times worse than a criminal at the bar. Upon the whole, Court and its attendants, is a grace and propriety. In all reality, we don't believe there like it in the United States.

We were pleased to greet our friend Jas. L. Moore, yesterday, who has returned from Fort Quitman for a brief period. He accompanied Captain Porter, to that post, and assisted in organizing the office. The many friends of Captain Porter, will be pleased to hear of his, the Captain's continued good health and his kind remembrance of San Antonio people who in turn remember the many courtesies and benefits received at his hands.

Our friend Moore, is looking decidedly serene, and is the same warm hearted impulsive gentleman, of genial manners, as of yore. His stay with us will be brief, but the memory of his fine social qualities will remain in his absence, serving to ensure him the well wishes for his welfare of our San Antonio community.

Mrs. Mayer has moved her millinery establishment to the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Goldfrank, Frank & Co., and Mrs. Gleason has removed to the store opposite Messrs. Wagner & Rummel. Both stores are neatly fitted up, and are attractive points for the ladies.

THE proposed flag of the new German Empire is black, white, red and gold. Pure in integrity of principle the country has passed through the darkness of adversity, and with the honored blood of its patriotic dead, reached the golden era of German unity.

### An Egg Tester.

Last Friday, Mr. T. W. White, the superintendent of the dining-room of the Maxwell House, showed the Nashville Union and American a new invention which he had just imported from England. It is a Schaffner's egg-tester, patented by royal letter-patent. It is a box-shaped arrangement, fitted with a peculiar character of lens, which enables you to determine with ease and certainty a good from a bad egg. Mr. White saw this invention while on a visit to England, and has never seen anything of the kind in America. A bad egg can be detected in an instant by placing it in one of the holes in the box and holding it before the light. A good egg looks bright, while a bad one has a dark appearance. The price of them, if imported in any number, would be about fifty cents each.

**R**ports from which commerce was driven during the hot months by their terrible fevers are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West kept tenantless by their deleterious miseries are now filling up, with populations under the protection of Ayer's great Cure. Then afflictions Chills and Fever are effectively cured by the remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys the settlers if he ventures upon its infected districts. ("Gazette," Independence, Mo.)

The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify themselves against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fire of life burns low. When this is the case the disability can always be remedied with in a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitter twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untrained physique will be avoided.

**FINE SHIRTS.** An incident is said to have occurred recently in Clinton street, New York, where a countryman was shamelessly besieged by a shopkeeper.

"Have you any fine shirts?" said the countryman.

"A general assortment, sir. Step in, sir. Every price and every style."

"Ah, they clean!"

"So I am, sir. Step in, sir."

"Then," said the countryman, with great gravity, "you had better put one on, for you need it."

**A STUPID CLERK.** The other day a young lady stepped into a dry goods establishment, and inquired of the clerk at the counter:

"Sir, have you any mouse-colored gloves?"

"Mouse-colored gloves, miss?"

"Yes, a sort of gray, just the color of your drawers," meaning the store drawers, that were painted gray.

"My drawers, miss! why, I don't wear any."

A cab was seen leaving that store a few minutes after with a lady in the corner with a handkerchief to her face.

"SAMBO, is your master a good farmer?"

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"Why, he sell all his hay in the fall, and make money once den in de spring he sell de hedes of de cattle dat die for want of de hay, and make money twice."

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Monday " "	Tuesday "	
Wednesday " "	Wednesday "	
Thursday " "	Thursday "	
Friday " "	Friday "	
Saturday " "	Saturday "	
	VICTORIA.	
Sunday 6 P. M.	Tuesday 6 A. M.	
Wednesday " "	Thursday "	
Friday " "	Saturday "	
	WACO, via Austin.	
Monday 5 A. M.	Monday 5 A. M.	
Thursday " "	Thursday "	
Saturday " "	Saturday "	
	EL PASO.	
Sunday 6 P. M.	Monday 8 A. M.	
Thursday " "	Friday "	
Tuesday from Concho.	Wednesday to Concho	
	EAGLE PASS.	
Tuesday 12 P. M.	Monday 8 A. M.	
Saturday " "	Friday "	
	CORPUS CHRISTI.	
Wednesday 6 P. M.	Thursday 6 A. M.	
Thursday 6 P. M.	Monday 8 A. M.	
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Bastrop county—Joseph Long.  
Bee county—Thomas Marion.  
Bell county—W. J. Long.  
Bexar county—H. D. Bennett.  
Blanco county—Thos F. O'Barne.  
Brazos county—Samuel Fossett.  
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Britten county—R. F. Jackson.  
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Coryell county—W. Franks.  
Dallas county—J. M. Brown.  
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De Witt county—Jack Helm.  
Ellis county—John F. King.  
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The following named counties are without sheriffs; as soon as they are appointed, or elected, we will add them to the above list:  
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# DAILY EXPRESS.

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Dr. A. Boyd Dorelius, Dentist.

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**DR. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.**

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold. And the best of places on this continent for this purpose is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subjected to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Florida is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the blessing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palms, the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Marlonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellown. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be hotter, and patients complain at times—but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a lesser temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to the shorty. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern climate is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined over five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seafood Tonic, and Naturale Pills, and yet if he does not avoid taking cold, he will do little good.

In Florida, nearly all are using Schenck's Medicine, especially Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage were as easily alarmed in regard to taking colds as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are erubulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My plan is to give my three medicines in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a fever is the Mandrake Pill necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish, come good blood, and with it more flesh, which is close, followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough lessens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment pursued.

The fact stands undisputed record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake pills and Seafood Tonic, have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhoea causing, a dose of the Mandrake will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of Mandrake, and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a charge of water, or the too free indulgence in trout, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will prove to those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the stethoscope will be charged five dollars. The Respirator measures the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my

medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not liable to take cold, yet no one with decreased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation to the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all cases accompanied by my medicines, are explicit and clear, and anyone can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

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