

San Antonio Express.

VOL. I. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867. NO. 219.

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

NOTICE.
HAVING been educated as a Midwife in Germany, and having done business as such with good success for long years, I solicit the patronage of the public of San Antonio and its neighborhood, and promise to justify the confidence which the public may place in me.
My residence is Alamo street, near Feldmann's Bakery.
MARY KLAEBE,
San Antonio, August 26, 1867.

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

Law, etc.
BOWERS & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office—Congress Avenue,
(No. 11-1) Austin, Texas.

JESSE STANDEL,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Prompt Attention to Business.
May 17, 1866.

FOCKE & WILKENS,
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
Exchange on New Orleans, New York, London, and Hamburg.

LEIGH & DITTMAR,
LAWYERS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
OFFICE FRENCH'S BUILDING, ROOM NO. 15.

NEWTON & PICQUE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Hotels.
INGRAM HOUSE,
VICTORIA, TEXAS.
WILLIAM J. NEELY, Proprietor.
This House is refurnished and opened for the public. Good Stabling on the premises.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Galveston, Texas.
M. F. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Klopper Hotel.
FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT!
Mrs. Klopper calls the attention of her friends to the extra facilities for travellers with teams. Attached to her hotel is a spacious yard fronting on the river, where any quantity of stock can be secured.

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

OTTO LUDWIG,
Sole Brannfeller,
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Boarding House and Restaurant, together with a Bar Room, where will be kept constantly on hand, rare Liquors, Wines, &c. Attached to the Hotel is a commodious Feed Stable.

CITY HOTEL,
G. STEVES, Proprietor,
Indiana, Texas.
Connected with this establishment is a superior Soda Water, Fountain and Ice Cream Saloon. Ladies' patronage respectfully solicited.

LIVERY STABLE.
The undersigned gives notice to the public that he is prepared to board and livery horses at his stable on Market Street, formerly known as the "Texas" or "Borden's Stable." His stable is the best situated for the comfort and health of animals of any in the city, with plenty of lot room to turn them in and every accommodation. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
R. W. BULLARD,
San Antonio, June 17, 1867.

Business Cards.
HERTZBERG & SIMON,
Glassware, Mouldings, Pictures, Pipes, Fancy Goods, Brushes, Stationery, Music.

NEWSPAPER AGENTS,
Commerce Street,
at S. S. Sampson's old stand,
SAN ANTONIO.

Chrysler & Anderson,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of **CABINET FURNITURE,**
AND **House Furnishing Goods,**
FRENCH'S BUILDING,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

DRESEL & BRIAN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
in **Dry-Goods and Groceries,**
HATS, SHOES, CROCKERY,

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

F. VIELKERATH,
MAIN STREET,
San Antonio, Texas.
SADDLERY and WAGON MAKING, harness on hand & full assortment of Bridles, Saddles, Harness, Belts, etc. Fitting up and repairing of Carriages, Buggies, Ambulances, &c., done at the shortest notice.

W. A. BENNETT,
Banker,
Dealer in Exchange and Government Securities,
San Antonio.
Will pay particular attention to the collection of Claims at all accessible points in Texas.

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

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

CONKLIN & DAVIS,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. CONKLIN & CO.,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 54 Front street,
New York.

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

SCHMIT & VOIGHT,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
Handley's Building, 41 Pine Street,
GALVESTON, NEW YORK.
August 23. [no48-Jy.]

WULF & SHETELIG,
Importers
General Commercial Agents,
Gonzales, Texas, and San Antonio, Texas,
Mexico, and all parts of Texas,
San Antonio, Texas, and Galveston, Texas.

MANCOCK & WALKER,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 203 South Lewis, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Business Cards.
J. H. FRENCH & CO.,
Commission and Exchange Brokers,
North Side Commerce Street,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

J. E. COWEN,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER
OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
446 HUTCHINSON'S BUILDING, FRANKLIN ST
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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

KRAUDELT & POSELT,
Have just opened a first class
Confectionery
On Commerce St. opposite Nettie's Drug store.
Weddings, Balls, and Parties, furnished with the finest Cakes, on short notice.
Pyramids made to order.
They will also keep on hand a fine assortment of Confectionaries of every description together with FANCY GROCERIES, &c.
San Antonio, Dec. 7.

McNEENY & HAIGNE,
Receiving, Forwarding
General Commission Merchants,
ALLEYTON, TEXAS.
We cheerfully recommend this firm as being prompt, reliable, and worthy of patronage.

A. STAAOKE,
AGENT FOR THE MANUFACTORY OF
Wilson, Childs & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders for any kind of their work solicited.
San Antonio, Texas, July 8, 1867.

J. H. KAMPMANN'S
New Door, Sash and Blind
FACTORY,
On Nacadoches street, Alamo City,
SAN ANTONIO.
The undersigned informs the citizens of San Antonio, and the public in general, that he is prepared to fill all orders for **DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,** to rip and plane Lumber, to make one and one quarter inch Flooring, and all other articles connected with the carpenter business.

E. A. FLORIAN,
INSURANCE AGENT,
No. 3, French's Building,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Capital Represented,
\$5,000,000
December 19, 1866.

NORTON & DEUTZ
Successors to NORTON & BHO.
Hardware, Leather and
Woodware Dealers,
SAN ANTONIO
Texas.
56 5m

LAEVENSTEIN & CO.,
Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
in
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,
&c., &c., &c.
Just received a large stock of **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,** and will sell all at the very lowest prices.
San Antonio, April 11th.

PEYTON SMYTHE,
County Clerk Bexar county, and ex-officio Notary Public, keeps on hand Blank Deeds, Deeds of Trust, &c., for gratuitous distribution in Bexar county.
Instruments of Writing drawn and acknowledged taken on liberal terms. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Will also prepare Proposals to the U. S. Quartermaster for Contracts; he keeps on hand printed forms, etc.
He can be found at the County Clerk's Office, Military Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

EADLY MARRIAGES.—Rev. Robert Collyer, of this city, has written a recent letter from which the following is extracted, and is said to refer to his own experience: In last year's April, two young April fools, of whom she was one, finding they had a little over \$100 in gold between them, and beside that, a great golden bridge of hope—bigger than that in your Public Garden—went and got married, on a Tuesday, on the next day they started for America, a country in which they did not know a living soul. They have had their share of troubles, among which they have never reckoned their seven children, and never expect to, but if they were young and single would very likely do it again, for not a year has passed since that time which has not found them in better circumstances in every way than they could have been had they not so united their lives and made that a chain to hold fast to fortune, that had else been nothing but loose lying links.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Mass., is a bachelor. Noticing, early in the season, that one of his members, a married lady, was not at meeting for several Sabbaths, he called to ask the reason. As her reply was somewhat evasive, he surmised that she "had nothing to wear," and said, "you are waiting for your spring bonnet, I suppose." Weeks passed, and still she did not make her appearance. He therefore thought he would call again. Approaching the house, he saw her sitting at the open window, and blandly remarked, "I haven't seen you at church yet; hasn't that bonnet come?" "Yes, sir," she archly replied. "Shall I show it to you?" "If you please," answered the wondering pastor. Holding up a wee bit of a baby, she said, blushing, "This is the spring bonnet I was waiting for; did I do right?"

GIANTIC LABOR LOST.—The Rebel Conservative party made greater efforts to carry Tennessee than ever were made by any political party in the State before. With five newspapers to our one, they flooded the entire State with falsehoods most foul and damning. With the whole power and patronage of the Federal administration at their service, bribery and corruption was the order of the day. Liquor-shops were chartered and men were dashed into the support of the cause of treason and rebellion. Speakers were imported who lied like the very devil. Never were such efforts made in any State, by any party, to lead the people astray. But all to no purpose, the people understood these secret advocates of a Southern Confederacy, and resolved to crush out their new scheme of disunion.

TO KEEP HANS THROUGH THE SCREEN.—After your hams have taken salt hang them up and smoke them well, then take them down and dip them into boiling water for a few seconds; that will kill all the eggs of insects, if there should be any on them; then roll them in dry ashes while wet and hang them up again; smoke them more if you choose. This will also do for shoulders and sides; those that do their bacon in this way will never have any bugs or skippers on their meat.

THE WORCESTER SPY thinks that if the President chooses to carry the contest with Mr. Stanton into the Senate, it may become necessary for one of them to retire. But that one will not be the Secretary of War.

PROSCRIPTION ILLUSTRATED.—A gentleman who was recently over in Arkansas, on business, fell in conversation with a Conservative planter, and the subject of discharging negroes for voting came up. The planter expressed himself as strongly opposed to the course of the *Assassins* and other rebel papers, and said that any man who was suggested in the business of proscribing colored men, or advising it, was doing a serious injury to the Conservative planters throughout the country. "It may be very easy," said he, "for Mr. Galway to discharge his cook or his porter, and hire another at once; but since the war we have always had a difficulty in getting hands in the country, and men who inspire the negroes with distrust of us by proscribing them for voting, are doing a serious injury. We have difficulty enough now to get labor, and this course will only make it harder for us and easier for Northern men who are raising cotton."

JEAN INGELWY is said to be quite unambitious of fame. She lives in a pretty villa at Notting Hill, a suburb of London, where she writes her poetry. She is not married, but has a brother with her, who protects her interests and looks after her welfare, though the latter she is fully competent to do herself, being a remarkably smart, business woman, and as good a housekeeper as she is a poet. We like to see, at least, one lady poet who can abandon the affectation of supposing that because they write verse, they are altogether too ethereal to attend to the details of daily life. Jean Ingelow is not handsome, but very intellectual looking; is about twenty-eight, and threatens to remain unmarried.

THE EDITOR OF THE APPEAL, who, we believe, is a "Thirty Third" fraternized with Indians in that degree of Masonry. Will he favor or oppose extending the hand of fellowship to colored brethren?

COLORER MASONRY—LETTER FROM GARIBOLDI.—The following is a letter from Garibaldi to Mr. Eugene Chastagnac, Grand Commander of the Scotch Masons of Louisiana:
Monsieur, June 21, 1867.
Beloved Brother: I associate fully, indeed with your manly resolution of admitting all colored brethren into your lodges.

"He is the Lord of the cedars of Lebanon, as well as of the hyssop, which grows best in the deepest recesses of the valleys."—Massillon.

A Brooklynite tells a queer story about the lovely wife and daughter of a milkman, who took daily baths in the lactical fluid to improve their complexion. The milk was then watered and sold for fifteen cents a quart. It didn't need any doctoring to give it a "body" after that.

Jones had been telling one of his good stories:
Robinson—"Y'as—it's decidedly funny."
Jones—"Then why the deuce don't you laugh?"
Robinson—"My dear fellow, I would with pleasure, but I don't display any emotion—these trowsers are so tremendously tight."

Somebody at St. Paul asked Lieut. Gen. Sherman if he was a Democrat, and he replied:
"No, sir, I am not, and never was. I am a soldier."

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A CENTER SHOX.—Men seem ashamed of labor, and often you will find men who have made themselves respected by labor, have built up a business and amassed a fortune, who turn to their sons and say: "You shall never do as I did; you shall lead a different life; you shall be spared all this." On these rich men's sons: They shall lead a life of emaculated idleness and lameness. Like the polyp that floats useless and nasty upon the sea, all jelly, all fatty, no muscles, no bone, it swells and opens and sucks in and squirts out again, of no earthly account, influence or use. Such are these poor fools. Their parents toiled and grew strong, and built up their forms of iron and bone; but denying this to their sons, they turn them upon the world boneless, muscleless, simple-gristle, and soft as that.

Henry Ward Beecher.

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NO TELEGRAPH NEWS TODAY.

The telegraph operator informs us that the line is down beyond Austin. So our readers will have The Express this morning for breakfast without the usual lightning seasoning.

THE NECESSITY OF RADICALISM.

Radicalism is the present necessity of the American Republic. Our victory over rebellion would have left the nation an easy prey to ambitious military leaders, and a struggle over the spoils would have ended in the destruction of the republic but for the radical republicanism which was and is the very life of the government.

As slavery seemed to require the most radical means for its extinction, so the building up of the temple of liberty on its ruins requires the most radical measures for its successful accomplishment. Every attempt towards what is termed conservatism, concession to treason, or conciliation to rebels, has taught a severe lesson. In Louisiana, conciliation terminated in a bloody massacre; in Texas, conciliation and conservatism, under the rule of Throckmorton, was one long day of murder and outrage, and of rebel arrogance. The renewal of the rebellion in Kentucky is one of the fruits of conservatism; an army of loyal colored men who had fought gallantly to perpetuate the Union, looked on while an army of traitors who had fought to destroy the Union, voted. Conservatism in Kentucky displayed its true meaning—it is but another name for disloyalty. Candidates for public office struggled to produce clean Confederate records in order to succeed with the people. Kentucky is to-day the victim of conservatism—fifty thousand of its free citizens have no voice in the government, and the terrorism of the Confederacy reigns supreme. Tennessee, in opposition to Kentucky, has been thoroughly redeemed upon the basis of the strictest radical republicanism. The most radical men have been elected to fill the offices of the State. The victory is not weakened by a particle of conciliation or conservatism. It was a fair contest between error and right, aristocracy and republicanism—between treason and loyalty. Let us take Tennessee as our example and not Kentucky. Let there be no neutral ground, no half-way measures, no taint of conservatism in any of our acts. The necessity of the republic is radicalism—a stern, Spartan adherence to principle.

ONE MORE IMMIGRANT TO TEXAS.—A gentleman living in McLeansboro, Illinois, subscribed to our paper some time since, he now writes us: "I have received two copies of your paper I like it very much; I have made arrangements to move to your city in a short time; I will then become a regular subscriber." If the Express was scattered broadcast over the North it would bring in a harvest of immigrants to Texas. It inspires confidence wherever it goes.

COOLIE TRADE NIPPED IN THE BUD.—The brig Wm Anderson, which brought a load of coolies from Havana, has been libeled, and the captain and man in charge of the coolies have been bonded for \$1,000 to answer the violation of the law prohibiting the introduction of coolies into the United States.

Tax citizens of Smith county are holding public meetings for the purpose of inaugurating some plan for securing emigration and bringing into market their unimproved lands. What are the people of Bexar doing?

A wife in Flint, Michigan, was lately sold for one dollar, and the Globe of that place laments that a fair and comely woman is discounted \$50 below the price of a good cow.

Another chivalric "tournament" of tin spears and gilt rings took place at Paris, Ky., a few days ago. Nine knights contended.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM A FRONTIERSMAN ON FRONTIER PROTECTION.

Editor Express: The fact that the Indians in so many instances lately have been allowed to pass the line of Forts, commit depredations, and only thereby give notice of their presence, would lead to the supposition that no regular system of scouting has been adopted. I am not prepared to say that this has been neglected; but if not, it has not proved successful. In former years semi-monthly scouting parties were detailed from each Fort each way along the line, which, meeting half way, could inform themselves whether Indians had passed down into the settlements; any scouting party finding a fresh trail of Indians going down at once followed, reporting by one or more of their number all particulars, such as probable strength, direction, &c., to their immediate commanding officer and nearest Forts; by this means, if not successful in catching them, would prevent depredations, or notify the settlers of the presence of Indians in their vicinity. It may be very well to leave the door of the stable open to give the thief a chance to steal a horse, and then to have the fun (but also chance) of catching him; but much better would it be to attach a bolt (however weak) to prevent his entrance.

From 1853 to 1855 the Cavalry force on our frontier consisted of six Companies of 2d Dragoons and from six to eight Companies of the Mounted Rifles, the former stationed on north-western frontier and the latter on Rio Grande and Nueces. From 1855 to 1861 the 2d Cavalry were the only Cavalry stationed on same frontier; during all this time never more than fourteen Companies. It is true that Infantry were stationed with Cavalry at some Forts, and others altogether garrisoned by them—the Cavalry in consequence could nearly entirely be disposed of for scouting duty. Still taking all this into consideration, a larger force of Cavalry is now disposable for scouting service than then; we have at present three Regiments or thirty-six Companies, all stationed on the frontier. Have we not a right to suppose that the force is sufficient to keep up the same system of scouting as then?

It seems from recent occurrences on the frontier that some sort of system is absolutely required, not only to keep the Indians in check, but to prevent such horrible murders as are reported to have taken place in Mason county. It seems necessary that all strange and suspicious characters should be required to give an account of themselves. Murder and robbery when committed are now charged to the Indians. Is it impossible or improbable that regular organized bands of desperadoes may not be in league with Indians urging them on in their hellish work of murder and robbery? It seems those men that committed the murders were entire strangers. Where did they come from and what were they doing there? The circumstances of the murders are of such a fiendish, cold-blooded nature as leads us to believe that these men are capable of any crime, even to the killing and scalping of women and children. Society will demand of our authorities (particularly military) that every exertion be made to hunt and drag them to justice; nor should it be considered an unnecessary trouble to scout all the country between the headwaters of the Guadalupe and Colorado to ascertain if such bands of desperadoes do exist; the presence of these men in Mason county gives it an air of probability.

The country in and around upper Brady's Creek and Concho is one of the finest grazing sections in Northwestern Texas. Many places about these and on creeks emptying into said streams, could be used (with but a remote chance of discovery) for the purpose of accumulating large droves of stock preparatory to driving them out of the State; who will vouch that this has not been done often in the last six years? The Indians are bad enough, and undoubtedly deserve to be punished; but is it not possible that many crimes now laid to the charge of the Indian, could, by a close examination, be traced to other sources? Let us at any rate have a continued and efficient system of scouting, and it may be many things now hidden by obscurity will be dragged into the broad light of day.

Tax citizens of Houston are working most energetically to keep off yellow fever; bonfires of tar and pine are burned at night.

WHAT MUST BE DONE WITH THEM.

There are a few counties which disgrace the fair fame of Western Texas as a loyal district, we mean Karnes, Bee, Live Oak, and may be one or two others. What must be done with them, is the question. We would propose in the re-organization of the State in the Constitutional Convention that the county lines in this section be changed, their boundaries squared and such little rebel concerns as Karnes be absorbed in some loyal counties. Let such counties be obliterated until time brings a change over their manners and people.

GENERAL THOMAS.—The New Orleans Republican of the 23d instant, has the following in its Washington telegraphic news in relation to Gen. Thomas:

The General is at present at the Mineral Springs in West Virginia, undergoing treatment for an affection of the liver.

His health has been poor for a long time.

His medical director says that his transfer to New Orleans at present will seriously imperil his health.

When in Washington recently, Gen. Thomas was spoken to by the President on the subject of relieving Gen. Sheridan. He advised the President against the change, and said that so far as Sheridan's interpretation of the acts of Congress was concerned, he (Thomas) believed in its correctness, and that if sent to New Orleans he would act in reconstruction matters as Sheridan had acted.

FASHION IN PARIS.—In Paris, to dress in the height of fashion, is to dress, in fact, unlike anybody else. Certain rules, however, require to be rigidly observed. For instance, no crinolines must be worn; and the skirt of the robe, if not out very short, must either be looped up, or several feet of it be allowed to trail along the ground. Provided these rules are not least slight of, almost any extravagance which the fancy of the "conturriere" may indulge in will be strictly a la mode. The corsage may be high and close-fitting to the throat, or it may be low and not even covering the shoulders, so as to show a bodice of the same color and material as the jupe; the sleeves may be close-fitting from the shoulders to the wrists, or they may extremely loose and hang down within a couple of feet or so of the ground. The palette, which may be either long or short, may be drawn in at the waist with a belt or sash, or it may be made perfectly straight and loose. The robe if "a deux jupes," may be caught up with plated cords or bands and buttons, by rosettes, tabs, or tassels of a leaf-shaped passe-monterie, or by coral beads, or quilt ornaments. For white or very light-colored robes, as well as for white bonnets the latter promise to be generally worn.

Ladies used to carry sun umbrellas of a dark color outside, with a lining of white. The present fashion directs them to be made with reversed colors—the white outside, the dark within. The idea, probably, is two-fold; the white cannot fade, while the dark complexion in a dozen is of sufficient purity to endure the contrast with a white lined parasol or sunshade.

A CONNECTICUT RIVER FARMER boasts of a field of corn averaging 64 feet high. Such corn would be "small potatoes" along side some of our Texas fields.

Tax Bellefontaine (Ohio) Republican has the following rather neat thing: "The Logan Gazette advocates male suffrage as an offset to negro suffrage. As the negroes will vote the Republican ticket, the editor of the Gazette evidently has an eye to preserving the balance of power."

The Logan Gazette has stolen Judge Hancock's thunder.

Geo. W. C. Bickley, of the Knights of the Golden Circle notoriety, died recently in Baltimore.

THE POPE'S HOUSEKEEPING.—The Pope has a civil list of about \$700,000 a year. Out of this sum he keeps papal nuncios in foreign courts, and pays \$4,400 a year to each of the cardinals who reside at Rome; out of this, too, he keeps up the Vatican, which contains no less than four thousand rooms; and requires a large staff of domestics. The Pope also pays the Palatine guard and the Noble guard, keeps up the Pontifical chapel, pays the camerling, his household, etc. All this is administered with regularity and economy.

The New Orleans Bulletin very sensibly remarks that "if in place of encouraging the immigration of coolies, we would encourage the immigration of one hundred thousand looms and spindles, we would impart more value to our crop before it left the country, than if we increased the crop itself by additional production."

NICE BOY.—"Ma, if you will give me a peach I will be a good boy." "No, my child, you must not be good for pay; that is not right." "You don't want me to be good for nothing, do you?"

MR. CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—A Columbus (O.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, says: "Some of the leading friends of Salmon P. Chase, in this State, are just now quite busy looking after his chances for the Presidential nomination. They consider the result of the Tennessee election as having very materially strengthened them, because they regard it as a clear indication that the Republican candidate does not need to be an expediency or policy candidate in order to win."

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. J. H. KAMPBACH, Esq., is my authorized Agent during my absence from the State, August 26th and 27th. W. A. MENDER. San Antonio, Aug. 24, 1867.

Farm to Sell or to Rent. The Farm on the Cibola, at the Seguin crossing, opposite Ferryman's, belonging to Mrs. Medaras, is for sale or rent upon a term of several years. It contains 240 acres, 40 of it under perfect culture, with a comfortable brick dwelling house of five rooms, and a separate kitchen. Continual running water.

BOUNTY. The following persons will call on the undersigned for information in regard to their bounty: Emanuel Mendosa, Nazaro Rodriguez, Juan de Dios Legano, Solistano Torres, Aniceto Guajardo. AUG. SIEMERING, Claim Agent.

Law Notice. Thomas M. Paschal will hereafter be associated with the undersigned in all new business intrusted to their care in Texas. T. A. & G. W. PASCHAL, Attorneys at Law. August 9th 1867.

MASONIC. Alamo Lodge No. 44, A. F. and A. M. Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings in each month. Members of other jurisdictions are invited to meet with us. S. G. NEWTON, W. M. B. OFFENHEIMER, Sec. j28.

THE KEROSENE GAS LAMP. An invention by which a common Kerosene Lamp can at once be transformed into a Gas Lamp, of a most brilliant light, entirely safe against explosion; no chimney needed, and is not subject to be blown out by the strongest breeze or current of air; at the same time giving a better light than the combined light of two ordinary Kerosene Lamps, and saving fully one-third of the kerosene oil, by simply applying the gas generator.

FOR SALE. My Dwelling House and Lot, situated in San Antonio, Alamo city, Main street, between the old Bridge and Alamo Ditch on said ditch, and bounded east by same. Apply to the undersigned on the premises. JULIA POTSHUISKY, San Antonio, June 17, 1867. 1611f

STAGE LINE. Two commodious Stages and one baggage wagon run regularly once a month by way of Peidra Negra (Eagle Pass) to Chihuahua. This line connects at Chihuahua with the stage that runs to Monterey and thence to Matamoros or Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas or the City of Mexico.

F. GROOS & CO., DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Sugars &c. General Commission Merchants, Commerce Street. SAN ANTONIO. BELL & BROS. DEALERS IN Jewelry, Silver-ware, Plated-ware Diamond Goods, American and European Watches and Clocks, Gold Pens and Pencils of every kind, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Spectacles and Eye Glasses, with Pebble and Glass Lenses, Suitable for the aged or near-sighted. Engravers and Manufacturers OF ALL ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE. Orders Filled Promptly. Main Street. Five doors east of Main Plaza, Opposite their Old Stand. San Antonio, Texas. March 29, 1866.

Government Advt's. Proposals for Fuel and Forage at Camp Hudson.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 26, 1867. SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 10th of September next, for furnishing the Post of Camp Hudson with Fuel and Forage, as follows: 2,000 Bushels of Corn, or an equal amount of Oats or Barley, (in sacks.) 150 Tons of Hay, (3,750 lbs. to the ton) And such Wood as may be required until the 31st of December next.

The grain to be good sound, merchantable, well-cleaned grain, half to be delivered on or before the 1st of November, and the remainder on or before the 1st of December. The hay to be well cured, merchantable hay, to be cut and put up from this year's crop, in September and October, to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the Post, and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate; to be salted—the Quartermaster's Department furnishing the salt, if required. And the wood to be good, sound oak or mesquite, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Post Quartermaster may require.

Separate bids are invited for each article, and the price will be stated by the bushel, ton or cord, as the case may be. Bids will be received for not less than 100 bushels of Grain, or 50 tons of Hay, and where the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons, (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a Court of Record), that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty of each successful bidder, and the solvency of the persons offered as security will be required. The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening. The right is reserved to reject all bids if unsatisfactory, and we will not be entertained that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Supplies at Camp Hudson," and addressed to the undersigned at this place. J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M., aug26d U. S. Army.

Proposals for Stone Fencing.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 22, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the 7th of September next, for the construction of a Stone Wall around the National Military Cemetery at this place, with the necessary Gate Posts, Curb Stones, and Centre Posts at the gateways.

The wall is to be built of good, hardstone, to be laid with mortar of good lime and Leone sand, in a secure, substantial, workmanlike manner, and to be of the following dimensions, viz: Base to be thirty-six inches wide, to be sunk from twelve to eighteen inches into the earth, as the nature of the ground may require, and to rise six inches above the level of the ground. Wall to be four feet high from top of base, to be thirty inches wide at the bottom and eighteen at the top, regularly sloped on both sides—the whole to be capped with a cut stone coping twenty-four inches wide, three and one-half inches thick, bevelled for waterfall, and properly laid in cement.

Eight Gate Posts, to be made of blocks of cut stone thirty inches square, and one foot thick, with bevelled corners, five feet high from top of base, with a cap of cut stone thirty-six inches square, and twelve inches thick, bevelled to a level space of twelve inches square at top, on which is to be placed a plain stone urn at least two feet high, in accordance with directions to be given by the Quartermaster in charge.

Four plain Curb Stones to be placed on the sides of the gate posts next the carriage way, and two small Centre Posts at the gateways for the gates to shut on.

All Copings, Gate Posts, Curb Stones and Centre Posts to be of the best quality of Leone Stone.

Further particulars can be had on application at this office, where the plans may be seen.

The work to be commenced immediately on notification by the Depot Quartermaster, and to be completed within four months thereafter.

Bidders will state the price of the fence per linear foot, and of the Gate Posts, Curb Stones, and Centre Posts, by the piece, and each bid, unless the responsibility of the bidder is otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons, (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a Court of Record), that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty of each successful bidder, and the solvency of the persons offered as security will be required.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject all bids if unsatisfactory, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Fencing Military Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned at this place. J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M., aug24d U. S. Army.

SLOCUM'S BOOK STORE

formerly R. B. HORRIS'S. Commerce Street, Opposite Bell's Jewelry Store. JUST RECEIVED, the largest and finest assortment of Books, Stationery, Bristol Board, Tissue Paper, Perfumery Board, Chess Men and Boards, &c., &c., in the city. OVER 500 NEW NOVELS! Bound and in paper cover. A large assortment of LATE PAPERS AND MAGAZINES School Books, and Children's Books of all varieties. A fine collection of Catholic & Episcopal Prayer Books, and other Books. Suitable for Presents! In fine, a full assortment of everything pertaining to this line of business. 411f

Local Intelligence.

BEER PACKING.—We have before us an eloquent pamphlet, issued under the auspices of a party of gentlemen who, last spring, organized a company under the high-sounding name of "The San Antonio and Western Texas Beef Packing Company," for packing beef by means of an ice machine.

The prospectus of the company is quite eloquent. Besides enumerating our great natural advantages, it draws a picture of the changed condition of the frontier cattle-raiser—his children going to school, and all the comforts of wealth and civilization about him contributing to his happiness, which is quite eloquent.

Now, we don't wish to find fault, but we consider that the failure of this company to begin operations, decidedly disastrous to one of our most important interests. A private firm at Houston are making preparations to go into beef-packing immediately, while our people are waiting on a kid-gloved company.

Beef packing, in this section of Western Texas, is an easy matter; every farmer can put down his beef and there is not the slightest trouble about saving it, unless it is during a part of the summer months. A gentleman informs us he has been successful, on a small scale, in making corn beef during the warmest weather this summer.

All that is needed is concert of action. Let some energetic man start a model beef-packing concern in this city, and all our farmers will be initiated into the business. Mr. Brower could attach a barrel factory to his concern and supply that necessary article. San Antonio enjoys an advantage over Houston, or any other town near the coast. The climate is dryer and more salubrious, we are not subject to yellow fever, our prairies are full of fat cattle which can be had at cheap rates, and our beef surpasses that of any other section in its richness and flavor, and there is no sense in letting every other place get ahead of us.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday (Wednesday) was a refreshing day. The morning was cloudy with a fresh breeze and the afternoon showery.

On the 7th the last rail was laid upon the railroad connecting Nashville, Tenn., with Paducah. This new road greatly shortens time and distance between Nashville and Memphis.

A new Milwaukee City Directory is just out. It contains about 19,000 names, 3,000 more than the last Directory. The Sentinel thereupon estimates the present population of the city at 70,000.

PERSONAL.

The farm of James M. Mason, near Winchester, Va.; containing 94 acres, has been sold for \$170 per acre.

Whittier, the poet, is at the Isle of Shoals. So, also, is Rear-Admiral Smith, of the Bureau of Docks and Yards.

The Hon. Sidney Clarke, M. C. from Kansas, is arranging for a canvass of that State for impartial suffrage.

A brother of Postmaster General Randall has bought a house and lot in Jacksonville, Fla., and designs settling in that place.

Gen. O. O. Howard will deliver the address before the New England Agricultural Society, during the Fair, which commences in Providence, R. I., on the 6th of September.

Galesville University, Wisconsin, has conferred the degree of Doctor in the Laws on the Hon. Demas Barnea, of Brooklyn, "in consideration of his high attainments in literature and political economy."

Special Notices.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING Teeth, use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,' Having the face emblem of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

To Marry or not to Marry? WHY NOT?

Serious Reflections for Young Men, in Essays of the Howard Association, on the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases induced by Ignorance of Nature's Laws, in the first age of man. Sent in a sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. TAORROR, an great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrist, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Taorror possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can attest. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing 50 cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by mail. All communications strictly confidential. Address, in confidence, MADAME E. F. TAORROR, P. O. Box 225, Hudson, N. Y.

A Card to Invalids.

A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 43 Cedar Street, New York.

THE HEALING POOL and House of Mercy.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for young men on the crime of Solitude, and the errors, abuses, and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1842&w3m

To Music Teachers and Dealers.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish Sheet Music, Strings, Musical Instruments, and Music Books of all kinds at the lowest trade rates, wholesale and retail, from the largest collections in this country. Orders punctually and faithfully attended to. Address all orders to SIBERIA OTT, 783 Broadway, N. Y.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be valuable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDW. ED A. WILSON, lawd Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

The Boardman Gray & Co. PIANO-FORTES, WHOLESALE AGENCY

The subscriber, late a member of this well known firm has established a wholesale agency, 783 Broadway, New York City, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade Wholesale and Retail, at the very lowest prices. Made with the insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung scales, giving in connection with the patent iron trim and frame, full round powerful, and sweet mellow tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance, and easily and safely handled. Address all orders to SIBERIA OTT, 783 Broadway, N. Y.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS.

For Sale at 56 3m NORTON & DEUTZ

THEODORE SCHLEUNING, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, GUILBEAU'S BUILDING, CORNER OF PRESIDIO AND FLORES STREETS, IMPORTER AND DEALER

Groceries, Liquors, Glassware, domestic and imported, Smocking and Chewing Tobacco, Earthen and Wooden Ware, Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc., etc. COMMISSION & FORWARDING. Buys Country Produce of all descriptions. 125.3m.

E. PENTENRIEDER, 31 Main Street, San Antonio, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has enlarged his former business by a full stock of WHOLESALE STAPLE GROCERIES and has already on hand 500 Boxes of Claret, diff't brands, 20 Boxes of Havana Sugar, 10 " Olive Oil, 50 Barrels of St. Louis Flour, 150 Sacks of Coffee, 200 Demijohns, 20 Barrels of Cognac, 50 Baskets of Champagne, 10 " of Cognac diff't brands, 35 Boxes of White Wine. I beg leave to state that I import my Wines, Liquors, etc., direct from France, and that I warrant the genuineness of my articles of merchandise. 135 E. PENTENRIEDER.

SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL BANK. Designated Depository & Financial Agents of the United States. Capital \$125,000.

DIRECTORS: L. ZORK, T. M. STRIBLING, E. DEGENER, I. A. PASCHAL, A. NETTE, D. BELL, G. W. BRACKENRIDGE. Collections made on all accessible points and remitted promptly. G. W. BRACKENRIDGE President. JNO. T. BRACKENRIDGE, Cashier.

R. WULFING, E. CRUMER, M. CRUMER. R. WULFING & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c. CORNER OF MAIN PLAZA AND COMMERCE STREET. CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

RHODIUS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS IN STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES, LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS, TOBACCO, Pipes, Cand Fruits, Pickles, &c., &c. COMMERCE STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

ZORK & GRIESENBECK, Commerce Street, San Antonio, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Wines, Brandies, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES' FANCY GOODS.

Government Adv'ts.

Proposals for Fresh Beef. OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 12, 1867. SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., September 9th, 1867, for supplying Fresh Beef on the beef to the troops at Camp Hudson, Texas, from September 20th, 1867, or as soon thereafter as required, to January 1st, 1868, or such less time as the Commissary General of Sub-stistence may direct. The Beef Cattle furnished must not be over five years old, and weigh not less than (500) five hundred pounds, net dressed, and must be of a good and marketable quality. The bids will state the price per pound, net, in currency. Bidders should be present to respond to their bids. Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, in duplicate, signed by at least two persons, (whose responsibility must be certified to by a Clerk of a Court of Record) stating that if the proposal is accepted, the bidder will enter into a contract, and that they will enter into bonds in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, for a faithful performance of the contract. The names of firms should be stated in full, with the address of each member of the firm. No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their bids, made heretofore. Bids will only be entertained from parties of known loyalty to the Government, and those who, coming under the provisions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, can produce the pardon of the President, an official copy of which will be attached to the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, in funds furnished by the United States for public disbursement, and for the number of Beef Cattle accepted. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered. Enclose envelope "Proposals for Fresh Beef." J. W. ECKLES, 1st Lieut. 45th Infantry, & A. C. S. aug11d

Proposals for Corn. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 1, 1867. SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 10th day of September, 1867, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with Corn, Oats or Barley, (in sacks) at places and in quantities, as follows: San Antonio, Texas, 20,000 bush'ls. Austin, " 8,000 " Camp Verde, " 4,500 " Fort Inge, " 2,250 " Fort Clarke, " 2,250 " Fort Stockton, " 7,500 " Fort Davis, " 11,500 " Fort Mason, " 3,000 " Ft. Chadbourne, " 12,000 " Fort Belknap, " 9,000 " or vicinity, " Buffalo Springs, " 5,000 " The above to be good sound, merchantable Oats, Barley, or Shelled Corn, well cleaned, and subject to the inspection of the officer receiving the same. Delivery to commence by the first day of October next, and to proceed at the rate of not less than one-third of the whole amount, per month, and in such quantities as to keep the Post always supplied. Separate bids are invited for each Post, and the price per bushel, for each place, must be clearly stated. Bids will be received for any quantity not less than one hundred bushels, of Corn, or twenty-five bushels of Oats or Barley, and where the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons, (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a Court of Record), that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence. Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty of each successful bidder, and the solvency of the persons offered as security will be required. The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening. The right is reserved to reject all bids if unsatisfactory, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement. Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Corn," and addressed to the undersigned at this place. J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army. aug1d

Proposals for Hay. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 17, 1867. SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 29th instant, for cutting and putting up at Austin, Texas, Two Hundred Tons of Bottom Grass Hay. Said Hay to be well cured, merchantable Bottom Grass Hay, to be cut and put up from this year's crop, in September and October, to be well stacked at such places in the vicinity of the Post, and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate, to be sealed—the Quartermaster's Department furnishing the salt, if required—and subject to the inspection of the officer receiving it. Bids will be received for not less than Twenty-Five Tons, and unless the responsibility of the bidder is otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons, (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a Court of Record), that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence. Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty of each successful bidder, and the solvency of the persons offered as security will be required. The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening. The right is reserved to reject all bids if unsatisfactory, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement. Proposals to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Hay at Austin," and addressed to the undersigned at this place. J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army. aug17d

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE 39th Congress of the United States of America.

CHAP. CLXXXV.—An Act to reduce Internal Taxation and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other Purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and acts amendatory thereof.

That section fourteen be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That in case any person shall be absent from his or her residence or place of business at the time an assistant assessor shall call for the annual list or return, and no annual list or return has been rendered by such person to the assistant assessor as required by law, it shall be the duty of such assistant assessor to leave at such place of residence or business, with some one of suitable age and discretion, if such be present, otherwise to deposit in the nearest post office, a note or memorandum, addressed to such person, requiring him or her to return to such assistant assessor the list or return required by law within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum, verified by oath or affirmation. And if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to render such list or return within the time required as aforesaid, or if any person without notice, as aforesaid, shall not deliver monthly or other list or return at the time required by law, or if any person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor or assistant assessor any list, statement, or return which, in the opinion of the assessor, is false or fraudulent, containing any understatement or undervaluation, it shall be lawful for the assessor to summon such person, his agent, or other person having possession, custody, or care of books or account containing entries relating to the trade or business of such person, or any other person he may deem proper, to appear before such assessor and produce such book, at a time and place therein named, and to give testimony or answer interrogatories under oath or affirmation respecting any objects liable to tax as aforesaid, or the lists, statements, or returns thereof, or any trade, business, or profession liable to any tax as aforesaid. And the assessor may summon, as aforesaid, any person residing or found within the State in which his district is situated: And when the person intended to be summoned does not reside and cannot be found within such State, the assessor may enter any collection district where such person may be found, and there make the examination hereinbefore authorized. And to this end he shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority he may lawfully exercise in the district for which he is commissioned. The summons authorized by this section shall be all cases be served by an assistant assessor of the district where the person to whom it is directed may be found, by an attested copy delivered to such person in hand or left at his last usual place of abode, allowing ten days from the date of service to the place of examination; and the certificate of service signed by such assistant assessor shall be evidence of the facts it states on the hearing of an application for an attachment, and when the summons requires the production of books, it shall be sufficient if such books are described with reasonable certainty. In case any person so summoned shall neglect or refuse to obey such summons, or to give testimony, or to answer interrogatories as required, it shall be lawful for the assessor to apply to the judge of the district court or to a commissioner of the circuit within which the person so summoned resides for an attachment against such person as for a contempt. It shall be the duty of such judge or commissioner to issue such application, and if satisfactory proof be made, to issue an attachment, directed to some proper officer, for the arrest of such person, and upon his being brought before him to proceed to a hearing of the case; and upon such hearing the judge or commissioner shall have power to make such order as he shall deem proper, not inconsistent with the provisions of existing laws for the punishment of contempts, to enforce obedience to the requirements of the summons and punish such person for his default or disobedience. It shall be the duty of the assessor or assistant assessor of the district within which such person shall have taxable property to enter into and upon the premises, if it be necessary, of such person as refusing or neglecting, or rendering a false or fraudulent list or return, or making, according to the best information which he can obtain, including that derived from the evidence elicited by the examination of the assessor, and on his own view and information, such list or return, according to the form prescribed, of the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, and all articles or objects liable to tax, owned or possessed or under the care or management of such person, assess the tax thereon, including the amount, if any, due for special income tax; and in case of the return of a false or fraudulent list or valuation, he shall add one hundred per centum to such tax; and in case of a refusal or neglect, except in cases of sickness or absence, to make a list or return, or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add fifty per centum to such tax; and in case of neglect occasioned by sickness aforesaid, the assessor may allow such further time for making and delivering such list or return as he may judge necessary, not exceeding thirty days; and the amount so added to the tax shall, in all cases, be collected by the collector at the same time and in the same manner as the tax; and the list or return so made and subscribed by such assessor or assistant assessor shall be taken and reported as good and sufficient for all legal purposes.

That section nineteen be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That the assessor for each collection district shall give notice by advertisement in one newspaper published in each county within said district, and if there be none published in the district, then in a newspaper published in a collection district adjoining thereto, and shall mail a copy of such notice to each postmaster in his district, to be posted in his office, stating the time and place within said district where and where appeals will be received and determined, relative to any errors or excessive valuations, assessments, or assessments returned by the assessor or assistant assessor in the annual list, and such notice shall be advertised and posted by the assessor and mailed as aforesaid, at least ten days before the time appointed for hearing and appeals. And it shall be the duty of the assessor for each collection district, at the time fixed for hearing such appeals as aforesaid, to submit the proceedings of the assessor or assistant assessor, and the annual lists taken and returned as aforesaid, to the inspection of any and all persons who may apply for that purpose. And such assessor is hereby authorized at any time to hear and determine in a summary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals

which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said assessor or assistant assessor, and the office or principal place of business of the said assessor shall be open during the business hours of each day for the hearing of appeals by persons so shall appear voluntarily before him: Provided, That no appeal shall be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the collector of the district. And all appeals to the assessor as aforesaid shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of error complained of. And the assessor shall have power to re-examine and determine upon the assessments and valuations, and rectify the same as shall appear just and equitable; but such valuation, assessment, or computation shall not be taken as a final one, unless it has been made at least five days to the party interested to appear and object to the same if he judge proper, which notice shall be in writing and left at the dwelling-house, office, or place of business of the party by such assessor, assistant assessor, or other person, or sent by mail to the nearest post office address of said party: Provided further, That on the hearing of appeals it shall be lawful for the assessor to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books or account in the same manner and under the same penalties as are provided in cases of refusal or neglect to furnish lists, or returns. The costs for the attendance and mileage of said witnesses shall be taxed by the assessor and paid by the delinquent parties, or by the delinquent agent for the district, on certificate of the assessor, at the rates allowed to witnesses in the district courts of the United States.

That section twenty be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That the assessor of each collection district shall, immediately after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals concerning taxes returned in the annual list, and from time to time, as taxes become liable to be assessed, make out lists containing the sums payable according to law upon every subject of taxation for each collection district; which list shall contain the name of each person residing within the district, or owning or having the care or superintendence of property liable within the said district, or engaged in any business or pursuit which is liable to any tax, when such person or persons are known, together with the sums payable by each; and where there is any property within any collection district liable to tax not owned or occupied by or under the superintendence of any person resident therein, there shall be a separate list of such property, specifying the sum payable, and the names of the respective proprietors when known. And the assessor making out any such separate list shall transmit to the assessor of the district where the person liable to pay such tax resides, or shall have their principal place of business, copies of the list of property held by persons so liable to pay such tax, to the end that the taxes assessed under the provisions of this act may be paid within the collection district where the persons liable to pay the same reside, or may have their principal place of business. And in all other cases the said assessor shall furnish to the collector of the several collection districts, respectively, within ten days after the time of hearing appeals concerning taxes returned in the annual list, and from time to time thereafter as required, a certified copy of such list or lists for their proper collection district. And in case it shall be ascertained that the annual list, or any other list, which may have been, or which shall hereafter be, delivered to any collector, is imperfect or incomplete in consequence of the omission of the names of any persons or parties liable to tax, or in consequence of any omission, or understatement, or undervaluation, or false or fraudulent statement contained in any return or returns made by any person or persons liable to tax, the said assessor may, from time to time, or at any time within fifteen months from the time of the passage of this act, or from the time of the delivery of the list to the collector, as aforesaid, enter on any monthly or special list the names of such persons or parties so omitted, together with the amount of tax for which they may have been or shall become liable, and also the names of the persons or parties in respect to whose returns, as aforesaid, there has been or shall be any omission, understatement, or false or fraudulent statement, together with the amounts for which such persons or parties may be liable, over and above the amount for which they may have been, or shall be, assessed upon any return or returns made as aforesaid, and shall certify or return said list to the collector as required by law. And all provisions of law for the ascertainment of liability to any tax, or the assessment or collection thereof, shall be held to apply, as far as may be necessary to the proceedings herein authorized and directed: And wherever the word "duty" is used in this act, or in the acts to which this is an amendment, it shall be construed to mean "tax," whenever such construction shall be necessary in order to effect the purposes of said acts.

That section twenty-one be amended by striking out the words "without having taken the oath or affirmation required by law." And that section twenty-two be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That there shall be allowed and paid to the several assessors a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly; and, in addition thereto, where the receipts of the collection district shall exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and shall not exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars annually, one half of one per centum upon the excess of receipts over one hundred thousand dollars. Where the receipts of a collection district shall exceed four hundred thousand, one fifth of one per centum upon the excess of receipts over four hundred thousand dollars. Where the receipts shall exceed six hundred thousand dollars, one tenth of one per centum upon such excess; but the salary of no assessor shall in any case exceed the sum of four thousand dollars. And the several assessors shall be allowed and paid the sums actually and necessarily expended, with the approval of the commissioner of internal revenue, for office rent; but no account of such rent shall be allowed or paid until it shall have been verified in such manner as the commissioner shall require, and shall have been audited and approved by the proper officers of the Treasury Department. And the assessor shall be paid, after the account thereof shall have been rendered to and approved by the proper officers of the Treasury, their necessary and reasonable charges for clerk-hire; but no such account shall be approved unless it shall state the name or names of the clerk or clerks employed, and the precise periods of time for which they were respectively employed, and the rate of compensation agreed upon, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the assessor stating that such service was actually required by the necessities of his office, and was actually rendered, and also by the affidavit of each clerk, stating that he has rendered the service charged in such account on his

behalf, the compensation agreed upon, and that he has not paid, deposited, or assigned, or contracted to pay, deposit, or assign any part of such compensation to the use of any person, or in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or given, or contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for his office or employment, or the emoluments thereof; and the chief clerk of any such assessor is hereby authorized to administer, in the absence of assessor, such oaths or affirmations as are required by this act. And there shall be allowed and paid to each assistant assessor four dollars for every day actually employed in collecting lists and making valuations, the number of days necessary for that purpose to be certified by the assessor, and three dollars for every hundred person assessed contained in the tax list, as completed and delivered by him to the assessor, and twenty-five cents for each permit granted for making, collecting, and delivering such lists, and no salary may be allowed in the settlement of their accounts, such as in the commissioner of internal revenue shall approve, not exceeding three hundred dollars per annum, for office rent; but no account for such rent shall be allowed or paid until it shall have been verified in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue may require, and shall have been audited and approved by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

PROCLAMATIONS
By the President of the United States of America.
WHEREAS, the term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not however exceeding three years:
Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do issue this proclamation, calling upon the governors of the several States to raise and cause enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium, and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the governors of States by the War Department, through the provost-marshal-general's office, by special letters. I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on, and deducted from, the quotas established for the next draft. I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made on said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota; and the said draft shall commence on the fifth day of January, 1864.

I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued, for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet commenced. The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the provost-marshal-general's office, his regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department. In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their aid, cheerfully and effectively to the measures thus adopted, with a view to relieve our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needed military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the scenes of carnage and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington, this [] seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

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