

DAILY EXPRESS.  
OFFICE—MAIN STREET.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
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6 " " ..... 8.00  
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ADVERTISING:

\$1.50 per square of eight lines. Nonpareil, first insertion; each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

VOL. V.

# Daily Express

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1871.

NO. 44.

1871.

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

BARRY & HUGO,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANTISE,

AND

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Hides, Wool, &c.

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

Flour, 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 ac-  
commodation of our country friends.

7-27d1f.

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.

30-7-70d&w3m.

NEW STOCK

Received by F. Guillebeau.

BEST CLARET.

Claire in Casks and Boxes.

Muscat. Prunes in Jars.

Madera, in Casks or Gallons.

Sherry, " "

Oporto, " "

Highest Cash price paid for hides and

country produce

28-4 70d1f.) P. GUILBEAU.

JUST RECEIVED,

D. Landreth and Son's fresh garden and  
flower seeds Onion buttons, Peas, Beans  
and grass seeds.

Agricultural Implements,

Hardware, Nails, Wire,

Wooden-ware, Groceries,

Paints, Oils, and Brushes,

Corks, Sponges, &c.

Rosedale Cement.

Astral Oil etc., children Carriages and  
Cabs, Boys' anti Toy wagons and wheel-  
barrows, by

LOUIS HUTH,

Market street, nearly opposite

Braden Hotel.

4-11-69)

D. Landreth's & Son.,

FRESH GARDEN

AND

Flower Seeds.

Mixed Canary Seed, by  
25-1-71d&w1f.) WAGNER & RUMMEL.

A. NETTE,

APOTHECARY.

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  
this market (dawm)  
Hungarian Leeches.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

H. GRENET,

Has now on hand,

200,000 Pounds

of

Refined English Iron.

ALSO,

CAST AND SPRING STEEL

All of which were imported direct from  
the best English manufacturers.

9-27d1f.

## LUMBER!

### MINERALS FOR CORN.

In this glorious harvest season of 1870, when vast territories of our favored land are studded thickly with vegetable gold, few persons comparatively may have thought of all the varied uses to which the product of the grain is applied beyond the mere service it yields as food for men and cattle. The millions of bushels that go to the trough and the hopper are sometimes, in the far West, when the maize crop is enormous and fuel comparatively dear, followed by other thousands that are substituted for wood and coal; and the fire they yield is said to be warm, as well as brilliant, in the extreme.

Of the enormous distillation of corn into spirituous liquors it is needless to speak. We all have ocular and nasal demonstrations of the fact in every city street, and probably not a village in the land is innocent of the effects and odors of "corn whiskey"—a most villainous degradation of a classic grain.

But there is excellent oil in corn, and a bushel of the latter will yield a pint of the former, which may be readily clarified, and then will burn with a pure, bright flame. In the Northern part of the State of New York, near Lake Ontario, there is a distillery where the article is produced at the rate of 16 gallons of oil from 100 bushels of Indian corn, with the curious result that the residuum of the grain is worth more money when the oil is extracted, and can be more readily distilled, than before.

Corn cobs are not, by any means, so useless a commodity as hasty judgements may decide. In the backwoods' cabin their readiest use is in stoppers for bottles. They are, in this light, the true American cork. But grind the sweet cob into meal, and it gives you excellent food for dairy cows; and will even make a coarse kind of bread, which is, at least, as good as the compound of oatmeal and inner birch bark used in the remote North of Sweden. But, as cattle-fodder, it is found, by actual experiment, to be both cheaper and better than any other kinds in use. Oats, rye, and corn have been tried at the rate of 6 cents worth per diem for one week given to a milch cow. She yielded with each kind of diet 138 lbs of milk that gave 6 lbs. of butter. She was next fed with 6 cents' worth of cob-meal per diem, also, for a week, and gave 157 lbs. of milk, or 7 lbs. 7 ozs. of butter. She was subsequently supplied with cob-meal *softened*, for one week, and then gave 169 lbs. of milk, or 6 lbs. 6 ozs. of butter.

But, corn husks are very varied in their usefulness. They are employed as stuffing for mattresses, and paper of good quality is made from them. In fact, if they were more largely applied to that manufacture, we should have less soft, mushy, and perishable printing material. Good, well-selected husks may be put to many of the uses of horse-hair where elasticity is desirable, and here the first application mentioned, namely, for beds, is worth particular observation. The husks used for such stuffing should be the inner ones, selected as perfectly clean and whole, and then they should be spread over a well aired floor for some days, so as to be perfectly clean and dry. After that, when put into the ticks, they will last for a long time. Indeed, some of the latter used as under-beds, have lasted for 20 years; and, if aired and beaten every twelve months, after being emptied out on a dry, airy floor and mixed with a few fresh husks, they will be as crisp and elastic as ever. Some makers strip the husks into sections but this makes them too fine, and liable to mat together. The husks should be kept whole, and then they dry in irregular shapes, which, being retained, give the bed a certain pleasant springiness, which lasts a long time. The sharp beard on each stalk prevents most insects from crawling through these beds, and they consequently escape the vermin with which straw is so greatly infested. They thus remain clean, sweet and wholesome. A good husk bed is nearly equal to the best mattress for Summer use, and there are even some feather beds in Winter, which are not so soft.

The best time for collecting those husks is when the corn is first stripped of them. It requires but little practice to learn how to strip off the rough husks on the outside first, and then, by another motion, seize the inner ones along with the

silks, and drop the latter together into the husking basket. This plant may take up a little more time; but the saved husks will richly pay for it. But, even where this plan has not been pursued, it is no very great trouble to select enough of the soft, silky husks at the general pile to make the beds that are required. When these are once made a lasting job has been accomplished and there is no need to go after straw for the underbeds.

Corn, sugar, and molasses have been procured from maize, and a French Canadian has tried hard for years to effect the adoption of a plan in this country, which, he says, would make sugar raising an easy and profitable addition to Western industry.

In how the great native American grain continually suggests new applications in every part of its organization, from the root to the ear.

It seems singularly adapted to our peculiar conglomerations of many races of people and our great diversity of climates and necessities. Nor, while it is thus practically useful in all its applications, does it fail to suggest the most graceful figures in poetry and the fine arts. The emblem of the ear of maize and of its rich abundant growth, painted in canvass, or carved in sculptured mouldings on the capitals of architectural pillars, is eloquent of noble and consoling thoughts upon the goodness and bountifulness of God.

A BACKWOODS EDITOR.—"Trust a Yankee for enterprise," says a country editor, "and the noble institution of the Press to make itself a home everywhere. Why, in the back woods the editor whittles his type out of the hardest wood the prairie affords, sets them on a board saws them with swamp mud (which fortunately for cause of education, is abundant in those quarters,) and then with a few smart blows of a sledge hammer brings off the bootifullest luxuriations on art, science, and literature."

### TID-BITS.

"ILLINOIS has 4,733 idiots and 2,387 lunatics. How many editors?

"PITTSBURGH at night reminds a stranger of hell with the lid off."

"Some authors, whose punctuation is faultless frequently write without point."

"THE EDITOR of the Northampton Free Press still believes in the Cardiff Giant."

"Order Sixes" is the injurious notice suspended before certain coal offices.

An "indellec" wool-making reptile" is what one Western editor calls another.

When are soldiers like writers for the press? When they charge by the column.

"SAN FRANCISCO exported, last year, \$12,763,742 worth of merchandise and \$3,973,133 in treasure."

"AN Illinois editor, in advertising his office for sale, announces that he is going to peddle shoe strings."

"A first's horse-dealer, of Somerville, says he does not want the Lord around when he is trading horses."

"CARLYLE says, 'Make yourself a good man and then you will be sure there is one to teach the less in the world.'

"A TRAVELLING piano-player undertook to whip an Illinois editor, and when he got through he had only one ear for music."

"A MAN down in Maine has just recovered, through the law, \$11,234 from another man, in settlement of a horse trade."

"THE COMPOSERS in San Francisco embrace many ladies. The composers in San Francisco ought to be ashamed of themselves."

"ACCORDING to the veracious correspondent of the Boston Journal of Chemistry, Texas has within her borders a fountain of pure lemonade."

"THE Decatur Press sends up a pithous wail because some Eastern paper has attempted to rob Greensburg of the only "champion" it wits; the "champion undertaker," who has put under ground the bodies of 3,000 persons."

"THE following is the conclusion of an epitaph on a tombstone in East Tennessee: 'She lived a life of virtue and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit in the full hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of 21 years, 7 months and 16 days. Reader, go thou and do likewise.'

"THE latest attempt to hurt the feelings editorial is in this current story: 'Are you connected with a paper here?' asked a countryman of an inmate of the Indiana Asylum. 'Oh, no,' was the reply; 'I have been to the insane and been cured; a man never runs a newspaper after he is cured.'

WEEKLY EXPRESS.  
ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

### Terms of Subscription:

12 Months ..... \$3.00  
6 " " ..... 1.50  
3 " " ..... 1.00

Advertisements for Daily and Weekly  
25 per cent. discount.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1871.

## LUMBER!!

## BUILDERS! BUILDERS!!

The especial attention of all those

that intend to build, as

well as the

Lumber Dealers

OF

SAN ANTONIO,

And the surrounding country, are

invited to the fact that I am now

PREPARED

To fill any ORDERS at the

LOWEST

PRICES,

OF

FLORIDA PINE

LOUISIANA CYPRESS,

BLACK WALNUT,

ROUGH and DRESSED

FLOORING.

SHINGLES

Of the BEST QUALITY, and all

other kinds of Building Material.

EDWARD STEVES,

ALAMO PLAZA,

SAN ANTONIO.

# 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.

TUESDAY FEB. 21, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JAS. G. FRANCY, Chairman, Houston.

JAS. P. NEWCOMB, Secretary, Austin.

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3d. G. T. RUBY, Georgetown.  
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5th. J. W. FLANAGAN, Waco.  
6th. J. W. SUMNER, Sherman, Grayson Co.  
7th. G. H. GARLAND, Jefferson, Mason Co.  
8th. G. H. SCHAFFNER, Tyler, Smith Co.  
9th. C. C. CREESE, Carroll.  
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11th. J. W. MCLELLAN, Corpus Christi, Nueces Co.  
12th. M. G. MEDIGO, Woodville, Tyler Co.  
13th. N. J. RICHARDSON, Medina.  
14th. N. P. DENNIN, Waco.  
15th. W. McDONALD, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 4TH  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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Major W. H. Moore, Secretary, Austin.  
J. E. GROHMAN, of Clinton, 24th District.  
Hon. B. J. WILLIAMS, of Corsicana, 25th District.  
Hon. J. L. COOPER, of Stephenville, 26th District.  
Hon. THOS. H. COOPER, Lockhart, 27th Dist.  
H. MADISON, of Austin, 28th District.  
David Bell, of San Antonio, 29th District.  
Lewis G. Brown, Corpus Christi, 30th District.

BLANK DEEDS,  
For Sale at this Office.

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 execution of every tax provided for economy in the disbursement of the same, a prompt payment of every debt of the nation, a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit, the reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged 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 surrendering any right or obligation due to us, a reform in the treatment of Indians 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.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1870.

Condensation of Vapor and Electricity.

It is found that the condensation of water in the summer sky is always attended by a great development of this unseen and mysterious energy—be it fluid, vibration, force, or whatever else we choose to call it. The more rapid the condensation, the more copiously is the electricity developed. Which is the cause and which is the effect, it is impossible to say; but the two phenomena accompany each other in a very remarkable manner.

This connection between the development of electricity and the condensation of aqueous vapor, which was for a long time known only to exist in the case of the thunder-cloud, has since been found to be universal. The attention of scientific men was called strongly to this subject by an incident which occurred to an engineer in charge of a locomotive near Newcastle, in England, in 1840. This engineer happened to pass one hand very near the cloud of vapor which was issuing from the escape-pipe of his engine, at the instant when the other was in contact with a metallic handle attached to some part of the machinery. The combination happened to be such as to make his body part of an electric circuit, and he experienced a sudden and quite powerful shock.

This incident led to a more thorough study of the electrical phenomena connected with the condensation of water, and it was found that electricity could be excited in any quantity by this means.

In the case of the condensation of vapor in the atmosphere, so long as the cloud remains small, the presence of electricity does not manifest itself by any outward sign; but when it becomes large and very dense, and especially when it is rapidly formed, the electric energy becomes excessive, and it produces two effects strikingly manifest to the senses—a brilliant chain of forked and glittering light dazzling the eye, and a series of tremendous detonations and reverberations overpowering the ear. The direction of the line of light is often toward the earth, and by the very remarkable effects which are produced at the termination of it, we know that in some way or other a force of very extraordinary intensity has been transmitted from the cloud to the ground.

The discharges, as we term them, take place sometimes in a very quick succession, showing that the electric energy is very abundantly developed, and in such cases the condensation of water goes on in an equally extraordinary manner.

This state of things continues for several hours. The two effects—namely, the development of electric-

city and the condensation of water—go on together, the one keeping pace, to all appearance, exactly with the other. The electricity, as it is developed, discharges itself in glittering lines of light darting through the air. The water descends, by its gravitation, to the earth in a deluging shower. During all this time the cloud moves slowly on from west to east, increasing all the while in density and extent, until the heavens are black with it, and the earth for a region of many miles is thrown into deep shadow.—From “The Mysteries of a Thunder Shower,” by Jacob Abbott, in Harper’s Magazine for June,

## An Ordinance

Providing for the collection of certain taxes due the City of San Antonio.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of San Antonio.

Section 1. That each and every person, firm, bank, banker, corporation or association of persons, liable to pay a license tax under any ordinances of the City imposing the same, shall before pursuing any occupation, business, avocation or calling, or before exercising any privilege, a license for which is required, pay to the City Collector the amount of license required by said ordinance and the said Collector shall give a receipt therefor, which shall be presented to the City Clerk, who shall issue to the party the required license under the corporate seal of the city, and signed by the Mayor and City Clerk, and no one license shall extend to more than one establishment, or include more than one occupation, avocation, business, calling or privilege.

Sec. 2. If any person firm, bank, banker, corporation or association of persons, shall engage in any business, calling, avocation or occupation, or shall exercise any privilege, which by ordinance is subject to a license tax, without first having obtained said license, he, she or they upon conviction before the Recorder, shall be fined in a sum of ten dollars and costs, for each and every day said violation of said ordinance may continue, and in default of payment shall be committed to the City jail and condemned to hard labor on the public works of the City, for not more than ten days nor less than five days, and the premises and property of the delinquent shall be seized by the Collector, and placed in the hands of the Police of the city, until the said license tax shall be paid. And no license shall issue for a longer time than twelve months, or a less time than three months, except it be a fraction of the last quarter of the financial year, except in cases of exhibitions and entertainments for which license shall issue for each and every such exhibition or entertainment.

Sec. 3. If any person liable to pay a poll tax to the city, shall fail to pay the same on or before the last day of February of each and every year such person shall upon conviction thereof before the Recorder be fined one dollar and costs, and in default of payment shall be committed to the City jail and condemned to hard labor on the streets or public works of the city for not less than three days nor more than five days.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of every person or firm liable to pay any tax upon the gross amount of their sales, under any ordinance of the City, to make a return of the same in writing, under oath, on the first day of each and every quarter of the financial year, for the quarter preceding and shall then be liable to pay the tax assessed thereon, and should any person fail after being notified in writing by the Collector to make said return and said payment for ten days, then the said Collector shall seize the premises and property of the said delinquent, and place the same in the hands of the police until said return and payment is made, and the said delinquent shall upon conviction before the Recorder, of the offence be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars and costs, and in default of payment shall be committed to the City jail and condemned to hard labor on the streets or public works of the city for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days.

And should the said Collector have reason to believe the return made to be incorrect he shall have the right to examine the books of the said person or firm which shall be kept by him or them for that purpose, and correct the return according to the facts as he may find them, and should said person or firm, refuse to exhibit their books for the purposes aforesaid, they shall upon conviction before the Recorder, be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars and costs, for each and every day they shall so refuse, and in default of payment shall be committed to the City jail and put to hard labor on the streets or public works of the City for not less than twenty days nor more than thirty days.

Sec. 5. The City Collector shall have power to administer all oaths required by this Ordinance.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the City Police to assist the Collector in the enforcement of this Ordinance, and to report to him all violations of the same, under the instructions of the Mayor.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Collector to use every diligence to ascertain every person, firm, bank, banker, corporation or association of persons liable to pay any license, or other tax to the city and to collect the same.

Sec. 8. In all cases where a bank, corporation or association of persons by the provisions of this Ordinance becomes amenable to any of the penal clauses thereof, the prosecution may be had against the President or presiding officer of such body, or its secretary, or its treasurer, or cashier, the same as if it were against a person or firm in its individual character. And they shall suffer the same fine and penalties in case of conviction.

Sec. 9. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved, San Antonio, Feb. 18, A. D., 1871.

WM. C. A. THIELEPAPE,  
Mayor City of San Antonio.

Attest:

G. W. BARTHOLOMEW, Jr., City Clerk.

19-2-71-dt.

Look to Your Children.

**THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY**

MRS. WHITCOMB's (Cures Colic and Griping) Price, 25  
Syrup. (Cures Rheumatism, Tertian Fevers, &c.) Price, 25  
MRS. WHITCOMB's (Subdues convulsions and Price, 25  
Syrup. overcomes all diseases) 25  
Incident to infants and Cents  
Children.

MRS. WHITCOMB's (Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery, Price,  
Summer Complaint, &c.) 25  
Syrup. (planted in Children of all ages)

It is the Great Infant's and Children's Sooth-

ing Remedy, and all disorders brought on by

Tetanus and other diseases.

Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St.

Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in

Medicine every where.

(24-6-70dawt.)

# JAMES GRAY,

## GRAYTOWN,

### BEXAR COUNTY, TEX.

Has constantly on hand a fine as-

sortment of

## GROCERIES

AND

## DRY GOODS,

AT

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Travellers, Traders and Family

Supplies of best, and assort-

ed qualities, in quanti-

ties to suit pur-

chasers.

Will constantly be prepared to pro-

duce freighters for the trade,

between the coast and San

Antonio. All orders

given immediate

attention.

Proprietor of Graytown Ferry.

A fine Blacksmith and  
Wheelwright shop

on the premises.

ALSO

## A FIRST CLASS TIN SHOP.

Col. John Esten Cooke's

LIFE OF

## GENERAL LEE.

This is the only authentic “Life of General Lee” that is now in press; and probably the only one of any value that will be published this year. It was commenced in 1866, and had General Lee's consent and approval.

D. APPLETON & CO.,  
Publishers,  
New York.

Agents Wanted in all parts

of the country.

6-2-71d&d w&t.

## TREES!

Caution! Caution! Caution!

All persons are cautioned against ordering any kind of Evergreens or Forest Trees, until they have sent stamp for our price lists. We sell Better Trees, on Cheaper Rates, and more of them, than anybody else in America. Our prices are less than one half the ordinary Nursery rates. Large descriptive Catalogue, containing much valuable information, mailed for 10 cents. Address,

SPINNEY & LAWRENCE,  
Sturgeon Bay, Door Co., Wis.

21-1-71d&w&m.

## \$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who

are up to snuff, without interfering with

other business. Address, confidentially

THOMAS MORGAN & CO., 599 Broadway

New York.

(25-11-70w&m.)

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the committee from Fire Company No. 1, of this city convened for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate Washington's birth day,

Was invited to the members of the Fire Department to assist in taking the Engine to the new house; and also to that a general invitation was extended to those who have donated money to the company to partake of a lunch in their Hall, immediately after the procession and ceremonies of the day have been concluded.

(14-21-22.)

## 50 BARRELS SEED POTATOES.

Landreth's “Early Rose,” “Early Good-

rich,” and “White Peach Blow.”

Landreth's fresh Garden

and Flower Seeds,

Onions Buttons,

Peas, Beans, Grass,

Millet, Sugar Cane

Seeds, &c., &c.

Terra Cotta Flower Pots,

Vases and Baskets.

A general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Hardware,

Woodenware, Groceries, Tobacco and

Sugar. Astral Oil, &c. Children's carriages and cabs, Toy Wagons, &c. Just received by

LOUIS HUTH,

Market st., nearly opposite Braden Hotel.

(28-1-71d&w&t.)

Look to Your Children.

**THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY**

MRS. WHITCOMB's (Cures Colic and Griping) Price, 25

Syrup. (Cures Rheumatism, Tertian Fevers, &c.) Price, 25

MRS. WHITCOMB's (Subdues convulsions and Price, 25

Syrup. overcomes all diseases) 25

# DAILY EXPRESS.

Department of Texas.

Colonel J. J. 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 Devitt Clinton, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, Judge Advocate.

First Lieutenant Gustave H. Radetzki, 3d 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 F. Hammond, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Attending Surgeon.

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

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

Captain Robert H. Hall, 10th U. S. Infantry, Acting Ordnance Officer.

## GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS REPORTING DIRECTLY TO CHIEF OF STAFF.

Captain Benjamin C. Card, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.

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

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

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. Gleam, Paymaster, U. S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.

Major Peter P. Hall, Paymaster, U. S. Army, Galveston, Texas.

## ROSTER OF TROOPS

SERVING IN THE

## Department of Texas,

January 1, 1871.

Austin, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Major J. K. Mizner, 4th cavalry; company B, 10th Infantry.

Houston Arsenal, La., Comdg. Officer, Major J. W. Todd, Ordnance Dep't, U. S. Army; Detachment of Ordnance.

Houston Barracks, La., Comdg. Officer, Lt. Col. Alfred Sally, 19th Inf't; cos. G and H 24th Inf.

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

Fort Brown, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Col. H. C. Blitz, 10th Inf't; company A, 4th cavalry; headquarters cos. A, G, H, and K, 10th Infantry.

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

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

Fort Davis, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Captain W. French, 25th Infantry; cos. B, C and E, 25th cav.; cos. B and F, 24th Inf't; cos. G and H, 25th Inf.

Fort Duncan, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Major Zoumas H. Bliss, 25th Infantry; cos. L, 9th cav.; cos. K, 24th Inf't; cos. E and I, 25th Inf.

Fort Griffin, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Lt. Colonel C. J. Whiting, U. S. Army; cos. D, F and H, 4th cav.; cos. B and F, 6th Cav.; headquarters cos. A, F and G, 11th Inf.

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. R. Shafter, 24th Inf't; cos. F and M, 9th cav.; headquarters cos. D and E, 24th Inf't; cos. C and H, 25th Inf.

Fort Pike, La., Comdg. Officer, Captain P. H. Remington, 19th Inf't; company F, 19th Inf.

Fort Quitman, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Major A. P. Morrow, 9th cavalry; cos. II and I, 9th cavalry; company H, 24th Inf't; company B, 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 K 11th Inf.

Fort Stockton, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Major James P. Wade, 9th cavalry; headquarters cos. A and D, 9th cavalry; company G 24th Infantry, company K 25th Infantry.

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

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

Ringgold Barracks, Texas, Comdg. Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, 10th Infantry; company L, 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.

Sherman, 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.

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# 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.

TUESDAY FEB. 21, 1871.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

AUSTIN, AUGUST 23d, 1870.

To A. Siemerling & Co.,  
You are hereby notified that I have this day appointed your paper, "The San Antonio Express," the Official Journal of the twenty-third Judicial District.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed the Seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Austin; this 23d day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the independence of Texas, the thirty-fifth.

EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor.

By the Governor:  
JAMES P. NEWCOME.

## 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 FREE PRESSE 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 Clerks, District Judges, District Clerks, Justice of the peace, all County Clerks 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 sale, 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, due notice shall be given with a full account or description of the property to be sold, shall be published in the legal advertising medium of the judicial District in which such sale is to be made, for a period of four weeks, one week to be excluded from the time immediately preceding such sale; and any effect selling property, of any kind whatever, without advertising the same as required by this section, shall be liable for all damages to the party so aggrieved."

"Section 15. That whenever it shall be established before any court of competent jurisdiction, that the provisions of section 14, of this act, have not been complied with, the party so aggrieved, may sue for and recover the amount paid for such property, and such property shall revert to its former position as when no sale had been made.

## Republicanism.

Since the first triumph of the Republican party in 1860, the opposition, whether rebels or Democrats,—and the terms are nearly synonymous,—have been predicting the demise or downfall of Republicanism.

Editorial matter that might be printed to make a hundred large sized volumes, has been spread abroad by Democratic journals, claiming that the Republican party had accomplished its mission, and was now a something to be numbered with the past.

Astonishing to say, notwithstanding all the gratuitous obituary extended the Republican party by the Democracy, it is to day stronger, healthier and of more promising growth than ever. Wherever reform has been needed, wherever an unhealthy spot has existed upon the body politic of our country, there Republican reformers and Republican physicians have been found to create the needed change, or restore the healthy circulation of prosperity and peace to the diseased locality. Little by little, the value of Republican tenets and principles have manifested themselves, and in ten years their benefit is shown to the whole country, by their having reduced the land from slavery, monopoly, corruption and disloyalty, and carried the noble ship of State into the harbor of general peace and security, where every soul on board feels that he is possessed of the greatest blessing of earth, Freedom, in its purest type and form. The work devolving upon the Republican party has been arduous. Formed in an hour of national peril, its proud colors have oft been hidden in the clouds of sulphurous smoke that rolled from the mouths of an enemy's cannon, who fought even as the hosts of Lucifer fought, desperately, and with a knowledge of the overthrow of the evils which they upheld, if subjected to a reverse. Foiled by their attempts at the front by force, they have in more quiet, and to them less dangerous, ways sought the same result by the cry of Democratic doctrines, which are as near akin to the fundamental principles of Democracy, as the tenets of Lucifer were to those of Ithmus.

The guile and intrigue of this Democratic (so called) party has been met by the truth of Republicanism, and facts pitted against the sophistries of the wily antagonist. Foiled at every other point; Democracy would now cry, "The death of Republicanism," hoping thereby to decieve the followers of Republican principles, and bring them into a third party construction, whence they, like a dazed bird, might be easily charmed and swallowed by the slim snake of the Democracy. The vail is too flimsy. The people, for whom Republicanism has done so much, will in 1872, by their popular verdict in favor of its continuance, show the "great-ey-and-little-wool Democracy" that Republicanism has its strongest hold in the hearts of a people who have felt its protecting and prosperous influence, and owe to it the saving of the Nation from the perils of disunity.

A COLLEGE professor having requested that some man should go to the President's office on an errand, nearly the whole class rose to their feet. The professor's question "How many of you do you think it takes to make a man?" quickly brought them to their seats again.

SOME one in Brooklyn is making a business of stealing checks from merchant's offices. Being a thief of time, it is supposed his name is Procrastination.

## The Southern Pacific Railroad

The strong hold upon the favorable consideration of Congress, which this enterprise seems to have obtained, is raising new hopes in the minds of the progressively inclined people of the south in regard to their soon possessing a through trunk line connecting their region with the Pacific coast. The more the subject is canvassed, the more convinced are the people that it is the most practicable and advantageous route yet opened to the Pacific.

Since writing our last article, we have been able to learn more definitely as to its projected line. The charter provides for its commencement at the city of Memphis, at which point the two great Tennessee lines terminate, connecting with important lines, eastward to the Atlantic coast. The line then runs in a south-westwardly direction, passing through Arkansas, and a small portion of the Indian Territory, and thence through the entire breadth of our State, commencing at or near Marshall, and reaching El Paso on the boundary line of Mexico. These the line runs west through a part of New Mexico, and through Arizona to the junction of the Gila river and the Colorado of the West, and thence across the lower end of California to San Diego. The line, far harbor upon the Pacific coast, the topography of the country through which it passes, is eminently adapted to the construction and grading of a road. The immense works required upon the Central Pacific route, requiring an extensive outlay of money and labor, will not here be required, for the country is mainly table lands and plains, requiring no cutting along mountain sides, beyond one or two spurs of no considerable size?

The United States has already provided a bonus for two roads, not immediately connected with southern interests; the Central Pacific already completed, and the North Pacific (the route terminating at Puget Sound) to which subsidies sufficient to ensure its construction have been granted.

It will be just and reasonable in the Congress of the United States to act with equal liberality to a route, which to say the least, offers more advantages to every interest of the country than either of the other routes. The consideration of climate and weather preponderates in favor of the Southern Pacific route. The trains will never be interrupted in their regular running by the heavy snow storms that often suspend the use of the Central, the most vigorous season along the route proposed for the Southern Pacific, being so genial as to make snow a rarity. Aside from this consideration there is one to be looked at, far outweighing any other. New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, are rich, beyond conception, in their deposits of gold, silver, copper and even iron ores. The trains sweeping westward through those regions, will carry an element who will soon open up the hidden treasures of mother earth, and thus add to the wealth of the country. The great wealth of the Mexican mines, just across the border, will also pay its tribute to our country, through the transportation facilities afforded by this road, and where now the Central Pacific has demonstrated that every dollar invested by the government is being returned to it three-fold, the Southern Pacific, with its more abundant fields of wealth, will return the original governmental venture, ten-fold.

The question as offered to the Government, is a plain one. Shall this road be built by our aid? (It cannot be built without it) or shall we allow the richness of a vast region to remain undeveloped, and leave it for future generations to derive profit from? Looking at the status of our future country in which every dollar of revenue goes to the lifting of a burdensome debt it is the duty of the government to make an investment that is so eminently judicious, and that shows upon its face such large returns of revenue. More than that, this road like the other two proposed routes, is the cementing of the east and west, the north and the south in those bands of Commerce and mutual interest, a thousand times more lasting than those of political form.

It opens a new region, it affords an outlet for the overcrowded eastern and middle States, it gives our political form a more equitable balance and adds largely to the value of our country as represented in hard dollars and cents.

## The Cost of the War.

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND FRENCH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND GERMANS KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

According to the record of the Philadelphia Telegraph on the 1st of January, 11, 360 French officers and 353,385 men were reported as held as prisoners of war in Germany. In the twenty-nine battles or sieges previous to the fall of Paris the Germans, it is estimated, captured 390,810 French officers and soldiers. This estimate includes only the unbound men that were captured, and is thought to be but slightly in excess of the true figures. What is called a low estimate of the killed and wounded gives the following result:

In the battles and retreat from Wiesenburg to the Moselle..... 30,000.  
In the battles around Metz..... 25,000.  
In the siege of Metz..... 15,000.  
In the battles around Sedan..... 40,000.  
In the battles around Orleans..... 10,000.  
In the battles around Ameins..... 6,000.  
In the battles around Belfort..... 10,000.  
In the battles around Paris..... 10,000.  
In the different sieges..... 10,000.

Placing the aggregate number of unbound prisoners at 390,000, we have an aggregate French loss, since the commencement of hostilities, and exclusive of the captures at Paris, of 546,000.

The German losses can only be approximated, but have been severe, except in the matter of prisoners. The official reports show that up to the 4th of October the Germans had sustained a loss of 522 officers and 7,675 men killed, 1,553 officers and 32,945 men wounded, and 194 offi-

cers and 5200 men missing—a total loss of 4,194 officers and 46,480 men. Reports published about the 10th of December place the German loss in killed and wounded at 3,918 officers and 58,025 men, and in missing at 41 officers and 7,061 men—a total loss of 3,850 officers and 66,085. These figures do not, however, include the two Bavarian and one Wurtemberg corps, and the division of Hess-Darmstadt, which suffered perhaps more than any other part of the German army. The figures are doubtless understated, and a fair estimate will not place the German losses below 150,000. Such figures as these give us a most forcible idea of the bitter cost of war.

**Legends Relating to the Apple.**

M. D. Conway, in Harper's Magazine, says:

"Of all fruits the apple seems to have had the earliest and widest, and most mystic history. In Greece the name of the hard fruit, which, having appeared on the earth about the same time as man, has followed him around the globe, became the name of sheep, and all manner of wealth, as in Home flock, pecus became pecunia, or money. Thespius enumerates it as among the most civilized fruits of antiquity. Tacitus says that it was the favorite fruit of the ancient Germans, and a shriveled apple is among the records from the lake dwellings of Switzerland. The myths concerning it, used to be in every age and country. Aphrodite bears it in her hand as well as Eve. The sun-god, the dragon watches it. It is celebrated by Solomon as the healing fruit of Arabian tales. Ulysses longs for it in gardens of Alcinous; Tantius grasps it vainly for it in Idaea. In the prose Editha it is written: 'Una keeps in a box apples which the gods, when they fed old age approaching, have only to taste to become young again.' It is in this manner that they will be kept in renovated youth until Haynatz, the general destruction, Azrael, the angel of death, accomplished his mission by holding it to the nostril, and in the Northern Sagas 'Snowdrop' is tempted to her death by means of it which a crown has poison, but recovers life when the apple falls from her lips. The golden bird seeks the golden apples of the kings garden in many a Norse story, and when the tree bears in more 'Fran Beta' reveals to her favorite that it is a cause of a mouse gnaw at the tree root. Indeed, the kind number goddess is sometimes personified as an apple tree. But often the apple is the tempter in Northern mythology also, and sometimes makes the nose grow so that the sacred pear alone can bring it again to moderate size."

"A Polish legend, given by Mannhardt, says: 'There is a glass mountain, on the top of which stands a golden castle, before which is a tree of golden apples. Many vainly try to get the mountain; but when the tree bears in more 'Fran Beta' reveals to her favorite that it is a cause of a mouse gnaw at the tree root. Indeed, the kind number goddess is sometimes personified as an apple tree. But often the apple is the tempter in Northern mythology also, and sometimes makes the nose grow so that the sacred pear alone can bring it again to moderate size.'

"A Hungarian legend says that a girl was asked by the dwarfs to be godmother to one of their children. On the day fixed she was set down in a golden staircase, which was under an apple tree in a poor garden, whose trees were laden with fruits. She was repaid for coming by an apricot of apples, which, when she returned to the earth's surface, were found to be of solid gold.

"These golden apples are often met with in the Northern mythology. In some legends it is related that such may be taken from a tree growing over a fountain of holy water with invinculating power; all of these mythic beings traceable to the tree and fountain of Id, one of the Norns. In the Edda, Skirnir offers eleven golden apples and the ring of Draupnir (from which, on every ninth night, eight equally heavy rings drop,) to Gerds, if she will return Freyr's love.

## AN ORDINANCE

To levy taxes for the support of the government of the city of San Antonio and other general purposes, for the year beginning March 1st, A. D. 1871, and ending February 29th, A. D. 1872.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of San Antonio,

### ARTICLE I.

Section 1. That there shall be levied and collected, upon all real or personal, in the limits of the city of San Antonio, on the first day of March, A. D. 1871 other than that exempt from taxation by the laws of this State and other than merchandise, a tax of one half of one per cent on the assessed value thereof.

Section 2. That there shall be levied and collected of each and every male inhabitant of the city of twenty-one years of age or over, on the first day of March, A. D. 1871, and who has been an inhabitant thereof for twelve months previous thereto, a poll tax of one dollar, provided the assessed amount of his property does not reach the amount of two hundred dollars.

### ARTICLE II.

That there shall be levied and collected from every person firm, corporation or association of persons, pursuing within the city limits any of the following named occupations, and for each and every such separate occupation or establishment a tax as follows:

Sec. 3. For selling spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors in quantities of one quart and less than one gallon (except barrooms licensed) one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. For every billiard kept for public use either for profit or for pleasure, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. For each and every street pedlar who sells or offers for sale any goods, wares or merchandise, one hundred and fifty dollars. From each and every street pedlar who sells or offers for sale the products of farms and gardens, including lumber and shingles, ten dollars, provided that any person who is peddling newspapers, magazines, pies, cakes and confectionary, and country people offering for sale the products of farms and gardens, except lumber and shingles, not the product of their own farm, shall not be regarded as a pedlar.

Sec. 6. For every gift enterprise 300.00 dollars. Every person, firm or corporation, who shall sell anything with a promise, either expressed or implied to give anything in consideration of such sale and purchase, shall be regarded as a proprietor of a gift enterprise.

Sec. 7. For every museum, wax-work, hobby-horse amusement or other exhibition of any kind, permanently established in the city, fifty dollars.

Sec. 8. For every hotel having a daily average of patronage of more than thirty guests, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 9. For every hotel having a daily average of patronage of thirty guests or less, seventy-five dollars.

Sec. 10. For every boarding house having six boarders or more, fifty dollars.

Sec. 11. For every restaurant, cook shop, eating house or oyster saloon, kept for public resort, fifty dollars.

Sec. 12. For each and every livery stable, or party keeping horses, mules or carriages for hire, together with feed stable, fifty dollars.

Sec. 13. For each and every feed stable, or party keeping a stable for feed only, twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 14. For each and every feed yard, or camp yard kept for profit, ten dollars.

Sec. 15. For each and every distillery, three hundred dollars.

Sec. 16. For each and every brewery, two hundred dollars.

Sec. 17. For each and every person or firm selling goods by sample, card, specimen, or otherwise than from regularly licensed stores, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 18. From every person or firm traveling or settling or bartering, patent rights, patent medicines or other remedies or species, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 19. From every Bank, Bunker or person who keeps deposits of money or deals in money stocks or bills of exchange, three hundred dollars.

Sec. 20. From every Agent or sub-agent of any Insurance company not chartered by the State of Texas, fifty dollars.

Sec. 21. From every Insurance company or agent of an Insurance company chartered by the State of Texas, twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 22. From every Physician, Surgeon, Dentist or Attorney at Law, twenty dollars.

Sec. 23. From every owner or operator of a Daguerreotype or such gallery, by whatever name it may be known or called, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 24. From every Land or real estate agent, purchasing or selling real estate or land certificates for others, twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 25. From every keeper of an Intelligence office, or person pursuing a business of a like character, twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 26. From any dealer or person pursuing a Commission business, two hundred dollars.

Sec. 27. From every Pawn Broker or other person receiving pawns or pledges for the man or use of money, three hundred dollars.

Sec. 28. From every Broker or dealer in cotton, hides, wool, tallow, bacon, lard or other products of the country, for the purpose of supplying or shipping to a distant market or countries outside of the city, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 29. From each and every person or firm keeping a grog-shop, tippling house, bar-room or drinking saloon, two hundred dollars.

Sec. 30. From each and every person or firm keeping a Beer saloon, where no other drink is sold or given away, but beer manufactured in Texas, fifty dollars.

Sec. 31. From each and every person or firm selling goods, wares or merchandise at Auction, four hundred dollars, including auction and commission business.

Sec. 32. For each and every street accommodation Hack or vehicle of any kind kept for the conveyance of persons, fifty dollars.

Sec. 33. For each and every Hearse, twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 34. For each and every Cart, Dray or Wagon, kept for public use in the carrying of goods or other articles, twenty dollars.

Sec. 35. For every Theatrical or Dramatic representation, for which pay for admittance is demanded or received, for each performance, ten dollars.

Sec. 36. For every Circus where

## Local Intelligence.

### NOTICE.

All legal advertising in the San Antonio Express must from this date be paid in advance, except where otherwise provided by law. Advertisements of sheriff's sales, under executions or otherwise, will be paid by half to pay out of the proceeds of the sale. This is the only exception to the rule of prepayment. We wish not to be asked to deviate from this rule.

PUBLISHER SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS.

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

WEATHER Pleasant.

TO-MORROW is the day we celebrate Washington's Birthday.

HANG your banners on the outer walls to-morrow.

TICKLED.—The rebels and gamblers over Kempton's removal.

BUSINESS was lively in all circles yesterday.

The peace and quiet brought upon our city by the efficiency of our former Chief of Police, demands his reinstatement.

The marplots, sore-heads and rebels are likely to drink up all the bust-head whisky in town, treating and congratulating each other over Kempton's removal.

THE CIRCUS is coming. Juveniles are half wild with delight. We have some serious thoughts of putting our devil in a straight jacket; he is so uncontrollable over the news of Charley Noyes' intended visit.

THE ball at the Casino Saturday night was a thorough success. The hall was jammed, the costumes elegant, the pleasure all that had been hoped for, and a social success achieved, second to nothing else of the season.

FOR the satisfaction of that lying rebel sheet, the San Antonio Herald, we prognosticate that it will be a long time before its wishes in regard to Capt. Kempton, or any other Republican officer, will be complied with. Don't whistle before you are out of the woods, you may have to change your tune.

RUMORS of a masquerade to appear upon our streets to-night, are ripe, but we have been unable to trace them to their source. It is carnival night, so we should not be surprised if the merry masquers turned out en masse.

We notice workmen busied in tearing down the building formerly occupied by Mrs. Mayer as a Millinery store. We presume the old building is to be replaced by a more substantial and ornamental building. Our city improves very fast.

A GREENHORN invested what surplus change he had yesterday in those prize boxes that are offered for sale around the Plazas. After meeting with a splendid round of disappointments, as regarded his drawing of a prize, he walked off, remarking that he guessed all those d—d boxes that had five dollars in them, had been drawn.

As we go to press we learn that arrangements have been perfected for a grand masquerade and procession to take place to-night, starting from Mengé Hotel at eight o'clock, P. M.

The ladies and gentlemen who have participated in the various masked balls, are respectfully invited to join in, and thus add to the length of the procession and assist in the observances of Carnaval night.

Music and torch lights have been procured, and by public co-operation a grand success can be achieved.

A GENTLEMAN and lady out driving Sunday evening met with quite an accident, in which both fortunately escaped serious injury. The coupling pin connecting the fore wheels of the buggy with the hind wheels, suddenly snapped, and the startled horses started off at a run up Flores street. The shock of the rear of the buggy coming to the ground threw the lady and gentleman out upon their faces, and strange to say, neither were hurt beyond a slight scratching of their hands.

The horses were captured after quite a chase, one of them having tried his best to commit suicide by jumping in the ditch.

MR. W. G. PETERSON, the gentlemanly agent and business manager of Noyes' Circus, called upon us yesterday, and informed us that our old friend, Charley Noyes, will be along here next Monday with his splendid circus, where he will remain for a week, and delight the senses of our people with his first-class and talented corps, who understand all the novelties of the amusement field. Charley is so well known, and has always fulfilled his engagements with such thoroughness, that our additional commendations are superfluous. We promise him, in the name of our public, a crowded tent during his stay.

THE best evidence our City Council could want, as to the efficiency and worth of Captain Kempton, is the malevolent spite shown against him by the Herald.

It is well known that its editors are social and political disorganizers; men with

lawless, unscrupulous and

on they turn

against the City

Council, into fulsome praises for the Council's removal of an officer, whose greatest crime in the eyes of the editors of the Herald, is his being from the North, and his having fearlessly and conscientiously discharged the duties of his office. In their malevolent article of Sunday, they do not arraign Captain Kempton for aught but being a carpet-bagger, and would lead the community to believe that the city council have dispensed with his services because that he is from the North. Now, as a Republican journal, representing the preponderating interests of the peace and prosperity of our city, we ask that Captain Kempton be reinstated.

In the name of those Republicans, and that party that have relieved our city from burdensome debts, that have revived a wanning commerce, that has improved our city and made it a centre of attraction of West Texas, we ask that his position be returned to him.

For the excellent service of over two years, which Captain Kempton has rendered; for the change he has wrought in the state of our city, wherein he has secured peace and quiet, where formerly disorder and crime prevailed; it is but right that he should be replaced; where his experience, efficiency and energy can be directed to the maintenance of the order his efforts have secured. In the face of the malevolence of Republican hawks, we have further to remember, that Republicans in this community have rights, which the council are called upon to respect, and in no way can the city council express its confidence in Republican men and measures, more than by according Capt. Kempton the position filled heretofore by him with much credit.

THE following is the Grand Jury report, as submitted yesterday:

To Hon. G. H. Noonan, Dist. Judge, &c.

The Grand Jury convened at the Spring Term of the District Court, A. D. 1871, respectfully beg leave to report. That they have carefully examined the various documents and papers pertaining to the X-gistrators Court, together with all other business coming to their knowledge, and give their particular attention to the interests of stock raisers in regard to the many gross violations of the stock laws, such as legal killing, altering brands, and stealing stock throughout the country. We also call our Honor's attention to the loose manner in which the Brand Books of the City are kept, and urge the necessity of the proper officer, giving a closer observance to their duty in properly reporting all brands and marks of animals killed, for the hide or otherwise.

We have carefully examined the County Jail, and find general satisfaction of the prisoners as to food and cleanliness, but, in connection with this matter, we find the building insecure, and would recommend that a better building be provided by the County Court.

We are also pleased to report an observable decrease in the violation of the laws in many respects.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. A. BENNETT,  
Foreman of the Grand Jury

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Poisonous Medicines.

The theory that the virus of disease is safely counteracted by doses of poison is false and dangerous. Within the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repository of the medical profession. They are given in small doses, otherwise they would destroy life immediately; but even in minute quantities, they produce, ultimately, very disastrous effects. It is unusual and unphilosophical to employ, as remedies, powerful and insidious drugs, which, in subjugating one disease, sow the seeds of another still more unmanageable. None of those terrible medicaments operates with as much directness and certainty upon the causes of disease as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic and corrective, without a single deleterious ingredient in its composition. Arsenic and quinine are given for intercurrents; bromide of potassium for nervous disorders; strichnine and prussic acid for general debility; mercury, in various forms, for liver complaint; preparations of chloroform and opium for sleeplessness; and yet these deadly drugs do not compare, as specifics for the diseases above enumerated, with that wholesome vegetable invigorant and alterative, while they are all so pernicious that it is astonishing any physician should take the responsibility of prescribing them. Let invalids, for their own sakes try the Bitters before they resort to the poisons. The herbs they will experience from a course of the barkless specific, will render a recourse to the unsafe preparations referred to, quite unnecessary.

Washington's Birth-Day.

The observance of Washington's birth day will be celebrated by Fire Company No. 1, in the inauguration of their new Hall, and removing their Engine from the old house to the new, assisted by Fire Company No. 2, and the Working Labor Association.

The Military and Civil Officers generally, are invited to participate.

PROGRAMME.

Fire Company No. 1, will meet at their old Hall at 8 o'clock, A. M. on the 23d,

fully equipped, and march to the Hall of the Labor Association thence to Fire Company No. 2. The procession will form in front of Mengé Hotel, and march to the Military Plaza, from thence to the new Hall of Fire Company No. 1, where their new Engine will be deposited, and an address delivered.

After the delivery of the Address the procession will reform and escort the Laborers Association to their Hall, and Company No. 2 to the Alamo Plaza, and then disband.

Just received at the office of the Grover Baker,

14-9-71dtf.

NEEDLES,

The Patent-Tucker,

always on hand at the office of the Grover Baker,

Commerce Street.

MARCH & FAIRWEATHER, Agents.

14-9-71dtf.

NICE.

A GRD BALL

Will be given on Washington's birth day, on the evening of 23rd February, 1871, by Fire Company No. 1, at their

NEEDLES.

Tickets—Include upper for a gentle-

man and lady, \$2.

14-9-71dtf.

NORWEGIAN OATS.

Just received at the office of the "Texas Farmers' Gazette," 20<sup>th</sup> of the month of

Norwegian Seed Oats will be sold at cost price, in sacks containing 3 bushel

each, at \$15.00 per sack.

A. SIEGEL, Publishers Texian & Texian Gazette.

16-9-71dtf.

### Proceedings of the City Council.

Adjourned meeting, Feb. 17, 1871.

Present, His Honor, Mayor Thielepape. Councilmen, Messrs. Duerler, Bell, Callahan, Mozeo, Elmendorf, Pennebender and Gross.

Minutes of meeting of February 14th read and approved.

An ordinance to levy taxes for the support of the Government of the City of San Antonio, and other general purposes, for the year beginning March 1, 1871, and ending Feb. 29, 1872; also an ordinance providing for the collection of certain taxes due the City of San Antonio, were read and adopted.

An motion, Capt. A. W. Kempton was discharged from the office of City Marshal, for conduct unbecoming an officer.

Petition of Bennett & Thornton requesting the grading and proper draining of Yturri street, was referred to the Improvement Committee.

Communication from C. Hartnett requesting part payment for City map made by him, was read and \$200 voted to be paid him.

The Mayor and Councilman Duerler were appointed a committee to arrange a new contract with A. Siemering & Co., for the City Printing.

The report of the Finance Committee on bills of A. Siemering & Co. and W. W. Gamble, was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

### San Antonio National Bank.

Capital \$125,000.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

G. W. Brackenridge, President.

T. H. Stribling, Vice President.

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L. ZORK, D. BELL, A. NETTE, E. PENNENREIDER, E. DEGENER, T. H. STRIBLING, G. W. BRACKENRIDGE.

Collections made on all accessible points and remitted promptly.

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Spectacles, Fine

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RAZORS, SCISSORS, \*

FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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constantly on hand!

14-9-71dtf.

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Life, Fire and Marine

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Office on Yarri Street, in the rear of Bennett

& Thornton's Bank.

14-9-71dtf.

Capital, - - - - - \$200,000

DIRECTORS:

Jas. T. Thornton, F. Gross,

Jos. Dentz, H. Grenet,

C. Gross, C. Elmendorf

C. Rhodius, S. Half,

JAS. T. THORNTON, President.

F. GROSS, Vice-President.

E. A. FLORIAN, Secretary.

This company having complied with all

the requirements of the law, is now ready

to receive applications and issue FIRE

AND MARINE Policies on liberal terms.

14-9-71dtf.



# DAILY EXPRESS.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### San Antonio, Texas.

The following is a list of business men in this city, who may be addressed in reference to their respective class of business:

Mayor—W C A Thielepape.

ARCHITECTS, &c.,  
J H Kampmann, Architect and Builder.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION,

L. Wolfson.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

W W Gamble.

E Pentenreider.

F Simon.

BANKERS.

San Antonio National Bank.

Bennett & Thornton.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A Nette.

DRY GOODS.

Louis Zork.

A Morris.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Elmendorf & Co.

H Mauermann.

Marcus & Fairweather.

FURNITURE.

Philip Conrad.

Reed & Mather.

GROCERS.

Theo Schleining.

Rhodus & Co.

H Grent.

F Guilleau.

Wagner & Rammel.

Dressel & Brians.

A Biesenbach & Co.

Louis Ruth.

Barry & Hugo.

HARDWARE.

Norton & Deutz.

Elmendorf & Co.

Louis Ruth.

A Biesenbach & Co.

Barry & Hugo.

HOTELS.

Mrs. Schmidt, Commerce Street.

JEWELRY.

Bell & Bro's.

LAMPS, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

F Simon.

E Pentenreider.

LIVELY STABLES.

Pey & Karber.

John C Crawford.

LUMBER YARD.

Edward Steves.

Brackenridge & Stapp.

MECHANT TAILORS.

Saffroi & Delassaux.

PROFESSIONAL.

Jack Cocke, Attorney at Law.

Julius W Van Slyck, Attorney at Law.

John R Shook, Lawyer.

Dr. A Boyd Doremus, Dentist.

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

Simon Menger.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Theo. Schleining.

A Biesenbach & Co.

Dressel & Brians, Importers Cal. Wine.

Roseenthal & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Antonio Meat Extract Company.

Schmidt & Duerin, Candy Factory.

Wm Kellner, Confectionary and Oyster

Saloon.

H Mauermann, Gunsmith.

El Paso Mail Line, B F Ficklin.

A Staacke, Wagons.

Marwell's Gallery of Fine Arts.

Western Texas Life, Fire and Marine

Insurance Company.

Agricultural, Industrial and Stock-Raising

Association of Western Texas.

INDIANOLA.

W Westhoff & Co.

NEW BRAUNFELS.

Monreau & Groos.

FREDERICKSBURG.

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J F Williams & Co.

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Char H Ditson & Co.

Thomas Morgan & Co.

S R Wells.

I W England.

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Luther, Tucker & Son.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

James Vick.

LOWELL, MASS.

Dr. J C Ayer & Co.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Hough & Church.

PHILADELPHIA.

S C Upsham.

J W Rogers & Co.

Dr. W Young.

Howard Association.

BOSTON.

Fairbanks & Co.

Oliver Ditson & Co.

ST LOUIS.

McCormick & Lyon.

Grafton Medicine Company.

Dr. Butt.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Drew & Stafford.

WISCONSIN.

Pisney & Lawrence.

WM. KELLNER,

Main Street.

(Next to Pentenreider & Biersch.)

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**DR. SCHENCK advises Consumers 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 all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subjected to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka 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 healing 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 Palatka, the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Merionville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Merionville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but it 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 are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. 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, cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1860, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average 800 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 to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, and yet if he does not avoid taking cold,

In Florida, nearly all are using Schenck's Medicine's, especially Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact the 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 of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous 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 advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's seaweed tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know where they are used in strict accordance with my directions, they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night sweats, and yet advises the patient to walk or ride on every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a fever is present. The Mandrake Pills 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 closely 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 exercises 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 is pursued. The fact stands undisputed record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake pills and Seaweed 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, if you have taken too freely of fruit and diuretic enemas, a dose of the Mandrake will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours.

If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, 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 protect 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 profession and 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 Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer decides the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire that 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 are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicine, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J H. SCHENCK, M. D.

No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

1-11-707d.

JOHN T. DREW. M. P. STAFFORD.

DREW & STAFFORD,

Attorneys and

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