

San Antonio Express.

VOL. I.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

NO. 220.

Medicine.

MORTIMER SLOCUM, M. D.,
Tenders his services to those citizens of San Antonio who wish to have medicine administered according to the Homeopathic Law of cure. Office on Main street, two doors west of Post Office. d1y

NOTICE.

HAVING been educated as 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, no49-f

MRS. ECKEL,

Graduate of "Marburg Institute, Europe," offers her services to the people of San Antonio as Midwife. Her long and varied experience in this service renders her one of the best professions. Residence, Main Avenue, opposite house of Mr. William Elliot. 8-1y

Law, etc.

M. H. BOWERS, A. S. WALKER,
BOWERS & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office—Congress Avenue,
(no. 11-1) Austin, Texas.

JESSE STANUEL,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Prompt Attention to Business.
May 17, 1866. no84y

FOCKE & WILKENS,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
GUTHRIE'S BUILDING, GALVESTON.
Exchange on New Orleans New York,
London, and Hamburg. Jan5ly

W. B. LEIGH, A. DITTMAR,
LEIGH & DITTMAR,
LAWYERS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
OFFICE FRENCH'S BUILDING, ROOM NO. 15-147Lawf

I. G. NEWTON, C. V. PICQUE,
NEWTON & PICQUE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
414-3aLawf SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Hotels.

INGRAM HOUSE,
VICTORIA, TEXAS.
WILLIAM J. NEELY, Proprietor.
This House is refurbished and opened for the public. Good Stabling on the premises. 1y29dLaw3m

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

Klopper Hotel.
FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT!
Mrs. KLOPPER calls the attention of her friends to the extra facilities for travelers with teams. Attached to her house is a spacious yard fronting on the river, where any quantity of stock can be secured. d1f Commerce street, San Antonio.

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 cheapness it has no rival in the State. V. TARDE. 121f

OTTO LUDWIG,
New Braunfels.
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. mar3dLaw-1f

CITY HOTEL,
G. STEVES, PROPRIETOR,
Indianola, . . . Texas,
Connected with the establishment is a superior Soda Water Fountain and Ice Cream Saloon. Ladies' patronage respectfully solicited. 1y9dLawy

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 "Bradens 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. n153tf

HIDES
Bought at the
HIGHEST-MARKET PRICE,
ELMENDORF & CO.
San Antonio, June 18-4awf

Business Cards.

TH. HERTZBERG, F. SIMON,
HERTZBERG & SIMON,
Glassware, Mouldings,
Fancy Goods, Pictures, Pipes,
Stationery, Brushes, Music,
NEWSPAPER AGENTS,
Commerce Street,
at S. S. Sampson's old stand,
SAN ANTONIO.
147

WM. CHRYSLER, JON. ANDERSON,
Chrysler & Anderson,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
House Furnishing Goods,
FRENCH'S BUILDING,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
CASH paid for WOOL and HIDES.
March 26th 1867. 861f

DRESEL & BRIAN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Dry-Goods and Groceries,
HATS,
SHOES,
CROCKERY,
NOTIONS.
San Antonio, April 26, 1867. 1134f

PHILIP CONRAD,
Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE
and House Furnishing Goods, Mattress
Maker and Upholsterer,
MAIN STREET,
Opposite York & Griesbeck,
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment
of repairing furniture, paper hanging, cur-
tain hanging, and carpeting.
San Antonio, May 6th. d1y

F. VOLKERTH,
MAIN STREET,
San Antonio, Texas.
SADLER and WAGON maker, has always
on hand a full assortment of Saddles, Saddles,
Harness, Belts, etc., Fitting up and repairing
of Carriages, Buggies, Ambulances, &c.,
done at the shortest notice.
San Antonio, Dec. 21, 1865. no. 13-4f

W. A. BENNETT,
Banker,
Dealer in Exchange and Government
Securities,
San Antonio.
Will pay particular attention to the collec-
tion of Claims at all accessible points in Tex-
as. dawf

BURTIS & FRENCH,
Importers and Jobbers of
CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
No. 12 Barclay street,
(Four doors below Astor House.)
je28ly. 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. 80 tf

CONKLIN & DAVIS,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. CONKLIN & CO.,
GROCEERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 94 Front street,
New York.
A. L. CONKLIN, L. E. DAVIS. je28

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

G. SCHMIDT, ROBERT VOIGT,
SCHMIT & VOIGT,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
Handley's Building, 41 Pine Street,
GALVESTON, NEW YORK.
August 25. [no48-1y.]

WULF & SHETELIG,
Importers
—AND—
General Commercial Agents,
CAMBRIDGE, SAN ANTONIO,
Mexico, TEXAS,
je28 Presidio street.

W. F. HANCOCK, JAS. E. WALKER,
HANCOCK & WALKER,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 203 South Levee,
ST. LOUIS, MO. 86w

Business Cards.

J. H. FRENCH, I. P. MINTER, H. T. ADAMS,
J. H. FRENCH & CO.,
Commission and Exchange Brokers,
North Side Commerce Street,
je12f SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

J. E. COWEN,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER
OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
446 HUTCHIN'S BUILDING, FRANKLIN ST
HOUSTON, Texas.
Particular attention to filling orders, accom-
panied by cash or produce. 1281f

G. W. WARE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Hides, Wool, & C.,
LAVACA, TEXAS.
REFERENCES:
Frazier, Major & Co., New York,
Canal Bank, New Orleans,
W. H. H. Withersall, Esq., New Orleans,
William Chrysler, San Antonio,
National Bank of Texas, Galveston,
Hoyck & Hofferich, Lavaca,
Charles Taylor, Esq., Indianola.
dec 10d1y1

F. KRAUDEL, F. POSERT,
KRAUDEL & POSERT,
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 assort-
ment of Confectionaries of every description
together with FANCY GROCERIES, &c.
San Antonio, Dec. 2 414Law3m

A. C. McNEELY, CHARLES MANNING,
late of Walker's Old, late of the Terry Ban.
McNEELY & MANNING,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND
General Commission Merchants,
ALLEYTON, TEXAS.
We cheerfully recommend this firm as being
prompt, reliable, and worthy of patronage.
10 A. H. EDERT, Galveston, Texas.

A. STAACKE,
AGENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE 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 and a quarter inch Flooring, and all
other articles connected with the carpenter
business.
Seasoned Lumber of best quality of white
and yellow pine, constantly on hand.
All orders will be promptly exe-
cuted. aug9d6m J. H. KAMPMANN.

E. A. FLORIAN,
INSURANCE AGENT,
No. 3, French's Building,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Capital Represented,
\$9,000,000 33m
December 19, 1866.

NORTON & DEUTZ
Successors to NORTON & BRO.,
Hardware, Leather and
Woodenware Dealers.
SAN ANTONIO
Texas, 56 3m

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. 3m

PEYTON SMYTHE,
County Clerk Bexar county, and ex officio
Notary Public, keeps on hand Blank Deeds,
Deeds of Trust, &c., for gratuitous distribu-
tion in Bexar county.
Instruments of Writing drawn and A's
knowledgements taken on liberal terms. A
share of public patronage is respectfully so-
licited.
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.

From the New York Citizen.

AT THE SEASIDE.

BY MILES O'KELLY.

The bay lay sobbing at our feet,
The night was dark, and warm, and calm.
We felt the throbbing pulses beat
Each in the other's palm.

Behold us, crested on the bank,
Were great hotels agleam with lights,
Where youth and beauty, wealth and rank,
Held revel through the nights.

But round us all was hush and dark—
No sound except the sobbing bay,
No light, save when some phosphor-spark
Flashed upward in the spray.

There on the rocks we talked of love—
An old, lost love—till on my breast
Her head, like some overworn dove,
Came fluttering down to rest.

Between us and the anchored light
That marks the shoal beneath its lee,
We watched the white and ghostly flight
Of schooners out to sea.

We talked of freighted ships that sailed
From bays like this with no return—
We talked of many hopes that failed
To reach the promised bourne.

We sat recalling all the past—
The march and camp in prairie lands,
Our canvas cities rising fast
Along the Southern sands.

Our canter through the scented pine,
The halls in many an orange grove,
The wreaths of yellow yessamine
That round our heads we wove.

And then came up in sad review
Full many a friend in battle slain,
And all the war that either knew
Before us passed again.

And tremulous grew the clasping palm,
And gentler sank the fair, dear head,
And o'er our souls a deeper calm
Than of the bay was spread.

A calm of pained and softened thought,
A tender trance of vanished years—
A ghostly mirror, quaintly wrought,
In which the past appears.

And still, as sadder grew the theme,
Her hand crept closer into mine,
And on my breast in deeper rest
I felt her head decline.

O dark blue bay with your anchored light,
Your belt of hills and your silver shores,
For the freighted hearts re-launched to-night
What harbor has fate in store?
Narragansett Bay, August, 1867.

THE ARCH-TRAITOR IN CAN-ADA.

A correspondent of the Chicago Republican gives the following interesting sketch of Jeff. Davis and his family in Canada:

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND HIS FAMILY—THEIR SPIRIT.

Jeff. Davis and his family live here, on Mountain street, with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Howell. They formerly lived in a plain, unpretentious house on the same street, but they recently rented the fine mansion of Rev. Dr. Wilkes. Last winter, before the release of Jeff. Davis, the Howells were considered rather "hard up," except when Mrs. Jeff. came there, when they appeared to have plenty. It is said that they used to be reduced to such straits that they had to borrow wood and other fuel, weeks at a time, from their next door neighbor, who, while he detested Jeff. Davis and all his crew, could not see his children suffer, and therefore he lent them all they wanted. But this neighbor had his patience rather severely tried one day when he was informed that the junior members of Jeff.'s family had been chastised for associating with his children. They were ordered not again to be seen playing with any such "low trash of children." This was rather mortifying to Jeff.'s neighbor, a very respectable family indeed, and whose children are fit to be the associates of those of the best families in the country; but it demonstrates the spirit which actuates the Southern chivalry—borrow from you, and then spit in your face.

and get into the garden, and was quietly engaged in picking strawberries and stuffing himself with them, when our Scotch lady immediately proceeded to the garden, picked up a birch wand, and gave young Jeff. a sound thrashing—letting him go with the admonition that the dose would be repeated every time he was found there uninvited. Of course the youth went home bellowing from the application of birch to his hips, and the whole family of the "President" was up in arms, and an immediate demand was made by the female portion of the family that Jeff. Davis himself proceed to the neighbor's house and demand satisfaction. He accordingly proceeded, rung the door-bell, which was opened by the lady herself, after which the following colloquy took place:

Jeff. Davis—I desire to see the lady of the house.

Scotch Lady—I'm the ledly o' this house. What may I ca 'you' if you'll excuse me for speerit?

Jeff. Davis—(Hesitatingly)—I am President Davis.

Scotch Lady—Ou' is so you're Jeff. Davis, are you? You're a neighbor o' ours, aren't you?

Jeff. Davis—I am.

Scotch Lady—(Rather snappishly)—And what may be your business wime?

Jeff. Davis—I came to inform you that one of your servants abused my son Jeff. in a most shameful manner.

Scotch Lady—(Rising to the dignity which attaches to a true matron)—Dinna deceive yersel', Mr. Jeff. Davis: it was none o' my servants that gave the callant a lickin'. I did it myself, and what's mair, if ever I find him in our garden again, I'll gie him a double dose.

Jeff. Davis—This is outrageous conduct to both my family and myself. I will appeal to the law and have you arrested.

Scotch Lady—(Getting her mad up)—Arrested! Jist try that, I suppose ye think you're in the Confederacy and still President of it! You'd put me in prison, would ye? How did ye like it yersel'—it's no see lang since ye got out! Wheel, you're a pretty man to talk of arresting onybody—jist after ye escaped the halter wi, the skin o' yer teeth!

Mr. Davis beat a somewhat hasty retreat, leaving our Scotch lady still talking, and when the latter saw he was leaving, she slammed the door after him.

JEFF. DAVIS' STANDING AND POSITION.

Notwithstanding Jefferson Davis has a large number of admirers among the English and some of the rich Canadians here, he is not generally liked by the people. He very seldom walks out, and when he does, it is in the cool of the evening. His lank, lean body, shriveled face, prominent mouth, the gris which constantly envelops his countenance, his sunken eyes, and hawk-like expression, are not calculated to make the people reverence or respect him. But above and beyond all this, the memory of "Andersonville" still adheres to him, to blast and wither his reputation wherever he goes. Go where he likes, he is a doomed man—infinitely more so than Aaron Burr or Benedict Arnold. Educated at the expense of his country, he embraced the first opportunity to head a rebellion to destroy it. It is not strange, therefore, that the report should be correct that he will shortly leave here to take up his residence somewhere in the State of Georgia.

An Irishman was speaking of the excellence of a telescope. "Do you see that wee speck on the edge of the hill yonder? that now is my old pig, though hardly to be seen; but when I look at him with my glass it brings him so near that I can plainly hear him grunt."

Smith—"My dear fellow, isn't that a capital joke!"

Brown—"Very good, indeed!"

Smith—"Then why don't you laugh?"

Brown—"Impossible! I can't give way to any emotion. Consider the tightness of my pants!"

The wife of Mendez is insane; the wife of Mejia is mad; the wife of Miramon is stricken beyond hope of recovery; and the Princess Salm-Salm is in jail. Bad place for unprotected females, Mexico.—Boston Post.

The Rev. Jesse Guernsey, late editor and proprietor of the Iowa Religious Newsletter, is to be a staff contributor to the new national religious paper, the Advance, forthcoming at Chicago.

It has come out that an Austrian alliance was guaranteed to Mexico in return for the life of Maximilian. Juarez replied that the decision of the whole case was with the jury.

Thackeray speaks of a place in Ireland where the sense of elegance was so keen that the servants brought up the coals for the parlor-grate on a clean plate.

Mr. O. A. Lochrae, a prominent Georgia politician, bought the Atlanta Opera House for \$14,500.

BANISHMENT.

General Pope, commander of the Third Military District, has written a very clear and able letter to Gen. Grant, reviewing the situation in the South, in which he advocates the banishment of the leading rebels. He encloses a speech of B. H. Hill, recently pardoned by the President, and who is making use of the clemency of the government to get up a reaction against the government. The General says he will continue to allow the widest latitude of speech and of press as he thinks desirable, that the people of the United States should understand thoroughly the feelings and purposes of the leading Southern politicians. He continues:

"In my opinion no reconstruction can be satisfactory, or at all reliable as to future results, unless these men are permitted to discuss openly and according to their nature the issues presented. If they still retain influence enough with the masses of the whites at the South to enable them by active efforts to defeat reconstruction under the late acts of Congress, it is better that the country should know it before than after the re-admission of the Southern States into the Union. It would not be difficult to find in the violent speeches of such men abundant cause for silencing them; but reconstruction accomplished in this manner would be no index of the public sentiment, and might, and probably would, result, after a year or two, in a relapse of the people into the same condition of bondage to these leaders that would lead necessarily to a reproduction of the same condition of things which demanded the passage of the reconstruction acts.

"It is better that the battle should be fought out now and openly. If the people of these States have the common sense and the manhood to withstand the influence of the secession party, and of the political leaders who have long controlled them, who have led them into their present desperate condition, and who seek to plunge them still deeper into misfortune, and if they prove able and willing to reconstruct their State governments upon the only true principles of government, in defiance of their leaders, and against their active opposition, there will be good ground for hope that reconstruction will be satisfactory and permanent. If they cannot do this it may well become a question whether reconstruction on any reasonable terms is possible so long as these unrepentant and reactionary political leaders are suffered to remain in this country.

"It is better that the country should know the truth on this subject now than run the risk of learning hereafter that an irreparable mistake has been made in the plan and execution of the reconstruction acts. I need scarcely repeat that reconstruction, to be in the spirit of the acts of Congress, and to be permanent, must be the act of the people themselves, after the fullest and freest discussion. Congress has done wisely in enabling them to make this fight by disfranchising the leading rebels, and, at least, make it impossible for them to vote or hold office. It would have been still better to enforce their permanent absence from the country. The personal influence they might bring to bear if they were candidates themselves is thus greatly weakened, and they are forced to discuss issues and not appeal to personal feeling in their own favor. The people are thus left freer than they ever were before to choose their own candidates, and are forced to think for themselves as they have not hitherto done."

After reviewing at length the working of the reconstruction act, and the possible future of the South, the General concludes:

"I am confident that reconstruction will be satisfactorily accomplished in this district, in spite of the open and active opposition of the disloyal reactionists. I can safely say that Alabama will give not less than ten thousand majority of white votes for reconstruction; and I think it may be said, with almost equal certainty, that Georgia will give a white majority in the same direction. Not less than three-fourths of the colored vote in each of these States will be cast for reconstruction. The same remarks are substantially true of Florida, and, if I have so earnestly invited your attention to the danger of opposite results, it has only been to furnish the data necessary to meet the case and to justify the course I have thought it judicious to pursue. All the facts that can bear upon these questions I shall continue to report as they may come to my knowledge.

"It is, however, my duty to state that, in my judgment, the condition of affairs in the Southern States, even should reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, will of necessity be a reproduction, in a more or less modified degree, of what now exists in Tennessee, unless some measures are adopted to free the country of the turbulent and disloyal

leaders of the reactionary party. While these persons remain in the country to exercise their influence they undoubtedly prevent peace."

The General points to the danger of letting these hangers of treason remain in the country. While he believes well that these men be allowed to do their utmost to defeat the reconstruction, in order that the manhood of the people be demonstrated, yet he concludes that there can be no peace while these persons are allowed to remain in the country.

Banishment is a new measure with the American people, but who can doubt its justice and policy. It is far more personal and direct than confiscation. It is easy to pick out the leading rebels in each State and place them immediately under such an act. The punishment would be a light one in comparison to the crimes of these original secessionists, leading traitors, and latter day reactionists. The law protects society against the presence of the murderer, the thief, and the incendiary, why should it not be made potent against treason hangers?

Our Russian possessions could be profitably used to accommodate these banished traitors. A few years would cool their Southern ardor, and after education and freedom, and equality before the law, has been firmly established, and the South shall have outgrown the influence of its Davises, Hills, Throckmortons, and Devines, they might be let loose to wander where they please. We believe the question of banishment will be prominent before the next Congress, and could that Congress be reinforced with representatives from Southern States, its adoption would be more than probable.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, August 14, 1867.

Although New York was totally unconscious of the presence within her corporate limits of a representative of the San Antonio Express, said representative was fully cognizant of his own existence and presence. So with due consideration for his bodily welfare made his way to the Stevens House, where self-esteem was elevated above zero in the "twinkling of an eye." The courteous clerk had evidently been standing at his post waiting for me several days, and my reception was of the most cordial nature; in fact, the attentions were so overwhelming that I felt much as a character of Dickens did upon visiting a restaurant for the first time. The obsequiousness of the waiter so embarrassed him he did not notice the lackey take a handfull of the choicest tit-bits from the table at each bow. It was evidently the day upon which distinguished guests arrive, as many came in during my short stay in the office, and all were treated with the same distinguished consideration. If a visitor loses his heart at the apparent insignificance of himself in this vast hive, let him approach a hotel clerk of New York and he will at once perceive that the world cannot possibly wag without him.

After securing a cozy room from the gentlemanly fellow at the office, and washing off the dirt of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, I was served a lunch of steamed clams on toast, which sat my spirits buoyant and made me eager for a tramp. So off I started for the office of Judge George W. Paschal, who I found, together with his son the Colonel, pleasantly situated at 26 Exchange Place. The Judge appears much as he did two years ago, when I saw him at Austin at the time of the "break-up," save a more subdued air, caused, I am told, by grief for the loss of his wife. His keen black eye contains no less fire, his genial countenance no less benevolence, his step no less elasticity. Should no untoward event occur his friends may expect many years in which his devotion to the Lone Star State may find opportunities for her advancement; and during which the "rebels" may expect to hear those wholesome truths so ably put by this worthy jurist. If anything was required to place his name in the foremost ranks of expounders of jurisprudence, his "Digest" filled that vacuum, and he stands to-day—outside of Texas—at the head of his profession; his advice is probably as much sought after as any lawyer in the city, and no Texas library will be complete without a copy of this invaluable work; while professional men must buy it for its authority, all intelligent men will buy it for

its historical contents. Unlike mere law books in general this work is the most perfect history of Texas extant; and when her vast lands are brought to public notice and Texas laws protect purchasers, this work will be indispensable. Its popularity may be guessed when you are informed that the first edition is already exhausted and preparations are going on for the second.

I here met for the first time, Judge J. C. Walker, of Waco, Texas. Although an active rebel during the war the Judge is a man of reason, and, after the collapse of his pet-hopes, accepted the situation in good faith and went to work to build up his private fortunes, instead of using what little he had left in the vain attempt to thwart the onward march of Republicanism, as many of our poor deluded rebel friends in Texas have done. Acknowledging—in action at least—his error in the past, Judge Walker is devoting his energies and fine talent in usefulness to mankind. His latest production is an instrument called by him a "Viametre," for the measurement of distances passed over by a ship while sailing. The instrument has been fully tested and its practicability demonstrated. Negotiations are pending for its universal adoption. Other enterprises of his which are of interest to the public are in operation, but I am not sufficiently posted to speak intelligently of them now.

I have made the acquaintance of still another Texian who figures largely in commercial and scientific circles here, I refer to Gail Borden, the great "condensed milk" man. A few years before the war Mr. B. was engaged in business at Galveston, where he succeeded in making a total failure. Disgusted but not discouraged he set himself to work at turning something up, instead of like Macawber, waiting. After wandering about some time, he at last found himself in New York, so poor that it was with much difficulty that he managed to get enough to eat. He at last patented the article that has assumed such importance in commerce, and after another delay in finding some one with the courage to invest money in the enterprise a friend was found at last, and Borden's condensed milk manufactory was started. Following this was the great rebellion, the army furnishing a vast market for the milk, and the enterprise was established beyond opposition. The company are constantly receiving orders from all parts of the world, France and Australia each sending orders for invoices of \$25,000 worth at a shipment. To-day Mr. Borden is one of the solid men of New York, and withal a Christian and a philanthropist. He dispenses charity with a liberal hand. Although his success has been so great he has never given up the idea of supplying a market to Texas for her beef. This was a theme of his during his residence in Texas, and many of our citizens have laughed in derision at the mention of "Borden's meat biscuit," a production that received, through the exertions of Aabel Smith, the highest encomiums of the French Government at the time of its first appearance, but from some cause our own Government would never endorse it. Now, however, the influence of the patentee has secured a just endorsement of his product, and a factory for its preparation is to be started with out delay. Mr. Borden owns a "cedar tract" near Bastrop, Texas. The machinery is already purchased for a saw-mill and factory, the latter to compress two and a half pounds of beef into cakes of two ounces. So the Bastropites may look for "big things" in as short a time as it will take to become reconstructed. I have more to say, but I am now off for the "Black Crook," if I survive you may hear Meo's re from M.

OUTRAGE IN KARNEA COUNTY.—We understand that within a few days two Germans, Michael Eilerop and Peter Lorens, were cruelly beaten in Karnea county by the inhabitants because they had taken out their first naturalization papers, or in the parlance of the country wanted to make "J-J Yankees" out of themselves.

KILLING IN JEFFERSON.—On the 10th inst. D. B. Bonfoey, Collector of Internal Revenue, killed W. H. Fowler, assistant collector, in Jefferson, Texas. The *Simplex* goes into mourning over the death of Fowler. No particulars are given.

RESULT OF REGISTRATION IN COMAL COUNTY.—The number of persons registered in Comal county were 703, of whom 78 were colored; ninety persons were rejected.

OUR U. S. MARSHALSHIP.—We have alluded to the fact several times, that United States Marshal Blocker, at Austin, has appointed an ex-rebel officer as his deputy in this city. Mr. Blocker was in our city recently and we have not heard that he made any efforts to correct his mistake by displacing the ex-rebel and finding a Union man to fill the place. Mr. Blocker left the business of finding a deputy to some one else, instead of attending to it himself. He discharged Burke, who is an honest, loyal man, because Burke was incompetent. No man ever performed his work more faithfully than Burke, and we doubt if any previous deputy ever done so much hard work and got less for it. Burke is not a scholar, but he is a thousand times more competent to fill an office under the United States government than the most refined rebel. It has been said that no competent person can be found to take the office who is a Union man, if such is the case Mr. Blocker better import one; but we are under the impression if Mr. Blocker will treat a Union man decently, and pay him decently, a deputy marshal can be found. The following is Gen. Pope's opinion on this very point in his recent letter to Gen. Grant:

"I do not at all agree in the opinion that there are not enough competent in this district to hold the civil offices who are not disfranchised. I have, I think, reason to know otherwise; but even admitting that it is so, it is better to have an incompetent but loyal man in office than to have a rebel, of whatever ability. In fact, the greater the ability, the greater the danger of maladministration."

Secretary Stanton has an ample fortune, acquired by extensive practice as a lawyer.

New Advertisements.

For Rent.
The three story building on Solidad street, known as the "Hospital Building." For particulars apply to
A. J. MITCHELL.
aug30-If

NOTICE.
J. H. KAMPMANN, Esq., is my authorized Agent during my absence from the State.
aug26mdAw W. A. MENGER.
San Antonio, Aug. 24, 1867.

Farm to Sell or to Rent.
The Farm on the Cibola, at the Seguin crossing, opposite Perryman's, belonging to Mrs. Madaras, 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. Continuous running water.
Terms to be ascertained at Messrs. ULMAS's, on the Olmos creek, four miles from San Antonio.
aug20-If

BOUNTY.
The following persons will call on the undersigned for information in regard to their bounty: Emmanuel Mendosa, Nazaro Rodriguez, Juan de Dios Eugenio, Solimiano Torres, Amico Guajardo.
AUG. SIEMERING,
Claim Agent.

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

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

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.
The undersigned having procured the patent right for Bexar County, will have a supply of the Generators on hand by the 15th of September, and offers to sell them at One Dollar, specie, each. He has also been authorized to sell County Rights and Generators to all counties where said patent has not been introduced.
F. SIMON,
At the store of Hartburg & Simon,
aug10-2m San Antonio.

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 1011f

STAGE LINE.
Two commodious Stages and one baggage wagon run regularly once a month by way of Peldras Negras (Boyle Pass) to Chihuahua. This line connects at Chihuahua with the stage that runs to Monterey and thence to Matamoros or Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, Zacatlan, or the City of Mexico.
It also connects at Sta. Encelia, San Pablo and Chihuahua with the stage line to Paso del Norte.
The Stages are well protected by a strong armed escort.
For rates of passage, specie shipments and freights, apply to
FELIX MACAYA,
Proprietor,
Chihuahua,
WULFF & SCHETELIG,
Agents,
San Antonio, Texas.
June 25-6m

Government Advertisements.

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, (2,240 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 no bid will 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.,
aug28-td 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 Center Posts at the gateways.
The wall is to be built of good, hard stone, 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, so 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 top of cut stone thirty-six inches square, and twelve inches thick, bevelled to a level space of twelve inches square on 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 nice, plain Curb Stones to be placed on the sides of the gate posts next the carriage way, and two small Center Posts at the gateways for the gates to shut on.
All Copings, Gate Posts, Curb Stones and Center 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 lineal foot, and of the Gate Posts, Curb Stones, and Center 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.,
aug24-td U. S. Army.

SLOCUM'S
formerly R. B. HORRICK'S
BOOK STORE
Commerces Street,
Opposite Bell's Jewelry Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the largest and finest assortment of Books, Stationery, Bristol Board, Tissue Paper, Perforated Board, Chess Men and Boards, &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 selection of
Catholic & Episcopal Prayer Books,
and other Books
Suitable for Presents!
In line, a full assortment of everything pertaining to this line of business.
811f

Local Intelligence.

LINE STILL DOWN.

The telegraph operator informs us that the wires are still down so that we can have no despatches to give our readers to-day.

HOW SHALL WE MAKE OUR CITY GROW.

Reconstruction lies at the bottom of our prosperity as a people, as a State, as a City, as single individuals, and it seems but folly to be anticipating movements and projects which must come after the full accomplishment of a loyal radical reconstruction of our State government. But we will presume that we have reached the desired point when we can safely leave the national question to divert our attention to those directly interesting our community. What should be done first, what shall be the first important steps to advance our welfare? Build railroads and establish free schools. How can this be done, is the question. Let the citizens form themselves into a railroad league, to take advantage of the best plan to build railroads. The anti-monopoly railroad plan is beginning to attract the co-operation and attention of men everywhere in this country, and an attempt is being made even in our own State, to make it the overshadowing question of the day, but we doubt if a single move can be made until Texas is a radically reconstructed State. A railroad is of the first importance, and can be easily built by the combined energy and aid of the people interested. Next in importance, if not first, is our educational facilities. The first convention may make so good a provision that we may have little left to do; but let us determine to make San Antonio the educational center of Western Texas—and this might be commenced now if we had a proper city government. First, we want a corps of professional Yankee schoolmasters and school marns. Then we want the requisite number of model New England school-houses, with a normal school attached. We can run the scale of these schools to the standard adopted in San Francisco, California, which is of the highest collegiate character. Immigration will come into us if we establish a loyal State government, and all those enterprises, embracing all kinds of manufactures, will come with railroads and common schools. If we fail in a proper reconstruction it is useless to talk about any kind of advancement. With proper reconstruction, and railroads and common schools, San Antonio will grow out of its present mean dimensions and miserable habitments to be a city to be proud of.

THE RAIN.—All day yesterday (Thursday) the sun was hidden by clouds and the gentle rain descended; the cool wind, the drizzle, the sleet, all reminded us of early spring. Strange weather for the culminating month of summer.

F. GROOS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Crockery,

Liquors,

Vogues &c.

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,
Commerce Street.

SAN ANTONIO.

BELLA 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 Trimbles,
Gold, Silver, Steel
and Tortoise-shell Spec-
tacles 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 20, 1866

Special Notices.

IT OPERATES LIKE MAGIC.
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
for children teething, softens the gums,
reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to
regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all
cases, as millions of mothers can testify.
35 cents a bottle.

Offices, 215 Fulton street, New York, and
295 High Holborn, London, England.
Be sure and call for
'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.'
Having the fac simile of "CURRIE & 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 in-
duced by Ignorance of Nature's Laws, in the
first stage of man. Sent in sealed letter enve-
lopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SCIL-
LIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Phil-
adelphia, Pa.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, a 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 Thornton possesses such wonder-
ful 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 fea-
tures of the person you are to marry, and by the
aid of an instrument of intense power, known as
the Psychoscope, 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 testimonia-
ls can attest. She will send, when desired,
a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that
the picture is what it purports to be. By enclos-
ing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth,
age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing
50 cents and stamped envelope addressed to your-
self, you will receive the picture and desired
information by return mail. All communications
strictly confidential. Address, in confidence,
MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. BOX 223, Hud-
son, 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 Weak-
ness, 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, ad-
dressed to yourself. Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
dawly 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 address-
ing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
w32ly 42 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 safe means of relief. Sent in
sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Ad-
dress, DR. J. SKILLIN 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
SIBERIA OTT,
41 788 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 considers to be in-
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
w37ly Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Care 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 agen-
cy, 788 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 low-
est prices. Made with the Insulated Iron
Bim and Frame (cast in one solid piece).
They excel all others in durability, superi-
ority of tone, and elegance of external ap-
pearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung scales,
giving in connection with the patent iron
triv 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,
788 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, Crochery, 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,
- 10 " Olive Oil,
- 150 Sacks of Coffee,
- 20 Barrels of Cognac,
- 10 " of Cognac diff't brands,
- 20 Boxes of Havana Sugar,
- 50 Barrels of St. Louis Flour,
- 200 Demijohns,
- 50 Baskets of Champagne,
- 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.
138 E. PENTENRIEDER.

SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL BANK.

Designated Depository & Financial Agents of the United States

Capital \$ 125,000.

DIRECTORS:
L. ZORK, T. H. 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. JED. T. BRACKENRIDGE, Cashier.

R. WULFING, E. CRUMER, M. CRACKU.

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,

LDAIES FANCY GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.

Government Ads.

Proposals for Fresh Beef.

OFFICE 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 M., September 9th,
1867, for supplying Fresh Beef on the hoof,
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-
sistence 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 Re-
cord) 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 per-
formance 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 exceptions 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
thereof, in funds furnished by the United
States for public disbursement, and for the
number of Beef Cattle accepted.
The Government reserves the right to re-
ject any or all bids offered.
Endorse envelope "Proposals for Fresh
Beef."
J. W. ECKLES,
1st Lieut. 25th Infantry, & A. C. S.
aug31td

Proposals for Corn.

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 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's.
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 "
Pt. Chadbourne
Fort Belknap, " 12,000 "
or vicinity, " 9,000 "
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 it.
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 com-
petent 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 re-
quired.
The bids will be opened on the day and
hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have
the privilege of being present at the open-
ing.
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, "Propo-
sals for Corn," and addressed to the under-
signed at this place.
J. G. C. LEE,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M.,
aug2td U. S. Army.

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 Wed-
nesday, 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 place in the vicin-
ity of the Post, and in such sized stacks as
the receiving officer may designate, to be
sealed—the Quartermaster's Department fur-
nishing 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 responsi-
bility of the bidder is otherwise satisfactorily
made known at this office, must be accompa-
nied 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 re-
quired.
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 "Propo-
sals for Hay at Austin"—and addressed to
the undersigned at this place.
J. G. C. LEE,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M.,
aug19td U. S. Army.

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

CHAP. CLXXXIV.—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.

[CONTINUED.]
and assistant assessors, when employed outside of the town in which they reside, in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, shall, during such time so employed, receive one dollar per day, and the said assessors and assistant assessors, respectively, 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 stationery and blank books used in the discharge of their duties, and for postage actually paid on letters and documents received and sent, and relating exclusively to official business, and for money actually paid for publishing notices required by this Act. Provided, That no such account shall be approved unless it shall state the date and the particular items of every such expenditure, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such assessor or assistant assessor; and the compensation herein specified shall be in full for all expenses not otherwise particularly authorized. *Provided further,* That the commissioner or revenue agent may, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, after public notice, receive bids and make contracts for supplying stationery, blank books, and blanks to the assessor, assistant assessors, and collectors in the several collection districts: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to fix such additional rates of compensation to be made to assessors and assistant assessors in cases where a collection district embraces more than a single congressional district, and to assessors and assistant assessors, revenue agents, and inspectors in Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, California, Nevada, and Oregon, and the Territories, as may appear to him to be just and equitable, in consequence of the greater cost of living and traveling in those States and Territories; and as may, in his judgment, be necessary to secure the service of competent officers, but the compensation thus allowed shall not exceed the rate of five thousand dollars per annum. Collectors of internal revenue acting as disbursing officers shall be allowed all bills of assistant assessors heretofore paid by them in pursuance of the directions of the commissioner of internal revenue, notwithstanding the assistant assessor did not certify to hours therein, or that two dollars per diem was deducted from his salary or compensation before computation of the tax thereon.

That section twenty-four be amended by striking out the proviso thereto, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: *Provided,* That in calculating the commission of assessors and collectors of internal revenue in districts where cotton or distilled spirits are shipped in bulk, or sold in packages, one half the amount of tax received on the quantity of cotton or spirits so shipped shall be added to the amount on which the commission of such assessors and collectors is calculated, and a corresponding amount shall be deducted from the amount on which the commission of the assessors and collectors of the districts to which such cotton or spirits are shipped are calculated.

That section twenty-six be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That in the adjustments of the accounts of assessors and collectors of internal revenue which shall accrue after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and in the payment of their compensation for services after that date, the fiscal year of the treasury shall be observed; and where such compensation, or any part of it, shall be by commissions upon assessments or collections, and shall during any year, in consequence of a new appointment, be due to more than one assessor or collector in the same district, such commissions shall be apportioned between such assessors or collectors; but in no case shall a greater amount of the commissions be allowed to two or more assessors or collectors in the same district than is or may be authorized by law to be allowed to one assessor or collector. And the salary and commissions of assessors and collectors heretofore earned and accrued shall be adjusted, allowed, and paid in conformity to the provisions of this section, and not otherwise; but no payment shall be made to assessors or collectors on account of salaries or commissions without the certificate of the commissioner of internal revenue that all reports required by law or regulation have been received, or that a satisfactory explanation has been rendered to him of the cause of the delay.

That section twenty-eight be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That each of said collectors shall, within twenty days after receiving his annual collection list from the assessors, give notice, by advertisement in one newspaper published in each county in his collection district, if there be any, and if not, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, and by notices posted in at least four public places in each county in his collection district, that the said taxes have become due and payable, and state the time and place within said county at which he or his deputy will act to receive the same, which time shall not be less than ten days after the date of such notification, and shall send a copy of such notice by mail to each postmaster of the county, to be posted in his office. And if any person shall neglect to pay, as aforesaid, for more than ten days, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to issue to such persons a notice, to be left at his dwelling or usual place of business, or be sent by mail, demanding the payment of said taxes, with the amount thereof, with a fee of twenty cents for the issuing and serving of such notice, and with four cents for each mile actually and necessarily traveled in serving the same. And if such persons shall not pay the duties or taxes, and the fee of twenty cents and mileage as aforesaid, within ten days after the service or the sending by mail of such notice, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to collect the said taxes and fee of twenty cents and mileage, with a penalty of ten per centum additional upon the amount of taxes. And with respect to all such taxes as are not included in the annual lists aforesaid, all taxes the collection of which is not otherwise provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of such collector, in person or by deputy, to give notice and demand payment thereof, in the manner last mentioned, within ten days from and after receiving the list thereof from the assessor, or within twenty days from and after the expiration of the time within which such tax should have been paid; and if the annual or other taxes shall not be paid within ten days from and after such notice and demand, it shall be lawful for such collector, or his deputy, to proceed to collect the said taxes, with

ten per centum additional thereto, as aforesaid, by distraint and sale of the goods, chattels, or effects, including stocks, securities, and evidences of debt, of the persons delinquent as aforesaid. And in case of distraint, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or effects distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distraint, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods or effects, or at his or her dwelling or usual place of business, with some person of suitable age and discretion, if any such can be found, with a note of the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be published in some newspaper within the county wherein said distraint is made, if there is a newspaper published in said county, or to be publicly posted at the post office, if there be one in five miles, nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, and in not less than two other public places, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time and place for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of such notification to the owner or possessor of the property and the publication or posting of such notice as herein provided, and the place proposed for sale shall not be more than five miles distant from the place of making such distraint. And said sale may be adjourned from time to time by said officer, if he shall think it advisable to do so, but not for a time to exceed in all thirty days. And if any person, bank, association, company, or corporation, liable to pay any tax, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same after demand, the amount shall be laid in favor of the United States from the time it was due until paid, with the interest, penalties, and costs that may accrue in addition thereto, upon all property and rights to property belonging to such person, bank, association, company, or corporation; and the collector, after demand, may levy, or by warrant authorize a deputy collector to levy, upon all property and rights to property belonging to such person, bank, association, company, or corporation, or on which the said lien exists, for the payment of the sum due as aforesaid, with interest and penalty for non-payment, and also of such further sum as shall be sufficient for the fees, costs and expenses of such levy. And in all cases of sale, as aforesaid, the certificate of such sale shall transfer to the purchaser all right, title and interest of such delinquent in and to the property sold; and where such property shall consist of stocks, said certificate shall be notice, when received, to any corporation, company, or association to record the same on their books and records, in the same manner as if transferred or assigned by the person or party holding the same, in lieu of any original or prior certificates, which shall be void, whether cancelled or not. And said certificates, where the subject of sale shall be securities or other evidences of debt, shall be good and valid receipts to the person holding the same, as against any person, holding, or claiming to hold, possession of such securities or other evidences of debt. And all persons, and officers of companies or corporations, are required, on demand of a collector or deputy collector about to distraint, or having distrained on any property or rights to property, to exhibit all books containing evidence or statements relating to the subject or subjects of distraint, or the property or rights of property liable to distraint for the tax so due as aforesaid: *Provided,* That in any case of distraint for the payment of the taxes aforesaid, the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained shall and may be re-stored to the owner or possessor, if, prior to the sale, payment of the amount due shall be made to the proper officer charged, with the collection, together with the fees and other charges; but in case of non-payment as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, with the fees and charges for distraint and sale, rendering the surplus, if any there be, to the person who may be entitled to receive the same: *Provided further,* That there shall be exempt from distraint and sale, if belonging to the head of a family, the school-books and wearing apparel necessary for such family; also arms for personal use, one cow, two hogs, five sheep and the stock thereof, provided the aggregate market value of said sheep shall not exceed fifty dollars; the necessary food for such cow, hogs, and sheep for a period not exceeding thirty days; fuel to an amount not greater in value than twenty-five dollars; provisions to an amount not greater than fifty dollars; household furniture kept for use to an amount not greater than three hundred dollars; and the books, tools, or implements of a trade or profession to an amount not greater than one hundred dollars shall also be exempt; and the officer making the distraint shall summon three disinterested householders of the vicinity, who shall appraise and set apart to the owner the amount of property herein declared to be exempt.

That section twenty-nine be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That in all cases where property liable to distraint for taxes may not be divisible, so as to enable the collector by a sale of part thereof to raise the whole amount of the tax, with all costs, charges, and commissions, the whole of such property shall be sold, and the surplus of the proceeds of the sale, after satisfying the tax, costs, and charges, shall be paid to the person legally entitled to receive the same; or if he cannot be found, or refuse to receive the same, then such surplus shall be deposited in the treasury of the United States, to be there held for the use of the person legally entitled to receive the same, until he shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon such application, and satisfactory proof in support thereof, shall, by warrant on the treasury, cause the same to be paid to the applicant. And if any of the property advertised for sale as aforesaid is of a kind subject to tax, and such tax has not been paid, and the amount bid for such property is not equal to the amount of such tax, the collector may purchase the same in behalf of the United States for an amount not exceeding the said tax. And in all cases where property subject to tax, but upon which the tax has not been paid, shall be seized upon distraint and sold, the amount of such tax shall, after deducting the expense of such sale, be first appropriated out of the proceeds thereof to the payment of said tax. And if no amount of tax has been made upon such property, the collector shall make a return thereon in the form required by law, and the assessor shall assess the tax thereon. And all property so purchased may be sold by said collector, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue. And the collector shall render a distinct account of all charges incurred in the sale of such property to the commissioner of internal revenue, who shall by regulation determine the fees and charges to be allowed in all cases of distraint and other seizures; or where necessary expenses for making such distraint or seizure have been incurred, and in case of sale, the said collector shall pay into the treasury the surplus, if any there be, after defraying such fees and charges.

That section twenty-one be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That each of said collectors shall, within twenty days after receiving his annual collection list from the assessors, give notice, by advertisement in one newspaper published in each county in his collection district, if there be any, and if not, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, and by notices posted in at least four public places in each county in his collection district, that the said taxes have become due and payable, and state the time and place within said county at which he or his deputy will act to receive the same, which time shall not be less than ten days after the date of such notification, and shall send a copy of such notice by mail to each postmaster of the county, to be posted in his office. And if any person shall neglect to pay, as aforesaid, for more than ten days, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to issue to such persons a notice, to be left at his dwelling or usual place of business, or be sent by mail, demanding the payment of said taxes, with the amount thereof, with a fee of twenty cents for the issuing and serving of such notice, and with four cents for each mile actually and necessarily traveled in serving the same. And if such persons shall not pay the duties or taxes, and the fee of twenty cents and mileage as aforesaid, within ten days after the service or the sending by mail of such notice, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to collect the said taxes and fee of twenty cents and mileage, with a penalty of ten per centum additional upon the amount of taxes. And with respect to all such taxes as are not included in the annual lists aforesaid, all taxes the collection of which is not otherwise provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of such collector, in person or by deputy, to give notice and demand payment thereof, in the manner last mentioned, within ten days from and after receiving the list thereof from the assessor, or within twenty days from and after the expiration of the time within which such tax should have been paid; and if the annual or other taxes shall not be paid within ten days from and after such notice and demand, it shall be lawful for such collector, or his deputy, to proceed to collect the said taxes, with

That section twenty-two be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That each of said collectors shall, within twenty days after receiving his annual collection list from the assessors, give notice, by advertisement in one newspaper published in each county in his collection district, if there be any, and if not, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, and by notices posted in at least four public places in each county in his collection district, that the said taxes have become due and payable, and state the time and place within said county at which he or his deputy will act to receive the same, which time shall not be less than ten days after the date of such notification, and shall send a copy of such notice by mail to each postmaster of the county, to be posted in his office. And if any person shall neglect to pay, as aforesaid, for more than ten days, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to issue to such persons a notice, to be left at his dwelling or usual place of business, or be sent by mail, demanding the payment of said taxes, with the amount thereof, with a fee of twenty cents for the issuing and serving of such notice, and with four cents for each mile actually and necessarily traveled in serving the same. And if such persons shall not pay the duties or taxes, and the fee of twenty cents and mileage as aforesaid, within ten days after the service or the sending by mail of such notice, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to collect the said taxes and fee of twenty cents and mileage, with a penalty of ten per centum additional upon the amount of taxes. And with respect to all such taxes as are not included in the annual lists aforesaid, all taxes the collection of which is not otherwise provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of such collector, in person or by deputy, to give notice and demand payment thereof, in the manner last mentioned, within ten days from and after receiving the list thereof from the assessor, or within twenty days from and after the expiration of the time within which such tax should have been paid; and if the annual or other taxes shall not be paid within ten days from and after such notice and demand, it shall be lawful for such collector, or his deputy, to proceed to collect the said taxes, with

That section twenty-three be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That each of said collectors shall, within twenty days after receiving his annual collection list from the assessors, give notice, by advertisement in one newspaper published in each county in his collection district, if there be any, and if not, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, and by notices posted in at least four public places in each county in his collection district, that the said taxes have become due and payable, and state the time and place within said county at which he or his deputy will act to receive the same, which time shall not be less than ten days after the date of such notification, and shall send a copy of such notice by mail to each postmaster of the county, to be posted in his office. And if any person shall neglect to pay, as aforesaid, for more than ten days, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to issue to such persons a notice, to be left at his dwelling or usual place of business, or be sent by mail, demanding the payment of said taxes, with the amount thereof, with a fee of twenty cents for the issuing and serving of such notice, and with four cents for each mile actually and necessarily traveled in serving the same. And if such persons shall not pay the duties or taxes, and the fee of twenty cents and mileage as aforesaid, within ten days after the service or the sending by mail of such notice, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to collect the said taxes and fee of twenty cents and mileage, with a penalty of ten per centum additional upon the amount of taxes. And with respect to all such taxes as are not included in the annual lists aforesaid, all taxes the collection of which is not otherwise provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of such collector, in person or by deputy, to give notice and demand payment thereof, in the manner last mentioned, within ten days from and after receiving the list thereof from the assessor, or within twenty days from and after the expiration of the time within which such tax should have been paid; and if the annual or other taxes shall not be paid within ten days from and after such notice and demand, it shall be lawful for such collector, or his deputy, to proceed to collect the said taxes, with

That section twenty-four be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That each of said collectors shall, within twenty days after receiving his annual collection list from the assessors, give notice, by advertisement in one newspaper published in each county in his collection district, if there be any, and if not, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, and by notices posted in at least four public places in each county in his collection district, that the said taxes have become due and payable, and state the time and place within said county at which he or his deputy will act to receive the same, which time shall not be less than ten days after the date of such notification, and shall send a copy of such notice by mail to each postmaster of the county, to be posted in his office. And if any person shall neglect to pay, as aforesaid, for more than ten days, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to issue to such persons a notice, to be left at his dwelling or usual place of business, or be sent by mail, demanding the payment of said taxes, with the amount thereof, with a fee of twenty cents for the issuing and serving of such notice, and with four cents for each mile actually and necessarily traveled in serving the same. And if such persons shall not pay the duties or taxes, and the fee of twenty cents and mileage as aforesaid, within ten days after the service or the sending by mail of such notice, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to collect the said taxes and fee of twenty cents and mileage, with a penalty of ten per centum additional upon the amount of taxes. And with respect to all such taxes as are not included in the annual lists aforesaid, all taxes the collection of which is not otherwise provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of such collector, in person or by deputy, to give notice and demand payment thereof, in the manner last mentioned, within ten days from and after receiving the list thereof from the assessor, or within twenty days from and after the expiration of the time within which such tax should have been paid; and if the annual or other taxes shall not be paid within ten days from and after such notice and demand, it shall be lawful for such collector, or his deputy, to proceed to collect the said taxes, with

(Official.)
PROCLAMATIONS
By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States; it is provided, that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and
Whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal state governments of several States have for long time been subverted, and many persons have committed, and are now guilty of, treason against the United States; and
Whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by congress, declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and
Whereas, the congressional declaration for unlimited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and
Whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions regarding the liberation of slaves; and
Whereas, it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reorganize loyal state governments within and for their respective States: Therefore

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thereupon keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:—

I, _____, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by congress, or by decision of the supreme court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the supreme court. So help me God.

The persons excepted from the benefit of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called secession, and excluding all others, shall establish a state government which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; or on application (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such state government in relation to the freed people of such state, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper, that in constructing a loyal state government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinafore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new state government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to state governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal state governments have all the while been maintained. And, for the same reason, it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal state governments have been subverted, a model in and by which the national authority and loyal state governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of [U.S.] Washington the eight day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWANN,
Secretary of State.

DIRECT
IMPORTATION.

ONLY ONE WORD!
H. GRENET,
Respectfully invites City and Country Merchants and the Public generally to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
BY DOING SO THEY WILL FIND GREAT INDUCEMENTS to their advantage.
EVERY ARTICLE IS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

F. KALTEYER,
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,
Presidio St., near the Court-house,
SAN ANTONIO.
Has just received direct from Europe, a well selected supply of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.,
Among others—
English Calomel,
English Mustard,
Citric Acid,
Acetic Acid,
Oil of Bergamot,
Oil of Lemon,
Lime, &c., &c.,
Superior Steel Pens and Pen Holders,
Trusses,
Syringes, of
Block Tin,
Glass, and
India Rubber,
Cupping Glasses,
Medicine Chests, Medical Saddle-bags etc
Genuine Eau de Cologne.
dec20d1-3m.

GAMBLE'S
BOOK STORE,
117 Commerce Street,
JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF
STATIONERY
for Commercial purposes,
Ladies' Bath Gilt Note,
Octavo and Billet
Paper;
Lined Envelopes, &c., &c.;
Photographic Albums;
Portfolios;
Toilet Articles;
Perfumery, &c., &c.,
Ladies' Dress Buttons,
Visiting Cards, Spectacles,
Canes, Umbrellas,
and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

STEVENS HOUSE,
21, 23, 25 & 27 Broadway, N. Y.
Opposite Bowling Green,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The Stevens House is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots. The Stevens House has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.
The rooms having been refurbished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our guests.
GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,
June 15-17
Proprietors.

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With wavy eyes, and radiant hair,
Whose curling tendrils soft, entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.
CRISPER COMA.
For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.
By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses. It is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and postpaid for \$1.
W. L. CLARK & Co., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St. Syracuse, N. Y.

Reparator Capilli.

Throw away your false frizzes, your switches, your wig—
Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig; Come aged, some youthful, come ugly and fair, And ad rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.
Reparator Capilli.
For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face, it has no equal. It will force the beard to grow upon the smoothest face in from five to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months; a few ignorant practitioners have asserted that there is nothing that will force or hasten the growth of the hair or beard. Their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses (from their own experience) can bear witness. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the spurious? It certainly is difficult, as nine-tenths of the different preparations advertised for the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and you may have already thrown away large amounts in their purchase. To such we would say, try the Reperator Capilli; it will cost you nothing unless it fully comes up to our representations. If your Druggist does not keep it, send us one dollar and we will forward it, postpaid, together with a receipt for the money, which will be returned you on application, providing entire satisfaction is not given; address, W. L. CLARK & Co., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St. Syracuse, N. Y.

Wonderful but True.

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