

# San Antonio Express.

VOL. I.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1867.

NO. 201.

## Medicine.

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

## NOTICE.

HAVING been educated as 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 Feldman's Bakery.  
San Antonio, August 20, 1867.

## MRS. KLAEDR.

Graduate of "Marine" Institute, Europe, offers her services to the people of San Antonio as Midwife. Her long and varied experience in this a more recent her one of the best profession.  
Residence, Main Avenue, opposite house of Mr. William Killam.

## Law, etc.

**BOWERS & WALKER,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Office—Congress Avenue,  
No. 11-15 Austin, Texas.

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

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

**LEIGH & DITMAR,**  
LAWYERS,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS  
OFFICE FRENCH'S BUILDING, ROOM NO. 15,  
141-142

**NEWTON & PICQUE,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
414-416

## Hotels.

**INGRAM HOUSE,**  
VICTORIA, TEXAS,  
WILLIAM J. NEELY, Proprietor.  
This House is refurbished and opened for the public. Good Stabling on the premises.  
1254 & 1/2

**WASHINGTON HOTEL,**  
Galveston, Texas.  
H. F. THOMPSON,  
Proprietor.  
144-1/2

**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.  
Commerce street, San Antonio.  
1115

**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.  
1211

**OTTO LUDWIG,**  
Vice Brasseur,  
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.  
1117

**CITY HOTEL,**  
G. STEVES, PROPRIETOR,  
Indiana, - - - Texas.  
Connected with the establishment is a superior Soda Water Fountain and Ice Cream Saloon. Ladies' patronage respectfully solicited.  
1348 & 1/2

**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,**  
in rip and plane Lumber, to make one and one and a quarter inch Flooring, and all other articles connected with the carpenter business.  
1117

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## Business Cards.

**HERTZBERG & SIMON,**  
Glassware, Mouldings,  
Fancy Goods, Pictures,  
Stationery, Brushes, Music,  
NEWSPAPER AGENTS,  
Commerce Street,  
at E. S. Galt's old stand,  
SAN ANTONIO.

**CHRYSLER, ANDERSON & CO.,**  
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of  
**GABINET FURNITURE,**  
AND  
House Furnishing Goods,  
FRENCH'S BUILDING,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

**DRESEL & BRIAN,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS  
IN  
Dry-Goods and Groceries,  
HATS,  
SHOES,  
CROCKERY,  
NOTIONS,  
San Antonio, April 25, 1867.

**E. A. FLORIAN,**  
INSURANCE AGENT,  
No. 3, French's Building,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,  
Capital Represented,  
\$9,000,000

**PHILIP CONRAD,**  
Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture  
and  
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,  
Mattress Maker and Upholsterer,  
MAIN STREET,  
Opposite York & Grossenbach.  
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Mattresses; and offers his services for repairing furniture, paper hanging, curtain hanging, and carpeting.  
San Antonio, May 6th.

**F. VIELKERATH,**  
MAIN STREET,  
San Antonio, Texas.  
SADDLES and WAGON maker, has always on hand a full assortment of Bridles, Saddles, Harness, Belts, etc. Fitting and repairing of Carriages, Buggies, Amalgams, &c. done at the shortest notice.  
San Antonio, Dec. 21, 1865.

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

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

**J. S. Lockwood,**  
BANKING and EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
on Commerce street,  
opposite Bell & Bros Jewelry store,  
San Antonio.

**CONKLIN & DAVIS,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
J. CONKLIN & CO.,  
**GROCERS,**  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 94 Front street,  
New York.

**G. SCHMIDT, ROBERT VOIGHT,**  
**SCHMIT & VOIGHT,**  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
Handley's Building, 41 Pine Street,  
GALVESTON, NEW YORK,  
August 23, 1867.

**WULF & SHETELIG,**  
Importers  
AND  
General Commercial Agents,  
CHIHUENHA,  
Mexico,  
San Antonio, Texas,  
Presidio street.

**W. P. HANCOCK, J. B. WALKER,**  
**HANCOCK & WALKER,**  
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,  
No. 209 South Lane,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Business Cards.

**J. H. FRENCH, I. P. MINNER, H. D. ADAMS,**  
**J. H. FRENCH & CO.,**  
Commission and Exchange-Brokers,  
North Side Commerce Street,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

**NORTON & DEUTZ**  
Successors to NORTON & B.O.  
Hardware, Leather and  
Woodware Dealers,  
SAN ANTONIO,  
Texas.

**MEYER, SAWYER & CO.,**  
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,  
MAIN PLAZA,  
SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

**J. E. COVEN,**  
IMPORTER AND JOBBER  
OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
**DRY GOODS,**  
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,  
126 HUTCHIN'S BUILDING, FRANKLIN ST  
HOUSTON, Texas.

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

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

**McNEENEY & HAIGNE,**  
Receiving, Forwarding  
AND  
General Commission Merchants,  
ALLEYTON, TEXAS.  
We cheerfully recommend this firm as being prompt, reliable, and worthy of patronage.  
A. H. EDEY, Galveston, Texas.

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

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

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

**LAIVENSTEIN & CO.,**  
Commerce Street, San Antonio, TEXAS,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS  
Fancy and Staple  
**DRY GOODS,**  
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,  
&c., &c., &c.

**OUR HOUSE,**  
East Side Main Plaza,  
Devine's Building.  
Will give a splendid Free Lunch every day  
from 11 to 12 o'clock, (Sundays excepted)  
TOBIN & FRITTER,  
Proprietors.

## SENATOR WILSON ON THE SITUATION.

*Senator Wilson's Views on Impeachment, Reconstruction, Confiscation, Congress and General Grant.*  
(Boston Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

Your correspondent has just had a brief interview with Hon. Henry Wilson, and as his conversation was mostly upon current political and reconstruction topics, I venture to give the public the substance of the Massachusetts Senator's views. Concerning the conditions of reconstruction, Mr. Wilson said that he held the same opinion now as when he returned from the South. As to the matter of admitting the Southern States to their former status, he claimed that if they complied with the terms laid down in the Reconstruction bill and selected men who could take the oath, no member of Congress had any right to say that new conditions should be imposed; for the law said that they shall be admitted when they comply with its requirements. He would like to have added another condition—that it should be obligatory for every State to establish an impartial system of common schools, but he felt bound to say that he met no man of whatever party, at the South, who was not in favor of establishing such a system. He believed that it would be established, because all intelligent men were agreed that now that the negroes were free it was important that they should be educated.

He believed, he said, that all the Southern States could be represented in Congress before the next Presidential election, that they would participate in it, and that it was very important, both from a party and a national point of view, that they should do so. If the Republican party went into the campaign with the South under military rule it would be charged upon them with powerful effect, in such States as Pennsylvania and New York, that while the military leaders had crushed the rebellion, there was not statesmanship enough among political leaders to restore those conquered States to their proper position. Financially, and in the interest of business also, it is important that, as soon as the South, on a basis of equal rights and protection for all, can be restored, it should be done; for then the Republic and the Republican party, with the Southern States in Congress, would both be stronger. He believed that the Republicans would carry half of the Southern States, and he was quite sure of one-third, and he was also of the belief that at the next election the Republican will carry the country overwhelmingly; for inasmuch as they have freed the nation they ought to administer it for some time to come. He had no doubt whatever that the speech of Gen. Rawlins is an approved exposition of the political creed of Gen. Grant, and he was equally confident that he will be the next President of the United States. He had the most perfect faith in Gen. Grant's thorough sympathy with Congress and the principles of the Republican party, and spoke of him as an out-and-out Republican—a Radical—and said further that he had always advised the Southern men who came to see him to go in for the Congressional platform, and not to affiliate with the Copperheads, whom the country would never again tolerate in power. Gen. Grant, he said, was squarely in favor of manhood suffrage, and has quietly given all the aid in his power to the Congressional programme. Congress, he thinks, ought to confine itself at the July session to the passage of an amendatory act and then adjourn; and he further believed that it would do so.

In speaking of Grant's antecedents, he said it was an error to report that he was ever a Democrat. He was an old Whig, but voted for Buchanan on account of personal objections to Fremont. He supported Lincoln in 1861 with all his heart. He did not think that the impeachment of President Johnson would occur, for the proposition had failed to take any hold on the country; was opposed to confiscation, for it was too late in the day for that policy. We might have done anything after Lee surrendered, but confiscation now would produce a regular Ireland in the South. The most intelligent negroes that he met were opposed to it, and believed there was no need of it. We have got forty-five millions of acres of public lands in the South today, which were opened for the whites last January, and the negroes six months before. Not one-fifth of it is taken up. Border land is so cheap and the wages of the negroes so good on the average, that any industrious negro can buy land to-day. It is easier for a negro to get a homestead now than for an industrious working

man in New England. We could settle two millions of negroes on our present public lands in the South, counting five on every eighty acres, without disturbing anybody. In addition to this, the land in the South is heavily mortgaged, and large tracts will soon be in the market at cheap rates.

In all, the Senator takes a hopeful view of the situation, and believes that the South will soon be clothed in its right mind again, and have a place in the councils of the nation as an equal compeer of her recent conquerors.

This New York Herald correspondent has been prying into several prominent men's opinions of late. That Stevens was compelled to pronounce this same correspondent as a liar, and we suspect Senator Wilson has likewise been victimized by the Herald's correspondent.

Spurgeon's great efficiency as a religious teacher is said to lie in his administration of duty. He not only works himself, but inspires others to work with all their might. It is said that a commercial firm in London were so impressed with his administrative ability that they offered him \$15,000 a year to work back his influence in their enterprise. He manages a church of 3800 members, a theological seminary of 100 students, publishes a monthly magazine, a weekly sermon, has just issued a monthly hymn book, and is about to establish an orphan asylum. He has infused the spirit of work into his church. Six hundred young men go out every Sunday to preach wherever they can get a hearing. Prayer meetings are held in fifty or more places every evening. A Bible class of 300 young men is conducted by one of the elders. Mrs. Bartlett, a member of this church, has a class of 600. Spurgeon's success is owing to his well-directed efforts. The most shining abilities cannot dispense with active labor.

SENOR ROMERO TO VISIT MEXICO.—Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, expects to leave for his home some time during the coming month, availing himself of a leave of absence granted him by his Government. Senor Romero has most ably represented his country at Washington for the past eight years, embracing the most difficult period in the history of Mexico, and the excitement and work incidental to his labors have materially impaired his health. His long absence from home also requires that he should visit the Republic to attend to his personal affairs, which have been so long neglected.

The marble monument to Gen. McPherson, at Clyde, Ohio, is described as follows: The body, which is square, is divided in the center by a band, and is to contain eight panelled faces; one of these will bear the inscription of the monument, a second the names of those who subscribed for the erection, and the others *alto-relievo* pictures, representing important scenes in the hero's life, among the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Resaca, and the fatal shot on the memorable July 22d, before the fortress of Atlanta. Above this massive base rises a single plain shaft, surmounted by an eagle, and bearing on the three dividing bands the battle record of Gen. McPherson. The entire height will be about 40 feet.

Mr. Lovza tells a good story of an Irishman giving the password at the battle of Fontenoy, at which the great Saxe was Marshal:

Colonel—The password is Saxe; now don't forget it, Pat.  
Pat—Saxe! (with a grin) and I will not. Wasn't my father a miller?

"Who goes there?" cried the sentinel, after he had arrived at his post.  
"Pat was as wise as an owl, and in a sort of whispered hoarse replied:  
"Dogs, yer honor!"

The Portland (Me.) Argus says that a town in that State is so blessed with infantile specimens of humanity that they have become disagreeably prominent upon public occasions, to prevent which, poster law is here, to be held in a few evenings, contain the following provisions: Admission, 25 cents; children under 14 years, 15 cents; under 4 years, \$1.

Philadelphia is the greatest manufacturing city in the Union. Her operatives number 90,923, and their gross earnings amount annually to \$125,000,767. In the number of her employees she is stated to be 16,000 ahead of New York, notwithstanding the large population of the latter.

Major General Heintzelman, so long connected with this department, has been ordered to report at New York on the expiration of his present leave of absence and wait for further orders.



RECONSTRUCTION.

The present plan—the legitimate consequence of the failure of the first plan of reconstruction—is a compromise between the reactionary members of the Republican party and of Congress, and the so-called ultra radical school of Republicans, represented by such men as Benjamin F. Butler and Thaddeus Stevens. The principal features of this plan of reconstruction are that it disfranchises a portion of the Southern people, and extends to the entire male-colored population who have attained the age of twenty-one years and upwards the right of suffrage. Should this policy of reconstruction prove a failure in any of the insurgent States, it would as a natural consequence throw the affairs and the moulding of the policy of reconstruction, together with the character of the Provisional Government through which such reconstruction would be effected, entirely into the hands of the so-called radical wing of the Republican party, of which the said Butler and Stevens are the recognized leaders.

It is not the intention of this article to endeavor to reconcile rebels or those who feel a re over the failure of the so-called "lost cause" with the present plan; for if the said plan fails through any manipulation that these disaffected persons can bring about, they will only intrigue themselves into a more radical and of harness, and in the policy then to be pursued no voice in reconstruction will be given them. But the intention of this article is to disburse the minds of any of our Union friends of any dissatisfaction that they may entertain, through the prejudices of the past, if indeed any Union man can be found who is not "up to the times," or who is dissatisfied because his own peculiar ideas were not carried out. If one such man exists within the influence of this paper, that upon a perusal of this article is any better satisfied with the efforts of the Republican Statesmen toward reconstruction, the object of this article will be attained.

CONCERNING THAT PORTION OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE WHO ARE DISFRANCHISED.

As to that portion of our population who are disfranchised by law, it is to be taken for granted that no loyal person or lover of liberty regrets their absence from the field of action. The class disfranchised are exclusively those who held office prior to February 1st, 1861, and who afterwards voluntarily aided the rebellion; and in reference to this class of rebels we make the following quotation from the Rev. Ballard S. Dunn, rector of St. Phillip's Church, New Orleans, and late of the Confederate army, also the author of a very unprejudiced work entitled, "Brazil the Home for Southerners." He says:

"I have not many Southern office-holders since my return, and I hope I may be pardoned if I attempt to invent a comparison, that will illustrate, somewhat, my idea of their physical appearance and moral condition. If you can recollect a gang of old hussies, that has been kept for four years in cages, upon half rations of green persimmons, and poked up daily by a lot of mischievous boys, with sharp sticks (no illusion to bayonets), suddenly calming down, and then at snuffing, with great carelessness, to look sweet, and amiable, and dove-like, and even evincing a disposition to cross the dear boys (radicals) that poked them, you have an illustration of what has happened. But the cruel, voracious instincts of the animal will appear. They may point to the persimmon stain, as evidence that they are not man eaters, but it is no go. The hussies will out. Consequently dear boys decline the canisters."

CONCERNING THE COLORED VOTER.

With reference to the colored voter there should be but one opinion among loyal men, and that opinion to accept cheerfully the condition as it now is; as their status is fixed by the law of the land it is useless to discuss the matter and worse than useless to grumble or complain that the policy of reconstruction does not go far enough in some respects or goes too far in others. As has been stated before, the present policy was a compromise not exactly in accordance with the ideas of either wing of the Republican party, but as near acceptable to the opinions of all as a general law could be, the new explanatory set of the last Congress supplemental to the first has done much to make the present

plan popular among the loyal people of the country and to give vigor to its execution. The past four years have been clearly a period of revolution; such has been beyond question the condition. Older conditions have been altered, old landmarks obliterated or swept away, old forms and conditions of society have changed. We now have reconstruction of government, and reorganization of society, and upon a different basis. In the reorganization of government, as it is an established principle that the right to govern is founded upon the consent of the governed, all classes of people have the right to participate equally in the law extending the privilege of voting to the colored men is based upon a principle of right, and as in politics as in all the affairs of men, the right cannot be avoided. No one can as a matter of principle deny that the colored man is entitled to a voice in public affairs. This privilege alters not his social relations with the white man; it in no manner impairs, but on the contrary it increases his usefulness, makes him at once an instrument, which is now being practically used, for the advancement of civilization, and places in his possession something by which he can secure to himself protection to his life and property from the laws otherwise unattainable even with the assistance of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the moral support of the influence of the General Government in his favor.

The assertion that the colored man has no capacity for public affairs, that he is deficient in the reasoning powers, that he is unable to distinguish between right and wrong, and that he is incapable of appreciating honesty and virtue, are simply the echoes or remnants of that peculiar and exploded code of principles and of morals (founded upon the institution of slavery) that was assumed by the Southern people, and accepted by them, as rules regulating their belief and actions, but upon which they were never able to build an argument that would "hold water," for the simple reason that the premises were incorrect in the first instance, and that their whole foundation was based upon a system of injustice and oppression.

CONCERNING THE CHARACTER OF THE NEWLY ENFRANCHISED.

The writer of this would prefer the satisfaction of knowing that he had been in the least instrumental in assisting to elevate a portion of the community hitherto kept in ignorance; and in interesting them with political rights, sufficient for their protection, to all the praise that the advocates of secession and treason have assumed to bestow upon their instruments of oppression and crime. For the more extended conception of the character of the newly enfranchised citizens, uninfused by the acrid excitement of the times or of racial prejudices, we would go to the fountain-head of Democracy itself, (alas how degenerated since his time), to Thomas Jefferson, the framer of the Constitution of the United States.

VIS. OPINIONS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

He says: "It is difficult to determine on the standard by which the manners of a nation may be tried, whether catholic or particular. It is more difficult for a native to bring to that standard the manners of his own nation, familiarized to him by habit. There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this and learn to imitate it, for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others do. If a parent could find no other motive, either in his philanthropy or his self-love, for restraining the intemperance of passion towards his slave, it should always be a sufficient one that his child is present. But, generally, it is not sufficient. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives loose to the worst of passions; and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who permitting one half the citizens thus to trample upon the rights of the other, transforms these into despots, and those into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the order

of the other. For if a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another; in which he must look up the frontlets of his nature, contribute as far as depends on his individual endeavors to the vanishing of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. With the morals of the people their industry is also destroyed, for in a warm climate no one will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labor. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath. Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep for ever; that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference. The Almighty has no attributes that can take sides with us in such a contest. But it is impossible to be temperate and to pursue this subject through the various conditions of policy, of morals, of history, natural and civil. We must be contented to hope that they will force their way into every one's mind. I think a change already perceptible. The spirit of the master is abating, that of the slave rising from the dust his condition mollifying, the way I hope preparing, under the auspices of Heaven, for a total emancipation; and that this is desired, in the order of events, to be, with the consent of the master, rather than by their extirpation."

And again with reference to these people: "They are at least as brave as the whites, and more adventuresome. But this may, perhaps, proceed from a want of forethought, which prevents their seeing a danger till it be present. When present they do not go through it with more coolness and steadiness than the whites." "Comparing them by their faculties of memory, reason and imagination, it appears to me that in memory they are equal to the whites, in reason much inferior." "It will be right to make great allowances for the difference of condition, of education, of conversation, of the sphere in which they move." "In music they are generally more gifted than the whites, with accurate ears for tune and time, and they have been found capable of imagining a small catch. Whether they will be equal to the composition of a more extensive run of melody, or of complicated harmony, is yet to be proved." "That disposition to theft with which they have been branded, must be ascribed to their situation, and not to any depravity of the moral sense. The man in whose favor no laws of property exist, probably does not feel bound to respect those made in favor of others." "The opinion that they are inferior in the faculties of reason and imagination, must be hazarded with great diffidence. To justify a general conclusion requires many observations, even when the subjects may be submitted to the anatomical knife, to optical glasses, to analysis by fire or by solvents. How much more, then, when it is a faculty, not a substance, we are examining; when it eludes the research of all the senses; when the conditions of its existence are various and variously combined; when the effects of those which are present or absent bid defiance to calculation. Let me add, too, as a circumstance of great tenderness, with our conclusion would degrade a whole race of men from the rank in the scale of beings which their Creator may, perhaps, have given them. To our reproach be it said, that though for a century and a half we have had under our eyes the races of black and of red men, they have never yet been viewed by us as subjects of natural history. I advance it, therefore, as a suspicion only, that the blacks, whether originally a distinct race, or made distinct by time and circumstances, are inferior to the whites in the endowments both of body and mind. It is not against experience to suppose that different species of the same genus, or varieties of the same species, may possess different qualifications."

The above are quotations from the sage of Monticello, and need no comment. The writings of the great fathers of the republic abound with similar ideas.

Washington freed his slaves at his death, and provided in his will that they remain free in the State of Virginia. Slavery being extinct, all prejudice upon this subject is unnecessary. The freedmen are behaving admirably under their newly acquired rights, and through them the Southern States, with probably no exception, will go Republican in the ensuing elections, thus uniting the South with the great Republican masses of the North, and solving the problem of reconstruction. As reconstruction is a certainty under the present plan, and as a period of law and order is about to be established, under which loyalty to the government will be respectable and treason odious, and under which life and property will be secure, it is folly to be dissatisfied with the means by which this is accomplished.

ABBE FISHER.

Many of our German readers, whose reminiscences in this country go as far back as the year 1849, will remember Mr. Fisher, then a young lawyer in New Braunfels. In spite of his knowledge of the German language he was unsuccessful in his profession, at least did not rise to any distinction. In 1863 some of his old acquaintances, then refugees from the rebellion, were surprised to meet with Mr. F. in Parras, Mexico, the Protestant and lawyer a convert to the Roman Catholic faith and a priest. Imbued with the sanctity of his new profession, and master of the *dehors*, he yet proved to be a convivial boon companion, by no means forgetful of the good things of this world. He fast rose to become a pillar of the Church. We find him on a mission to Rome, and after his return he became the spiritual adviser of Maximilian, honored by his full confidence. When the French army retreated it was Abbe Fisher who hastened to Jalapa and offered to the Emperor twenty millions of money and the strong arm of the Church, inducing the doomed man to continue battle for his already lost Empire. According to late news from Monterey the Abbe has been tried and shot. The Abbe's Superior, Monsignor de Basside, Archbishop of the city of Mexico, one of the chief instigators of the Imperial scheme, was absent during the catastrophe. Better posted than Abbe Fisher he left Mexico in the rear of the French army, and lives at this moment in Rome, busy making Saints. His absence is to be much regretted, as he missed a glorious opportunity of himself becoming a saint and a martyr.

New Advertisements.

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, so 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 10th 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 Hertzberg & Simon, ang 10 2m San Antonio.

Law Notic.

Thomas W. Paschal will hereafter be associated with the undersigned in all his business intrusted to their care in Texas. I. A. & G. W. PASCHALS, Attorneys at Law. August 9th 1867

Registration Notice!

The Board of Registration for Bexar Co., will re-open at the Court House, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 6th of August, and continue five days. All persons not registered are notified to make their appearance during that time.

JULIUS DRESSSEL, JASPER THOMPSON, M. A. GARCIA, Registrars.

JAS. P. SEWCOMB, Clerk. ang 6

A Card.

A Young Man wishes to employ his leisure time in keeping a set of books, or other clerical labor. Apply at the office of the Express. ang 11

For Sale.

A MULE TRAIN, consisting of 16 wagons, with harness, and 64 mules, all together or in parts. For particulars apply to JUL. MOURRAU, Villita street, San Antonio. Herald copy and send bill to Express office 1912w

REMOVAL.

Messrs. M. L. FITCH & CO., Auctioneers have removed to the corner opposite the Catholic Church, Main Plaza. j 17dim

BLADES.

Bought at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. ELMENDORF & CO. San Antonio, June 10-1867

SLOCUM BOOKS. Commerce St. Opposite Bell's Jewelry Store. JUST RECEIVED, the largest and finest assortment of Books, Stationery, Bristol Board, Blotting Paper, Perforated Board, Check Books and Boards, etc., etc. OVER 500 NEW NOVELS! Bound and in paper cover. A huge 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 fine, a full assortment of everything pertaining to this line of business. d 11f

BELL & BROS. DEALERS IN Jewelry: Silverware, Platedware, 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 Spectacles and Eye Glasses, with Pebble and Glass Lenses, Suitable for the aged or near-sighted. Engravers and Manufacturers OF ALL ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE. Orders Filled Promptly. Main Street. Five doors east of Main Plaza, Opposite their Old Stand. San Antonio, Texas. March 29, 1866

Great Southern Mail Route, FROM TEXAS TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST. Via Steamship to New Orleans, thence via Canton, Grand Junction, Chattanooga, Lynchburg and WASHINGTON. Through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Two through Express Trains leave New Orleans daily, carrying the great Northern through mail. This is the only all-rail route from New Orleans to New York, without Ferry or Omnibus changes, and is 118 miles shorter than via Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pan Handle route; 237 miles shorter than via Atlantic and Great Western route; 244 miles shorter than via the Indianapolis and New York Central route; 384 miles shorter than via Cairo and Chicago route.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH TO ALL POINTS. ELEGANT SLEEPING COACHES ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS. Passengers by this Route reach New York sixteen hours quicker than via Mobile and Great Northern Line. Passengers by this Line make close connections at Decatur for Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc., and at Chattanooga with trains for Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, and all points in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Fare as Low as the Lowest! For through tickets and information, apply at the office of the G. H. & U. N. R. and Hutchins' House, Houston; Union Office N. O. J. & G. N. Railroad, Central Wharf, Galveston; and corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel, New Orleans. J. L. HAYDEN, General Southern Agent. j 22 1y

ELMENDORF & CO. Hardware Merchants. MAIN PLAZA.

Have constantly on hand, and offer for sale English and American Cutlery, Iron and Steel of all sizes, Carpenters Tools, Mill & Crosscut Saws of all sizes, Boring Machines, Nails of all sizes, Bulks, Hinges, Screws, etc. Door, Cabinet & Trunk Locks of all kinds, Shoe Makers Saddlers Tools & Trimmings, Buckles Rings, etc. Bridle Bits & Webbing, Oil Cloth, Hammock, Collars, etc. Tin, Rivets, & Kettle Ears, etc. Steel Hoes and Agricultural Implements, in general.

Landreth's Garden Seeds always on hand. And a general assortment of Hardware, Also: Paints, Oils, Turpentine & Glass, Paint, Shoe & Clothes Brushes, Patrolmen's Lamps, Colt's Army & Navy Size Pistols, Powder, Shot & Caps, And all other articles in their line of business at low prices. Sole Agents for Herring's Safe's, also for Planer & Kayser's Sewing Machines. May 24th 1866. no 351f.

MASONIC. Alamo Lodge No. 44, A. F. and A. M. Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings in each month. Members of other jurisdictions are invited to meet with us. S. G. NEWTON, W. M. B. OPPENHEIMER, Sec. j 28.

Cavalry Horses Wanted! The highest cash price will be paid for Horses that will pass inspection, suitable for Cavalry service, by R. W. BULLARD, at Stable formerly known as Braden's, 156tf Market street.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS. For Sale at 163m NORTON & DEUTZ



Local Intelligence.

INDIANS.—We have the following letter from Buffalo Springs:

BUFFALO SPRINGS, CLAY CO., TEX., July 22, 1867.

Editor Express: Sir—I enclose you the latest news from the frontier. On Friday last, 19th ult., a party of carpenters, soldiers and teamsters, amounting to about thirty men, were surprised by a party of Indians, about 250 in number, on the west fork of the Trinity river, about sixteen miles from here. They killed one teamster by the name of James Davis or Jones, and one soldier is missing; they captured all the stock, amounting to about thirty mules, driving the men in every direction. The rest of the party are in Jacksborough. Also, during last week, three men were killed on the Brazos river, within one mile of Fort Belknap. Saturday, July 20th, at half-past six, P. M., Major Hutchins, commanding this post, left with forty men to pursue the Indians; we have no account of them, as yet. Last evening (Sunday) about five o'clock, we were surprised by a party of Indians, numbering about 200, coming within 100 yards of Mr. Wallace's team, but the sounding of the bugle from the camp caused them to turn off. Wallace had just started to drive the mules into the corral, this is all that saved the few remaining animals of his train. The Indians had a herd of horses and mules with them, and we without means of defence. When we looked around for arms and ammunition, all that could be mustered was about forty guns of every description; there being only about twenty soldiers left to protect the post. We could not follow, as there were no saddles, and the average portion of ammunition allotted to each soldier was about six rounds, consequently had they attacked us we would all have been massacred.

We mechanics request of the military authorities to send us immediate protection, or the post will never be built. We traveled without a single man or soldier to protect us from San Antonio, and without arms to this place, and now we find ourselves in a worse state than before. The kind hand of Providence surely must have guarded us on our journey, otherwise we would all have been killed. J. A. G.

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL.—We learn that Henry Weil, who was an officer in the rebel army, has been appointed to the office of Deputy U. S. Marshal. In a community where Union men are numerous, it is strange that these offices are filled with played-out rebels. Mr. Burke, who is a faithful officer and a loyal man, was removed upon the excuse that he was serving on a Board of Registration. We think it's high time such transactions were at an end, and played-out rebels cease to have the management of the affairs of the United States. Between rebel contractors, and rebel officials, it is enough to disgust a loyal man who desires to see our country rid of rebellion and all its influences.

GONZALES REDEEMED.

Below we give the result of registration in Gonzales county: heretofore considered the rebel plague-spot of Western Texas:

CLAREMONT PRECINCT, Gonzales County, Aug. 6, 1867.

Editor Express: Sir: We have nearly finished our pilgrimage in this county—1120 voters have been registered. White majority about 75, but be assured that a large majority of white voters are true and loyal as any you will find in any portion of our wide domain. I say it, and you may now proclaim the glorious news, that Gonzales county is entirely and effectually disenthralled.

Yours, in great haste, E. BELLINGER.

REGISTRATION.—The Board of Registration closed its labors on Saturday, and will not reopen, unless ordered to do so, or there appear a number who have not registered. 1375 have been registered, 125 rejected; 34 were registered the last day.

A Few More Left.—Mr. Ignaski has a few more left of his Pas de leur, on hand.

Special Notices.

ITS VALUE IS INCALCULABLE for all diseases with which children are afflicted, during the process of teething. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, and allays all pain.

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

To Marry or not to Marry?

WHY NOT? Serious Reflections for Young Men, in Essays of the Howard Association, on the Psychological, Physical, Abuses and Diseases induced by Ignorance of Nature's Laws, in the Marriage of Man. Sent in a sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SCILLIN HOUGH, ON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

To Music Teachers and Dealers.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish Sheet Music, Strings, Musical Instruments, and Music Books of all kinds at the lowest trade rates, wholesale and retail, from the largest collections in this country. Orders punctually and faithfully attended to. Address all orders to: Address all orders to: 31 ERIA OTT, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card to Invalids.

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

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

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, a great English Astrologer, 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 wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotoric, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can attest. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing 25 cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, 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, Hudson, N. Y.

To Consumptives.

THE ADVERTISER, having been severely afflicted with a cough for several years, and after trying various remedies, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—was anxious to mark known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be valuable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Further wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 222 Myrtle Hill, Newburgh, Kings County, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 327 Myrtle Hill, 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 virily powers, and constitute impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SCILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 18414234

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 POTTSURRY, San Antonio, June 17, 1867. 16114

S. M. PITTENGILL & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

Advertising Agents, 37 PARK ROW, Corner of Bookman Street, NEW YORK. No. 16 State Street, BOSTON.

We cordially refer to the following gentlemen who have extensively used our Agency: ROBERT BONNER, Esq., Proprietor of "New York Ledger." ORANGE JUDD, Esq., Proprietor of "American Agriculturist." Messrs. CURTIS & SON, ADOLPH WOLFE, Esq., C. A. BACHELOR, Esq., Messrs. MORRIS & CO., DUNBARSON, Van Dusen & Co., VIST & HATCO, August 23. [no 187.]

Every loyal citizen should subscribe for the S. A. Express.

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

Groceries, Liquors, Glassware, domestic and imported, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Earthen and Wooden Ware, Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc., etc.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING. Buys Country Produce of all descriptions. 125.3th.

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. E. PENTENRIEDER. 138

SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL BANK.

Designated Depository & Financial Agents of the United States.

Capital \$125,000.

DIRECTORS: T. H. STRIBLING, A. SETTLER, G. W. BRACKENRIDGE, E. DEGENER, D. BELLS.

Collections made on all accessible points and remitted promptly. G. W. BRACKENRIDGE, President. JNO. T. BRACKENRIDGE, Cashier.

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. dec 10th

ZORK & GRIESENBECK, Commerce Street, San Antonio, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WINES, BRANDIES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES FANCY GOODS.

Merchants, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WINES, BRANDIES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES FANCY GOODS.

AC., AC., & CO.

Government Advt. Proposals for Corn.

For QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 1, 1867. SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 19th day of September, 1867, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with Corn, Oats or Barley, (in sacks) at places and in quantities, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Quantity. San Antonio, Texas, 20,000 bushels. Austin, 8,000. Camp Verde, 4,500. Fort Inge, 2,250. Fort Clarke, 2,250. Fort Stockton, 7,500. Fort Davis, 11,500. Fort Mason, 3,000. Ft. Chabourne, 12,000. Fort Belknap, or vicinity, 9,000. Buffalo Springs, 5,000.

The above to be produced, 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, wherever 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 accepted that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Corn," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army. aug 2nd.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING.

DEPT. OF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, July 23, 1867. SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of August next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with 5,500 SQUARES OF ROOFING.

Of the above, 1035 squares are to be used at Buffalo Springs, Texas; 1000 at Fort Belknap or vicinity; and 2,465 squares at both Chabourne, and bids will be received for any portion thereof not less than twenty-five squares, deliverable at a place of the place named, or at this depot.

Delivery to commence by the middle of September next, and to proceed at the rate of not less than one-third of the amount ordered in September, and the remainder in October.

Proposals for roofing of all kinds are invited, and the bidder will state clearly the kind he proposes to furnish, the point of delivery, and the price per square, and the price at which he will lay the roofing. If practicable, a sample of the kind of roof proposed to be furnished, will be sent to 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 accepted that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Roofing," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army. 165th.

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 Calumel, English Mustard, Citric Acid, Acetic Acid, Oil of Bergamot, Oil of Lemon, Lint, &c., &c., Superior Steel Pens and Pen Holders, Trusses, Syringes, of Block Tin, Glass, and India Rubber, Capping Glasses, Medicines, Chemicals, Medical Saddle-bags, Gunning Box, &c. Col-gue, &c. 2nd 1-3m.



