

San Antonio Express.

VOL. I.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1867.

NO. 218.

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. 41y

NOTICE.

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

MARY KLAEBE,
San Antonio, August 28, 1867. no41y

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 practitioners.
Residence, Main Avenue, opposite house of Mr. William Elliot. 6-ly.

Law, etc.

M. H. BOWERS, A. B. WALKER

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

JESSE STANCOE,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Prompt Attention to Business. no34ly

FOCKE & WILKINS,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants.

OSTERMAN'S BUILDING, GALVESTON.
Exchange on New Orleans, New York, London, and Hamburg. Janly

W. E. LEIGH, A. DITTMAR,
LEIGH & DITTMAR,
LAWYERS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
OFFICE FRENCH'S BUILDING, ROOM NO. 15. 144a-wtf

A. U. NEWTON, C. V. PICQUE
NEWTON & PICQUE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
414-3a-wtf SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Hotels.

INGRAM HOUSE,
VICTORIA, TEXAS.
WILLIAM J. KERRY, Proprietor.
This House is furnished and opened for the public. Good Stealing in the premises. 1224k-wfm

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

Kloepfer Hotel.
FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT!
Mrs. Kloepfer 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. 411f
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. 1111f

OTTO LUDWIG, Ayo 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. no34-w-tf

CITY HOTEL,
G. STEVES, PROPRIETOR,
Indiana, Texas.
Connected with the establishment is a superior Soda Water Fountain and Ice Cream Parlor. Further patronage respectfully solicited. 1y46-w-ly

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 "Braden's Stable." His stable is the best situated for the comfort and health of animals of any in the city, with plenty of lot room to turn them in and every accommodation. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
R. W. BULLARD,
San Antonio, June 17, 1867. 41534f

HIDES
Bought at the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE,
ELMENDORF & CO.,
San Antonio, June 15-4awtf

Business Cards.

Y. SIMON, Y. HERTZBERG & CO.,
Glassware, Mouldings,
Pictures, Pipes,
Fancy Goods, Brushes, Stationery, Music.

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

W. W. GUYLER, J. W. 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 28th 1867. no34-w-ly

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 & Grinnock.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Mattresses, and offers his services for repairing furniture, paper hanging, curtains hanging, and carpeting.
San Antonio, May 6th. 41y

F. VOKERATH,
MAIN STREET,
San Antonio, Texas.
SADLER and WAGON SADDLES, harness ways on hand, full assortment of Saddles, Saddles, Harness, Belts, etc. Fitting up and repairing of Carriages, Buggies, Amalgams, &c. done at the shortest notice.
San Antonio, Dec. 21, 1865. no. 14-1f

W. A. HENNETT,
Banker,
Dealer in Exchange and Government Securities,
San Antonio.
Will pay particular attention to the collection of Claims at all accessible points in Texas. 4awtf

BURTIS & FRENCH,
Importers and Jobbers of
CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
No. 12 Barclay Street,
(Four doors below Astor House.)
New York. 1228ly

J. S. LOCKWOOD,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
on Commerce street,
opposite Bell & Bell, Jewelry store,
San Antonio.
Currency and Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on all accessible points. 40 if

CONKLIN & DAVIS,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. CONKLIN & CO.,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 34 Front street,
New York. 1228

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

Liberal advances made on consignments of Country Produce. 13y3

G. SCHMIDT, ROBERT VOIGT,
SCHMITT & VOIGT,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
Handley's Building, 41 Pine Street,
GALVESTON. NEW YORK.
August 23. [no48-ly.]

WILFF & SHETELIG,
Importers
AND
General Commercial Agents,
CHICAGO, SAN ANTONIO,
Mexico, Texas,
je28 Presidio street.

W. F. HANCOCK, JAS. E. WALKER,
HANCOCK & WALKER,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 203 South Lewis,
ST. LOUIS, MO. 36w

Business Cards.

J. H. FRENCH, I. F. MINTER, H. B. ADAMS,
J. H. FRENCH & CO.,
Commission and Exchange Brokers,
North Side Commerce Street, 106
Jaj20f 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, accompanied by cash or produce. 1234f

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

REVENUES:
Francis, Major & Co., New York.
Casal Bank, New Orleans.
W. H. H. Withersall, Esq., New Orleans.
William Chrysler, San Antonio.
National Bank of Texas, Galveston.
Hertz & Helfrich, Lavaca.
Charles Taylor, Esq., Indiana.
dec 1041f

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 assortment of Confectionery of every description together with FANCY GROCERIES, &c.
San Antonio, Dec. 2. d141k-w-ly

McKENY & MAIGNE,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND
General Commission Merchants,
ALLEYTON, TEXAS.
We cheerfully recommend this firm as being prompt, reliable, and worthy of patronage.
A. H. ROSE, Galveston, Texas. 10

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

J. H. KAMPMANN'S
New Door, Sash and Blind
FACTORY,
On Nevada 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 executed.
ang64m J. H. KAMPMANN.

E. A. FLORIAN,
INSURANCE AGENT,
No. 3, French's Building,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Capital Represented,
\$5,000,000
December 19, 1866. 43m

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

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

A SUMMER'S LONGING.

I must away to wooded hills and vales,
Where broad, slow streams flow cool and
silently;
And idle barges flap their listless sails,
For me the summer sunset glows and pales,
And green fields wait for me.

I long for shadowy forests, where the birds
Twitter and chirp at noon from every
tree;
I long for blossomed leaves and lowing
herds,
And nature's voices say, in mystic words,
"The green fields wait for thee."

I dream of uplands, where the primrose
shines
And waves her yellow lamp above the
leaves;
Of tangled copes, swung with trailing vines
Or open vistas skirted with tall vines,
Where green fields wait for me.

I think of long, sweet afternoons, when I
May lie and listen to the distant sea,
Or hear the buzzes in the reeds that sigh,
Or insect voices chirping shrill and dry,
On the green fields that wait for me.

These dreams of summer come to bid me
find
The forest's shade, the wild bird's melody,
While summer rosy wreaths for me are
twined.

While summer's fragrance lingers on the
wind,
And green fields wait for me.

IMMIGRATION TO TEXAS.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

Notwithstanding the turbulence of our politics, the taxation created by the war debt, the annoyances arising out of its collection, the unsettled state of the country, and the terrible affliction of having the worst man in the Presidential chair, immigrants appear to be pouring into the United States from Europe in constantly increasing numbers. It would be wise for the South to secure a portion of this immigration, to dispose of her waste lands, to till her uncultivated fields, to build up once more her old prosperity, lost by criminal folly and treason. We are pleased to learn that some of the streams of immigration at least are likely to flow to Texas. It is in contemplation by several gentlemen of capital in the North to organize a land immigration company with the vast capital of ten millions of dollars, for the purpose of settling by systematic colonization the lands of the Memphis, El Paso and Southern Pacific Railroad Company. This road has a magnificent grant of State lands, sixteen miles in width, across the State of Texas, making over eight millions of acres. This section through which it has been surveyed is the best in that grand Empire State, and is considered quite equal for cereals and cotton and sugar to any in the country. Texas is a State of noble proportions, being about six times as large as the State of Pennsylvania, and the most of it consists of soil of great agricultural capabilities. It has an area of 237,304 square miles, being 27,000 square miles larger than the entire of France, including Corsica. When we reflect that the population of France is over 30,000,000, and that Texas is quite equal to France in its capacity to support life, we may imagine its power of accommodation. At the rate of population per square mile of Belgium, Texas will support sixty millions of people. A large stream of native American population is pouring into the northeastern section of the State and distributing along the rich bottoms of the Red River country. The lands there have increased in value very rapidly during the past year, although land is literally "cheap as dirt" in Texas.

This great State embraces every variety of surface, mountain, plain, hill, stream, and desert within its limits. Along the coast is a level belt from thirty to sixty miles in width. This is succeeded by an undulating and prairie country for some two hundred miles, and that by the mountainous country and tablelands. It abounds in minerals, iron, coal, silver, gold, copper, copper, alum, lime, agate, chalcocite, jasper, and white and red sandstone are found there. There are also salt springs and salt lakes, and a lake of pitch exists twenty miles from Des Moines in which are deposits of nitre and sulphur. An immense bed of gypsum, the largest known in North America, reaching from the Arkansas to the Rio Grande River, traverses the northwestern portion of Texas. There are mineral springs in the State, also, of white, blue, and salt sulphur.

The climate is free from the extremes of both the torrid and temperate zones, producing many of the products characteristic of each, while the soil is equally favorable to general productiveness. The mequit grass of Western Texas yields a fine soft wool, which is green even in winter, and affords beyond all comparison the best natural pasture in the world. Cotton grows well in every part of the State. The Brazos valley is

celebrated, and some of the coast cotton is considered equal in quality to the famous Sea Island cotton. Sugar flourishes, and is a successful crop, and Indian corn is grown without difficulty two crops a year, yielding often seventy-five bushels to the acre of shelled corn. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, tobacco, flax, and hemp are grown with ease and success. The orange groves, and lemons, and limes, which flourish abundantly, give a tropical and luxurious aspect to the plantations of those who choose to cultivate them; still more picturesque are the broad-leaved banana and palmetto. Grapes, mulberries, and the fragrant vanilla are indigenous and plentiful. The casti agave grows west of the Neches; Cayenne pepper is grown in vast quantities. It is said the Texas peach is superior to our own, that melons and all garden vegetables grow wild, as do also the nectarine, the guinea, the fig, the plum, the crab-apple, and a great variety of berries. Hickory, walnut, and pecan nuts are plentiful. The prairies are perfect flower gardens, and said to be the botanist's paradise in spring, many of our rarest hot-house plants being indigenous to Texas. Its groves of live oak, without underbrush, like cultivated parks, its game, both winged and quadruped, cannot be described here; but they add to the advantages and inducements which Texas presents to all classes of emigrants. Oursid of the virus of treason, forgetting the prejudices of slavery and pushing ahead with a vigorous new population, Texas must become a wealthy and influential as she is well endowed. She has all the elements of material progress within herself, and "only man is vile."

As Gen. Fremont is about to build his grand road right through the heart of the State, from Texas to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, it will bring into public notice the interior wealth and beauty of Texas. The people of the State appear to be alive to its importance, and are offering inducements to determine the route. It is intended to connect this line by a road through Chihuahua, and Sonora to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, where there is a magnificent harbor. This will make a continuous route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the Southern States of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, twelve hundred miles shorter than any other route. May we not hope that the magic touch of civilization will soon dissipate all that is left of past barbarism, and that the people who owe so much to the Union will have returned to their allegiance and be striving for a brighter future. Let them adopt sincerely the principles of freedom, free speech, free press, free labor, free men, and all will yet be well.

JEFF DAVIS AND ANDERSONVILLE.
Some prying correspondent has had a talk with the arch traitor and gives his opinions to the public. Speaking of Andersonville, the old traitor said nothing in connection with the war gave him more pain than that statements should be made that he was the responsible party. The exchange of sick and wounded prisoners, he said, was prevented by one man in the United States, but he refused the reporter permission to publish the name. The Chicago Tribune says upon this point:

"It is pretty evident, putting all these things together, that Jeff. Davis expects to escape censure on the ground that the United States refused or neglected to exchange prisoners. But even if this were true, we should like to know what possible justification or excuse the fact furnishes for starving prisoners; for compelling them to drink from filthy and polluted gutters when there was abundance of pure, fresh water at hand; for freezing them and compelling them to go without shelter, when forests of timber were in sight; for the murderous rigor with which the dead-line rule was enforced, and all the unnamed and indescribable horrors inflicted on our prisoners, by the men whose hatred seems to have extinguished every spark of humanity in their breasts. No; neither Jeff. Davis nor his subordinates will escape the damning brand of guilt that history will burn upon their memories, by any plea of a refusal to exchange prisoners, when with its avenging pen it traces these revolting crimes against human nature. Jeff. Davis was the head of the Southern Confederacy; he was the Comandante-in-Chief of its armies, when these crimes were committed. His knowledge of their commission is beyond question. It is for him to show that they were perpetrated without his assent, and that he had not the power to prevent them, or mankind will hold him responsible. The presumption is that he is responsible; the onus probandi is on him; he must prove his innocence, or the world has a right to hold him guilty, and will so hold him."

The climate is free from the extremes of both the torrid and temperate zones, producing many of the products characteristic of each, while the soil is equally favorable to general productiveness. The mequit grass of Western Texas yields a fine soft wool, which is green even in winter, and affords beyond all comparison the best natural pasture in the world. Cotton grows well in every part of the State. The Brazos valley is

GEN. HATCH'S PLAN.

We are glad to learn that Gen. Hatch, who is in command of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, contemplates inaugurating a new plan of frontier defense, making Fort Mackay his headquarters, and scattering his forces along a line of defence from Fort Clark to Fort Chabourne, and scouting over the entire distance. This will form an outer line of defence. Then the people on the frontier can organize minute companies, so that when the Indians slip through Gen. Hatch's line the minute men can pursue them, and as they pass out give word to the nearest military station. Gen. Hatch feels confident, with a proper organization, he will be able to protect this section of our frontier. The frontier to the south of this line has no protection, and the murdering and thieving bands of Indians who find shelter and market in Mexico, have free access to it. The only thing the people can do is to depend on themselves to protect their property, until the Government can be prevailed upon to give us more troops and break up their Mexican nest.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT

The telegraph brings us the correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President in regard to the removal of Gen. Sheridan. Grant's letter will find a response in every section; it is a manly vindication of Gen. Sheridan, and a correct view of the condition and feelings of the loyal men of this district, while the President's reply shows partisan bitterness and personal vengeance besides it is untruthful so far as General Sheridan's course is concerned. Notwithstanding the fact that Sheridan has been removed Grant has checked in a measure the arrogance of Johnson. To proceed further Grant must be displaced. We look forward to Thomas's advent to this command with some interest as we believe Johnson will find him no more suited to his purposes than Grant or Sheridan. Should Grant take a notion not to budge until Congress met and take it into his head "to fight it out on that line," Johnson would be in a terrible fix. Johnson's allusion to Sheridan's being able to win laurels Indian fighting under Sherman's direction, is contemptible, and shows a meanness of disposition decidedly Johnsonian. We anxiously wait further developments.

Of course, this idea that the South will go so strongly Radical or Republican, is based entirely upon the supposition that the negro vote will be cast almost solidly with that party; that it will be so easy on reasonable man's doubt. The negro's suspicious character, and his very natural apprehensions, will for a number of years strongly attach him to that party, and when he goes to the ballot box, his vote will, nine times out of ten, be delivered against his old master. We all know that this is so; and it will continue to be so until the idea can entirely be got out of his head that his old master does not intend to deal fairly and justly by him. Even after he is disabused of this false impression, a sentimental feeling of gratitude will long cherish in him a lingering fondness for the Radicals.—Houston Telegraph.

The Telegraph is the leading traitor sheet in the State. They give up the fight in the South. The cry of the "only true friends" is played out; the "cotton tax" is played out. The negro will vote from principle and the John Rebs are beginning to see it.

The Memphis Post on the N. Y. Times.—In replying to the N. Y. Times's article on the Tennessee election the Memphis Post concludes its article thus: "But it is useless to set the New York Times rights. A character without backbone or spirit, it will flop over the next moment to the other side. We do not, however, care to see its attacks upon the loyal men of Tennessee quoted in our rebel sheets as from a Republican paper. It can try as little claim to Republicanism as it can to firmness and consistency in anything."

"What's that a picture of?" said a countryman in our hearing the other day in a print store to the proprietor, who was turning over some engravings. "That, sir," said the dealer, "is Joe's bus commanding the sun to stand still." "Do tell me, which is Joshua and which is his son?"

THE DANGER OF POLICY.

The greatest danger the Republican party in this State and throughout the country has to encounter is a betrayal by its own leaders. Many of the men who are prominent in the Republican party to-day are old partisans, to all their demagogues would perhaps be too harsh a term, it is hard for them to get rid of their old way of doing things in which policy played the most important part, and in which personal popularity was the main thing—the principles which they advocated a mere secondary consideration. How to increase their personal popularity was the problem of political success—favoritism was practiced, concessions and promises made, bargains entered into, policy, nothing but policy was the whole political game. It is unfortunate that to-day such men should be treading in the front ranks of the people. Now the phase of political warfare is changed; the elaptrap and chicanery of party has given way and principle, truth, justice, and the political weapons of the times, and they who attempt to throw them aside will be like the children of Israel when they attempted to force their way into the promised land without the ark of the covenant, they will meet disastrous defeat. There is a disposition among some men prominent in the Republican party to wink at rebel rule, to forget the crimes of traitors and admit them to political fellowship—a disposition towards conservatism—they are continually stepping out beyond their party limits to draw in some conservative place-hunter or tool.

We say open the door wide to the people to come over to the Republican side, but let them come over freely and without a step taken to meet them. Principle is principle, truth is truth, and any deviation destroys their force. As to the leaders of rebellion, we would have them on probation, and the milk-and-water men, the policy men who are ready to betray any party for their own advancement, let them be consigned to political oblivion forever.

The great principles of American Republicanism have been written in the blood of the people; North and South the great lesson has been taught. The people are in earnest and will not bear trifling with. Conciliation is but another name for weakness and political destruction; political suicide. The men who are appointed as banner bearers must be held to strict accountability, and any deviation from radical principle should be visited with swift punishment. The great danger of policy is that it destroys the faith of the people. So we warn those who are ambitious, to be careful how they deal in policy.

KENTUCKY LOYALTY.

Treason is as a premium in Kentucky; a traitor's record is the only one upon which a man could obtain office. The Commonwealth (Frankfort) has the following:

"We learn that one of the Rebel Democratic candidates for Representatives in this county, in one of his speeches recently, accused his Conservative competitor with having furnished the United States Government with horses to put down the rebellion. The accused party replied that he had a contract to furnish horses to the Government; that he had so furnished them; but that he had so arranged the place and time of their delivery as to secure their capture by John Morgan, who was then on a raid in Kentucky."

This, you may say, is a loyalist's story, which may be unfounded or exaggerated. Suppose, then, you try your teeth on this, from The True Kentuckian, a democratic organ:

A CARD.—As I am informed through reliable sources that it is reported in this community that I was with the Federal army during the war, I wish to pin the lie to it, by making a public denial through your paper; for I was not associated with that army in any capacity during the war, and defy any one to prove the contrary. I am only anxious to deny the reports, because I know that they were promulgated by some maliciously disposed person or persons, with a view of prejudicing the public against me. (Dr.) J. W. TALBOT, Centreville, Kentucky.

The Warrensburg (Mo.) Standard, says: "It is a burning shame that the first school-house ever completed in this town should be accomplished through the energy and zeal of the colored people and their friends."

The Danville (Ky.) Gazette, of a recent date, says with grim brevity: "We are informed that on Saturday night week, two negroes were hung near Maysville, Ky., by the Regulators. We are not informed as to the charges held against them, or of what they were accused."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence between Grant and the President.

GRANT UPHOLDS SHERIDAN.

Johnson Replies in his Characteristic Style.

Compliments Hancock and Thomas, Thinks Sheridan will win Glory Scalping Indians.

What Caused the Excitement in the Gold Room.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

GOLD & COTTON MARKETS. ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Special Dispatch to the Express.)

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT—GRANT UPHOLDS SHERIDAN—REGARDS HIS REMOVAL AS AN EFFORT TO DEFEAT CONGRESSIONAL VIEWS AND EMBOLDEN REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Grant's letter to the President says that the people who sacrificed lives and spent money for the country's preservation, are evidently opposed to Sheridan's removal. He performed his duties faithfully and intelligently, and his removal will be regarded as an effort to defeat congressional views, and embolden to renewed opposition those who attempted to break up the Government by force of arms. Thomas has repeatedly objected to being placed in command of the Fifth District, and he should not be removed. Grant adds there are military, pecuniary, and above all, patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted upon.

JOHNSON REPLIES IN HIS CHARACTERISTIC STYLE—COMPLIMENTS THOMAS AND HANCOCK, AND THINKS SHERIDAN WILL WIN HONORS SCALPING INDIANS.

The President in reply to Gen. Grant says he is not aware that the question of Sheridan's retention has been submitted to the people. It would be unjust to the army to assume that Sheridan is incapable of commanding the Fifth District. Thomas, commander of the Department of the Cumberland, will compare favorably with Sheridan's government of the Fifth District. Sheridan has rendered himself obnoxious by his manner of executing the law, and more by assuming authority not granted him. His rule has been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our government or to the nature of free institutions—his course has seriously interfered with the harmonious execution of the acts of Congress; his removal cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat them. The object of the change is to facilitate the execution through an officer who never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and within his jurisdiction to exact like obedience from others. The President compliments Thomas and Hancock, and feels assured, that under Gen. Sherman's guidance, Sheridan will win honor fighting Indians.

In conclusion, the President fails to perceive any military, pecuniary, or patriotic reasons why the order should not be carried into effect.

What Caused the Excitement in the Gold Room.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The excitement in the New York gold room had its origin in the National Intelligencer's editorial of this morning, which only tells an old story, that the members of the cabinet, in view of Stanton's tenaciousness, had informally placed their effects at the disposal of the President. There is no probability of any immediate changes in the cabinet.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Twenty-nine deaths in this city from yellow fever on Saturday and Sunday.

Cotton Market. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26th.—Sales, 350 bales, dull; Low Middling, 26 1/2. Receipts, 217 bales.

Gold Market. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Gold 140 to 140 1/2; Sterling 52 to 55.

New York, Aug. 26th.—Stocks dull but steady; Gold, 140 1/2.

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

New Advertisements.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage at Camp Hudson.

DEPT. 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 day 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, (2,740 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 each place in the vicinity of the Post, and in open stacks as the wood-lag officer may designate; to be raised—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 Fuel and Forage at Camp Hudson," and addressed to the undersigned at this place. J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M., Aug 28th U. S. Army.

NOTICE. J. H. KATZMAN, Esq., is my authorized Agent during my absence from the State, August 26th, 1867. W. A. MENDER, 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. Madara, 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. Constant running water. Terms to be ascertained at Messrs. UHLMAYR'S, on the Old San Antonio road, four miles from San Antonio. aug 20th

BOUNTY. The following persons will call on the undersigned for information in regard to their bounty: Emmanuel Mendosa, Nazario Rodriguez, Juan de Dios Lugones, Solistiano Torres, Aniceto 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 1867th

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. Jc2B.

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 offer 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. NIMON, At the store of Hertzberg & Simon, August 26th San Antonio.

SLOCUM'S formerly R. B. HORNER'S BOOK STORE Commerce 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 stock a full assortment of everything pertaining to this line of business. 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 POTSHUIZKY, San Antonio, June 17, 1867. 16th

Government Advt's.

Proposals for Stone Fencing. DEPT. 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 Saturday, the 7th of September, next, for the construction of a Stone Wall around the National Military Cemetery at this place, with the necessary Gate Posts, Curb Stones, and Centre Posts at the gateway.

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

Eight Gate Posts, to be made of blocks of cut stone thirty inches square and one foot thick, with bevelled corners, five feet high from top of base, with a cap of cut stone thirty-six inches square, and twelve inches thick, bevelled to a level space of twelve inches square 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 gateway, and ten small Centre Posts at the gateway for the gates to shut on.

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

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty of each successful bidder, and the solvency of the persons offered, as security will be required. The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening. The right is reserved to reject all bids if unsatisfactory, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement. Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Fencing Military Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned at this place. J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M., Aug 24th U. S. Army.

Proposals for Corn. DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 1, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 10th day of September, 1867, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with Corn, Oats or Barley, (in sacks) at places and in quantities, as follows:

San Antonio, Texas, 20,000 bushels. Austin, " 8,000 " Camp Verde, " 1,500 " Fort Inga, " 2,250 " Fort Clarke, " 2,250 " Fort Stockton, " 7,500 " Fort Davis, " 11,500 " Fort Mason, " 3,000 " Ft. Chabourne, " 12,000 " Fort Belknap, " 9,000 " or vicinity of " 2,000 " 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 be made by the 1st day of October next, and to proceed at the rate of not less than one-third of the whole amount, per month, and in such quantities as to keep the Post always supplied.

Separate bids are invited for each Post, and the price per bushel, for each place, must be clearly stated.

Bids will be received for any quantity not less than one hundred bushels of Corn, or twenty-five bushels of Oats or Barley, and where the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons, (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a Court of Record), that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty of each successful bidder, and the solvency of the persons offered, as security will be required. The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening. The right is reserved to reject all bids if unsatisfactory, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement. Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Corn," and addressed to the undersigned at this place. J. G. C. LEE, Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M., Aug 24th U. S. Army.

STAGE LINE. Two commodious Stages and one baggage wagon run regularly once a month by way of Pedras Negras (Eagle Pass) to Chihuahua.

This line connects at Chihuahua with the stage that runs to Monterey and thence to Matamoros or Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas or the City of Mexico. It also connects at Sta. Rosalia, 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 F. L. MACEYRA, Proprietor, Chihuahua.

WULF & SCHETELIG, Agents, San Antonio, Texas. June 25th 1867.

Local Intelligence
OUR DAILY DISPATCHES.

We will now furnish our readers with Daily dispatches, and we hope our enterprise will awaken a spirit of liberality in the public. Besides the general news our gold dispatches are of use to every business man. The telegraph for breakfast is a luxury which is cheap at 25 cents per week. Everybody should take the Express if they wish to be up with the times.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS NEAR CASTROVILLE—ONE INDIAN KILLED.—On last Friday, some forty head of horses, mostly the property of Mr. Harper, were stolen from the Hondo, west of Castroville a few miles. Six citizens followed the trail and overtook the Indians, two in number, and killed one of them; he was a very old man, having no teeth. The other Indian escaped. After night the citizens were attacked by a party of Indians, but no damage done. The Indians showed no disposition to run. Judge Noonan informs us that the Indians who have been recently committing these depredations, displayed the utmost hardness, doing all their traveling and thieving in upon daylight. At the same time that the horses were stolen on the Hondo, Indians appeared in numbers at different points on the Alamosa. These depredators are evidently the Kickapoo and Lipan.

COAL.—A cart load of stone coal appeared on our streets yesterday, brought from the Medina. The Mexican in charge informed us that there is an immense bed of the article where this load came from. It was taken from near the surface; it has much the look of mineral charcoal, and would be useful in smelting iron ore. We have no doubt but if this coal bed was penetrated to the depth of a couple of hundred feet, it would develop a rich strike of coal. Coal is found in many places in the vicinity of our city, and we anticipate at no distant day a rich development of wealth in our collieries.

GOING SCOUTING.—In consequence of the Indian depredations lately committed in the vicinity of Castroville General Mason dispatched a company of mounted men on scouting duty to that section under charge of competent officers. We understand it is Gen. Mason's intention to keep a scout out continually on that portion of our frontier. The presence of the troops will be sufficient to keep the Indians off. The promptitude and dispatch shown by the General will be duly appreciated by the people whose lives, horses and property are threatened by the murdering Indians.

OUR QUIET BUSINESS STRIKE.—Day before yesterday a slightly incited individual engaged along Main street singing in the most approved operatic style; no doubt Meyer Lyons had this gay bird for breakfast next morning. Yesterday (Tuesday) things got so quiet that a team attached to a hay wagon that had been left standing by the careless driver, took a notion to walk off, and so they did, making their way up street undisturbed.

BOARD OF REGISTRARS FOR MEDICA COUNTY.—G. W. Brown, Wm. Stegler, and Geo. Blevin, with J. L. White as clerk, form the Board of Registrars for Medina county. They commence work to-day (Wednesday).

AGENT AT GALVESTON.—Langille & Frommer, Commercial Reading Rooms, Galveston, are authorized to act as our agents.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL.—See advertisement for proposals for fuel and forage at Camp Hudson.

BELL & BROS.
DEALERS IN
Jewelry, Silver-ware, Plated-ware
Diamond Goods, American and
European Watches and Clocks,
Gold Pens and Pencils of
every kind, Gold and
Silver Thimbles,
Gold, Silver, Steel
and Tortoise-shell 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 the Old Stage.
San Antonio, Texas.
March 29, 1866

Special Notices.

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

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

To Marry or not to Marry?
WILLY WOOD, 100

Serious Reflections for Young Men. In regard to the married condition, as the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases induced by ignorance of Nature's Laws, in the first age of man. Sent in a sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. S. L. H. HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MELISSA E. F. WOOD, a great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrist, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has been located by Dr. J. S. L. H. HOUGHTON, 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 Psychometron, 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, etc. This fine business, as the result of her talents, is not a secret. She will send, when desired, a verified 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 a recent and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications strictly confidential. Address, a gentleman, MADAME E. F. WOOD, P. O. Box 225, Hudson, N. Y.

A Card to Invalids.

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

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

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

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

THE HEALING POOL

and House of Mercy,
HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for young men on the crime of Solitude, and the errors, abuses and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1844 & 45.

To Music Teachers

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish Sheet Music, String, 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 respectfully attended to. Address all orders, SIBERIA OTT, 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, with (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 invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, lawyer, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

F. GROOS & CO.,

DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Liquors,
Sugar, &c.
General Commission Merchants,
Commerce Street,
SAN ANTONIO.
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS,
For Sale at
56 3/4m NORTON & DEUTZ

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

Groceries, Liquors, Glassware, domestic and imported,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Earthen and Wooden Ware,
Pipes, Crackerery, 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. Brands, 20 Boxes of Havana Sugar,
10 " Olive Oil, 50 Barrels of St. Louis Flour,
150 Sacks of Coffee, 200 Demijohns,
20 Barrels of Cognac, 50 Baskets of Champagne,
10 " of Cognac diff. brands, 35 Boxes of White Wine.

I beg leave to state that I import my Wines, Liquors, etc., direct from France, and that I warrant the genuineness of my articles of merchandise.

188
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. JNO. T. BRACKENRIDGE, Cashier.

R. WULFING, E. GRAMER, M. CRAKAU,
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, Canned 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 Advs.

Proposals for Hay.
DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 17, 1866. 5
SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, for cutting and stacking up at Austin, Texas, Two Hundred Thousand Bushels of Hay.

Said Hay to be well cured, unthreshed, Bottom Grass Hay, to be cut and stacked in this year's crop, in September and October, to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the Post, and in such place as the receiving officer may designate, to be sent to the Quartermaster's Department for the inspection of the officer receiving it. Bids will be received for not less than Twenty-Five Tons, and unless the responsibility of the bidder is otherwise certified, 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 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 considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement. Proposals to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Hay at Austin" and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

J. G. C. LEE,
Brig. Gen. and A. Q. M.,
aug17d U. S. Army.

Proposals for Fresh Beef.

OFFICE DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 12, 1866. 5
SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., September 10th, 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 Subsistence may direct. The Beef Cattle furnished must not be more than five years old, and weigh not less than 500 lbs. live weight, and must be of a good and marketable quality. The bids will state the price per pound, net, in currency. Bidders should be prepared to respond to their bids. Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, in duplicate, signed by at least two persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by a Clerk of a Court of Record, stating that if the proposal is accepted, the bidder will enter into a contract, and that they will enter into bonds in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, for a faithful performance of the contract. The names of firms should be stated in full, with the address of each member of the firm. No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their bids, made heretofore. Bids will only be entertained from parties of known loyalty to the Government, and those who, coming under the exception of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, were produced the pardon of the President, an official copy of which will be attached to the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, in funds furnished by the United States for public disbursement, and for the number of Beef Cattle accepted. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered. Enclose envelope "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

J. W. ECKLES,
1st Lieut. 35th Infantry, & A. C. M.,
aug17d

ELENDORF & 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,
Butts, Hinges, Screws, etc.,
Door Cabinet & Trunk Locks of all kinds,
Shoe Makers & Saddlers Tools & Trimmings,
Buckles Rings, etc.,
Bridle Bits & Webbing,
Oil Cloth, Hames, Collars, etc.,
Tin, Rivets, & Kettle Boss, etc.,
Steel Hoops and Agricultural Implements, in general,
Laudreth's Garden Seeds always on hand,
And a general assortment of Hardware,
Also: Paints, Oils, Turpentine & Glass,
Paint, Shoe & Clothes Brushes,
Petroleum & Lamps,
Col's Army & Navy Size Pistols,
Powder, Shot & Caps,
And all other articles in their line at business low prices.
Sole Agents for Herring's Saws,
also for Planer & Kayser's Sewing
Machines.
May 24th 1866. no35d

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

The subscriber, late a member of this well known firm he established a wholesale agency, 788 Broadway, New York City, which will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to honor from those who have so liberally patronized their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade Wholesale and Retail, at the very lowest prices. Made with the Improved Bent-Rim and Frame (cast in one solid piece). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance. All these Pianos have overstrung action, giving in connection with the patent hammer trim and frame, full round powerful and sweet mellow tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance, and easily and safely handled. Address all orders to
SIBERIA OTT,
788 Broadway, N. Y.

(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.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in lieu of the taxes on unmanufactured cotton, as provided in "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, as amended by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be paid by the producer, owner, or holder, upon all cotton produced within the United States, and upon which no tax has been levied, paid, or collected, a tax of three cents per pound, as hereinafter provided; and the weight of such cotton shall be ascertained by deducting four per centum from the gross weight of such bale or packages, and such tax shall be and remain in lieu thereof, in the possession of any person, whosoever, from the time when the bale takes effect, or such cotton is produced, as aforesaid, until the same shall have been paid; and no drawback shall, in any case, be allowed on raw or unmanufactured cotton of any tax paid thereon when exported in the raw or unmanufactured condition. But no tax shall be imposed upon any cotton imported from other countries, and on which an import duty shall have been paid.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid tax upon cotton shall be levied by the assessor of the producer, owner, or holder thereof. And said tax shall be paid to the collector of Internal Revenue within and for the collection district in which said cotton shall have been produced, and before the same shall have been removed therefrom, except where otherwise provided in this act; and every collector to whom any tax upon cotton shall be paid shall mark the bales or other packages upon which the tax shall have been paid, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shall give to the owner or other person having charge of such cotton a permit for the removal of the same, stating therein the amount and payment of the tax, the time and place of payment, and the weight and marks upon the bales and packages, so that the same may be fully identified; and it shall be the duty of every such collector to keep clear and sufficient records of all such cotton inspected or marked, and of all marks and identifications thereof, and of all permits for the removal of the same, and of all his transactions relating thereto, and he shall make full returns thereof, monthly, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to designate one or more places in each collection district where an assessor or an assistant assessor and a collector or deputy collector shall be located, and where cotton may be brought for the purpose of being weighed and appropriately marked; provided, That it shall be the duty of the assessor or assistant assessor and the collector or deputy collector to assess and cause to be properly marked the cotton, wherever it may be, in said district, provided their necessary traveling expenses and from said designated place, for that purpose, be paid by the owners thereof.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all cotton having been weighed and marked as herein provided, and for which permits shall have been duly obtained of the assessor, may be removed from the district in which it has been produced to any other district, without payment of the tax due thereon, upon the execution of such transportation bonds or other security, and in accordance with such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The said cotton so removed shall be delivered to the collector of Internal Revenue or his deputy forthwith upon its arrival at the point of destination, and shall remain subject to his control until the taxes thereon, and any necessary charges of custody thereof, shall have been paid, but nothing herein contained shall authorize any delay of the payment of said taxes for more than ninety days from the date of the permits, and when cotton shall have been weighed and marked for which a permit shall have been granted without payment of the tax, it shall be the duty of the assessor granting such permit to give immediate notice of such permit to the collector of Internal Revenue for the district to which said cotton is to be transported, and he shall also transmit therewith a statement of the taxes due thereon, and of the bonds or other securities for the payment thereof, and he shall make full returns and statements of the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful, from and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the owner, master, supercargo, agent, or other person having charge of any vessel, or for any railroad company, or other transportation company, or for any common carrier, or other person, to convey, or attempt to convey, or transport any cotton, the growth or produce of the United States, from any point in the district in which it shall have been produced, unless such bale or package thereof shall have attached to or accompanying it the proper marks or evidence of the payment of the aforesaid tax, and a permit of the collector for such removal, or the permit of the assessor, as hereinbefore provided, under regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, or to convey or transport any cotton from any State in which cotton is produced to any port or place in the United States without a certificate from the collector of Internal Revenue of the district from which it was brought, and such other evidence as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe; that the tax has been paid thereon, or the permit of the assessor as hereinbefore provided, and such certificate and evidence as aforesaid shall be furnished to the collector of the district to which it is transported, and his permit obtained before landing, discharging, or delivering such cotton at the place to which it is transported as aforesaid. And any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this act in this respect, or who shall convey or attempt to convey from any State in which cotton is produced to any port or place within the United States any cotton upon which the tax has not been paid, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each bale of cotton so conveyed or transported, or attempted to be conveyed or transported, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both; and all vessels and vehicles employed in such conveyance or transportation shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, by proceedings in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. And all cotton so ship-

ped or transported without payment of the tax, or the execution of such transportation bonds or other security, as provided in this act, shall be forfeited to the United States, and the proceeds thereof distributed according to the statute in like cases provided.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That upon articles manufactured exclusively from cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed as a drawback an amount equal to the internal tax which shall have been assessed and paid upon such articles in their finished condition; and in addition thereto a drawback, or allowance of as many cents per pound upon the pound of cotton cloth, yarn, thread, or knit fabrics, manufactured exclusively from cotton and exported, as shall have been assessed and paid in the form of an internal tax upon the raw cotton entering into the manufacture of said cloth or other article, the amount of such allowance or drawback to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and so much of section one hundred and seventy-one of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, "To provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," as now provides for a drawback on manufactured cotton, is hereby repealed.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation, manufacturing cotton for any purpose whatever, in any district where cotton is produced, to return to the assessor or assistant assessor of the district in which such manufacture is carried on, a true statement in writing, signed by him, and verified by his oath or affirmation on or before the tenth day of each month, and the first statement so returned shall be on or before the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and shall state the quantity of cotton which such manufacturer had on hand and on hand manufactured, or in process of manufacture, on the first day of said month; and each subsequent statement shall show the whole quantity in pounds, gross weight, of cotton purchased or obtained, and the whole quantity consumed by him in any business or process of manufacture during the last calendar month, and the quantity and character of the goods manufactured therefrom; and every such manufacturer or manufacturer shall keep books in which he shall enter the quantity in pounds, of cotton which he has on hand on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and each quantity or lot purchased or obtained by him thereafter; the time when and the party or parties from whom the same was obtained; the quantity of said cotton, if any, which is the growth of the collection district where the same is manufactured; the quantity, if any, which has not been weighed and marked by any officer herein authorized to weigh and mark the same; the quantity, if any, upon which the tax has not been paid, so far as can be ascertained, before the manufacture thereof; and also the quantities used or disposed of by him from time to time in any process of manufacture or otherwise, and the quantity and character of the product thereof, which book shall, at all times during business hours, be open to the inspection of the assessor, assistant assessor, collector or deputy collector of the district, inspectors of revenue, agents, and such manufacturer shall pay monthly to the collector, within the time prescribed by law, the tax herein specified, subject to no deductions, on all cotton so consumed by him in any manufacture, and on which no excise tax has previously been paid; and every such manufacturer or person whose duty it is so to do, who shall neglect or refuse to make such returns to the assessor, or to keep such book, or who shall make false or fraudulent returns, or who shall enter in such books, or prepare the same to be so done, in addition to the payment of the tax to be assessed thereon, shall forfeit to the United States all cotton and all products of cotton in his possession, and shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, or to imprisonment for not exceeding two years, in the discretion of the court, and any officer or person who shall knowingly falsify or tamper with the returns in relation to any matter as aforesaid herein required shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the punishment prescribed by existing laws. And the assessor, provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed in any manner to affect the liability of any person for any tax imposed by law on the goods manufactured from such cotton.
Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, relating to the assessment of taxes and enforcing the collection of the same, and all proceedings and remedies relating thereto, shall apply to the assessment and collection of the tax, fines, and penalties imposed by, and not inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections of this act; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all such necessary rules and regulations for ascertaining the weight of all cotton to be assessed, and for appropriately marking the same, and generally for carrying into effect the foregoing provisions. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint all necessary inspectors, weighers, and markers of cotton, whose compensation shall be determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and paid in the same manner as inspectors of tobacco are paid.
Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the 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, as amended by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows, viz:
That section five be amended by adding thereto the following: "And any inspector, or revenue agent, or any other agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall demand or receive any compensation, fee, or reward, other than such as are provided by law for, or in regard to, the performance of his official duties, or shall be guilty of any extortion or willful oppression in the discharge of such duties, shall upon conviction thereof in any circuit or district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be subject to a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall be disqualified from office, and shall be forever disqualified from holding any office under the Government of the United States. And one half the fine so imposed shall be for the use of the United States, and the other half for the use of the person, to be ascertained by the judgment of the court, who shall first give the information whereby any such fine may be imposed. That section eight be amended by striking out of said section all after the words "until an appointment filling the vacancy shall be made."
[To be continued.]

(OFFICIAL.)
PROCLAMATIONS
By the President of the United States of America.
Whereas, in my proclamation of the twenty-seventh of April, 1861, the ports of the States of Virginia and North Carolina were, for reasons therein set forth, placed under blockade; and whereas the port of Alexandria, Virginia, has since been blockaded, but as the blockade of said port may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:
Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 19th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Alexandria shall be relaxed, and determine, from and after this date, that commercial intercourse with said port, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may from this date be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order which is appended to my proclamation of the 12th of May, 1862.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.
THE YEAR that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of an extraordinary nature, and which cannot fail to impress themselves on the minds of our citizens. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to foreign states to invite and provoke their aggressions, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the United States.
Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defence have not arrested the plough, the shuttle, or the ship; the axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has actually increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle-field, and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.
No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.
It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and one voice by a whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a Day of Thanksgiving and Praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the scriptures joyfully due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national iniquities and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers, in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and solemnly implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity, and union.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

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Throw away your false friends, your switches, your wig—
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And rejoice in your own beautiful hair.
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