

San Antonio Express.

VOL. II.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868.

NO. 102.

Doctors.

DR. WEISSELBERG,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE, at Nette's Drug Store,
On Commerce street,
San Antonio, Jan. 3rd, 1868. dzwif

DR. F. HERFF,
Respectfully announces to his friends that he has resumed practice in the city.
Office, at Nette's Drug store, on Commerce street.

DR. NOHL,
CITY PHYSICIAN,
Residence: opposite Greene's east side of the river.
Office hours before eight o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. (dec. 5-dwif)

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. dly

Lawyers.

JACK COCKE,
LAWYER.
Office, west side of Military Plaza, near Courthouse. (april 7-dwif)

S. G. NEWTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
414-528-dwif SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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

JULIUS HOYER,
Notary Public,
Office opposite City Surveyors office, sep18y SAN ANTONIO.

Hotels.

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.

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. 121tf

Banks.

J. S. Lockwood,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
on Commerce street,
opposite Bell & Bros. Jewelry store, San Antonio.
Currency and Exchange bought and sold; Collections made on all accessible points. 80 tf

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

Liberal advances made on consignments of Country Produce. 139

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

REFERENCES:
Frazier, Major & Co., New York,
Canal Bank, New Orleans,
W. H. H. Withersall, Esq., New Orleans,
National Bank of Texas, Galveston,
Heyck & Helfrich, Lavaca,
Charles Taylor, Esq., Indianola.
dec 10d1y1

ALBERT TURPE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
EAGLE PASS, TEXAS.
The highest Cash Price paid for Hides. sep17tf

TO LET.

The store on Flores street, known as P. Martin's store, lately occupied by B. C. Taylor. For particulars, inquire at P. Martin's, Main street, one door below Nette's Drug store. (Jan 3-dwif)

Steinway's Pianos.
The first Grand Gold Medal awarded at a Universal Exposition in Paris, 1867, for three styles, viz: Grand, Square and Upright.
For particulars inquire at
ZORK & GRIESEBECK, Agents.
11-dwif

Cards of City Merchants.

HERTZBERG & SIMON,
DEALERS IN
PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCO,
GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, MOULDINGS, PICTURES
AND STATIONERY.
NEWSPAPER AGENTS.
Gas Burners for Kerrocine Lamps.
feb 17dtf

TH. SCHLEUNING,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
IMPORTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS
and Crockery of every description.
Country produce bought.
march 14-dwif

DRESEL & BRIAM,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Dry-Goods and Groceries,
HATS,
SHOES,
CROCKERY,
NOTIONS.
San Antonio, April 26, 1867. 113tf

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

WULFF & SHETELIG,
Importers
General Commercial Agents,
CHIHUAHUA, SAN ANTONIO,
MEXICO, TEXAS,
je28 cor. Alamo & North streets

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.

B. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS
and Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Geats,
Furnishing Goods Notions, &c.
38 & 40 Commerce Street.
(Opposite the Foot Bridge).
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
jan 16 tf

CONRAD HUBERICK,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
Alamo Plaza, opposite Menger Hotel
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HARD
WARE AND PRESSED
TIN - WARE,
EARTHEN AND WOODEN WARE,
&c., &c., &c. [w37

MEYER, SAWYER & CO.,
AUCTION & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Main Plaza and Solidad street, next
to the Plaza House.
A good yard for stock in connection with
the premises.
Sale days—Monday's, Wednesday's and
Saturday's. (Jan 7tf

SCHMITT & DUERLER,
Commerce Street,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Wholesale Manufacturers
OF ALL KINDS OF
Crackers, Candies, Syrups,
AND
Confectioneries,
WEDDING AND BALL CAKES
Made to Order.
—ALSO—
A Select Assortment of
Fancy Groceries,
Such as
Can-Fruits, Jellies,
Preserves, Figs, &c.
Always on Hand.
San Antonio, Oct. 2, 1867. dtf

City Cards.

H. GRENET,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER
AND
Commission House.
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Glassware,
Hats, &c., &c. Boots & Shoes.
(march 13-dwif

A. HARTMANN,
NO. 35 MAIN STREET.
Has just received a well selected and large
Stock of
**STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS,**
All kinds of Dress Goods, Silks,
White Goods, Linen Goods,
Cloaks, Shawls,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Ribbons, Collars, Trimmings,
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS,
Laces, Embroideries, Boots and Shoes for
Ladies and Gentlemen, Hats, and a great
many other articles too numerous to mention,
which I offer for sale at the lowest
prices. (april 2dtf

JEFFERSON & MURPHY
AUCTIONEERS,
AND
COMMERCIAL BROKERS,
Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.
Respectfully Solicit Consignments.
Have abundant space for any quantity of
goods for
Auction, Private Sale or Storage.
Also, a large yard for Carriages, Wagons
Stock, &c.
Stock Auction every Saturday at 10
o'clock. Males and Horses always on hand
for sale.
Cotton bought and sold.
Particular attention paid to the purchase
and sale of Real Estate.
Also, to disposition of Bonded Ware
Goods. (dec 20tf

**Historical, Philosophical, Biographical
and Miscellaneous Books,
Books, Stationery,
AND
NOTIONS,
AT
GAMBLE'S
BOOK STORE,
Commerce Street,
JUST RECEIVED A FRESH
SUPPLY OF
STATIONERY—
for Commercial purposes,
Ladies' Bath Gilt Note,
Octavo and Billet
Paper;
Lined Envelopes, &c., &c.;
Photographic Albums;
Portfolios;
Toilet Articles;
Perfumery, &c., &c.,
Ladies' Dress Buttons,
Visiting Cards, Spectacles,
Canes, Umbrellas,
and many other articles, too
numerous to mention.
Public Theatricals, &c., &c., &c.
Public Theatricals, &c., &c., &c.
Public Theatricals, &c., &c., &c.**

DAVID FRIEDLANDER & CO.,
G. P. DEYNE'S OLD STAND,
East Side of Main Plaza,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Daily Sales of Goods, Wares, and Mer-
chandise of every description.
Consignments respectfully solicited from
home and abroad.
To Consignors from abroad we furnish
worthy references in New York, New Orleans,
and the principal cities of Texas.
16d3m

NORTON & DEUTZ.
Main Plaza, San Antonio,
DEALERS IN
Hardware,
Stoves, Agricultural Implements,
Woodenware, Window Glass, Paints
Oils, Leather, Arms and
GARDEN SEEDS.
jan 3-tf

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Passed at the Second Session of the
Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 20.]
A RESOLUTION to authorize the erection of a military storehouse at Fort Monroe, Virginia.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant permission to William H. Kimberly, army and navy contractor at Fort Monroe, Virginia, to rebuild the military storehouse recently destroyed by fire at that post, upon such conditions and under such restrictions as the Secretary of War shall deem compatible with the interests of the government.
Approved, March 16, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]
AN ACT to amend the act passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their restoration."
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their restoration," shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the constitutional convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said constitution; and the same election officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution, shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Indorsed by the President: "Received February 28, 1868."
[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

A Moral and an Example.
"Listen," said I, "listen and attend, and you shall have a moral and example. When the wasp now in the window entered the room, you flew at it with all kinds of violence. I wonder it did not sting every one of you. Now, in future, let a wasp, when it comes, have its bout and make its little noise. Don't stir a muscle—don't move a lip—be as quiet as Venus or Diana, or anybody of that sort until the wasp seems inclined, as at this moment, to settle, then do as I do now."
Whereupon, dipping the feather end of the pen in the crust of salad oil, I approached the wasp, and in the softest and tenderest manner possible, I just oiled it upon the body—the black and yellow, like a green waistcoat—when down it fell, turned upon its back, and was dead in a minute.
"There, girls," said I, "see what kindness and a little oil does. Now, here's my moral and example:
"When a husband comes home in ill-humor, don't cry out and fly at him, but try a little oil—in fact, treat your husband like a wasp."

In the contested election case, from the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Senatorial District of Robinson (Rep.) against Shugart, Democrat, the sitting member the committee reported in favor of Robinson, and he has been granted the seat. The contest developed one of the foulest Democratic frauds ever practised in the history of that party.

LETTER FROM PRAIRIE LEA.

A Good Picture of the Situation.

PRAIRIE LEA, April 8th, '68.

Editors San Antonio Express:
I received yours of the 31st, yesterday—Its spirit gives me consolation, all I want is sympathy, not so much for myself, as for the truly loyal colored freedmen of my country. What have they done to generate such furious madness that pours down in torrents upon their devoted heads? When will this deadly hate—this miserable oppression cease? These people are made to endure every wrong, encounter every hardship, submit to every ignominy, damned and traduced—litterally robbed of the earnings of their daily labor, swindled in their traffic. Their entire race ignored as being one of the human family—trodden like the vilest reptile. Nor are their lives spared by a dastardly set of cold blooded murderers. And who are these insatiate monsters? Why, the "first families" in our country. The booted nabobs of the nation, driven to madness by their own folly goaded by the compunction of not a disturbed conscience for they have none, but by a diabolical and pusillanimous hatred for the infernal negro. Their registered oaths tell too palpably whom of these have "supported the Constitution and obeyed the laws of the United States." But sympathy cannot save these people; they need something substantial, and that speedily; however, soon, alas too late! for many have traveled the road, whence no traveler returns.

Is there no hope of soldiers being sent back! thirty at least, fifty would be better—well officered.
I am glad you know Kent, Keyser & Co., which includes the entire posse of negroes, Bealy, Branch—"et omnes gentes"—Copperhead snakes in the grass, skunks, cats and kangaroos—the freedmen begin to know them too. The true muscle and bone of the country—the farmer that plows his own land, drives his own team, feeds his pigs, and whose wives and daughters milk the cows and make butter and cheese, know something about a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight." That thing is too fresh upon their minds to be forgotten. Upon their minds did I say? Ah, the indelible marks, maimed and scars cannot be removed or effaced by time. They are fixed and still felt. Ah, that's the pity—but good and bad are mightily mixed, in this mundane rotundity that we poor mortals move upon.

"The burnt child dreads the fire."
The people are not so fond of fighting as they used to be, they went it blind, they went it upon credit—that's played out—if they fight again, they will first see, for whom they take up arms. It will hardly be against a country which has never wronged them until she was wronged by them.

Mr. Editor, we lived pretty easily under Uncle Sam's wings. We were told we could do better, many pretty knowing ones believed and tried it; they were deceived and that badly. We are men, and we must live under some sort of government. This military despotism is but a poor alternative for the state of anarchy which impends over us—secession surely was not the clean thing. We will go back and say we have erred, we will pick the flint and try again, and if one trial fails, we will try, try again. And when we shall have endeavored to rebuild the old "ship of state," as hard as we have to destroy her, and if necessary with redoubled energy, then we will select another crew; station another pilot in the foretop, and another helmsman "abaft the binnacle." There may be something in that too.
I am very respectfully yours,
SUBSCRIBER.

The war in Paraguay is virtually closed by the storming of Humaita, and the capture of Asencion. The capital and the stronghold that defended it both gone, there seems to be nothing left for the vanquished but surrender. The Paraguayans cannot muster more than 12,000 effectives, while the allies have in the field upward of 40,000, and also have undisputed control of the Parana River.

Copies of the Weekly Express containing as much reading matter as the N. Y. Ledger, for sale at Gamble's and Sloman's Book store's.

CRIME.

We have made it a practice to publish to the world every crime which came to our knowledge, committed in our State, and we know that there is many a dark and bloody deed which has never found its way into public print or even to public notice.

Under Throckmorton's administration, the blood of Union men, black and white, flowed freely; and whenever a murder became public, the civil authorities or the rebels in the vicinity in which it was committed, got together and passed resolutions deprecating the act.

Since the installation of Governor Pease the peace of the State has been kept a little better; but still, murder after murder has been committed, embracing freedmen, loyal white citizens, soldiers and officers of the army.

These murders, these crimes, the rebels would have hushed up, while the blood of the murdered cries from the ground for justice, and every day some new victim is added to the list.

Our efforts have not been in vain—the eyes of the civilized world have been directed to us—men who have interests in our State begin to feel the effect which the publicity of the crime, the unpunished crime in our State has upon our prosperity.

Upon the reorganization of our State government we shall advocate the organization of a loyal State militia, to aid the civil authorities and give protection to loyal men.

We have all our interests in Texas—we feel deeply for the material welfare of the State—and we are not such fools as to believe that the hiding of murder or shielding the murderer will bring one man or one dollar to the State.

Noah Webster, the greatest and best lexicographer of the English language, and who lived and died a straight-out old fashioned Jefferson Democrat, in his "unabridged" defines a Democrat to be "one who favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men."

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OPINION OF A SWISS EMIGRANT.

An emigrant from Switzerland who came to Texas a year ago and settled in Dallas county, writes us to the effect that seeing our German paper shortly after his arrival at his new home, he thought our strictures upon the rebel or so-called Conservative party were too severe.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE PECOS.

Fort Stockton, March 23, 1868. Under the authority of Brevet Major General Edward Hatch, a new bridge has been built over the Pecos River. The work was done under the direction of Lieutenant Humphreys.

This is one of the most dangerous and greatest obstacles on the road from San Antonio to El Paso overcome. Trains can now cross the Pecos at its highest stage, without the least difficulty or danger.

The road was also shortened nine miles from the Pecos to this point. The public are greatly indebted to the officers here for this great improvement.

Menger's Bull—A warning to the Citizens of San Antonio. Editors of the San Antonio Express:

Sirs:—You will do me a favor by inserting the following lines: Taking a walk through the city here last Saturday, at 6 p. m., and passing by the south side of Menger's Hotel, I was attacked from behind by a bull belonging to the proprietor of said Hotel—thrown up to a height from 7 to 10 feet, but fortunately not very dangerously hurt.

New Laws.—Our readers will find the latest laws in our columns. We publish to-day the act authorizing the vote of a majority of votes cast under the reconstruction laws.

Time Expires.—The sixty days within which the call for the Convention should be issued, has expired. We suppose the call has been made, but has not yet reached the delegates.

George Francis Train is in the hands of the Philistines, as he styles the English authorities, and his escape from their clutches will not be as easily accomplished as in the case of his first incarceration at Queenstown.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS]

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Gold, 138 1/2. Cotton firm at 31 1/2 to 32.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—No quorum present, and House went into committee of the whole to attend impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Heavy snow northwards. Sleeting here.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Indians are starving in the neighborhood of Fort Berthold, eating their horses and dogs.

KEY WEST, April 12.—It is reported that the Indians in Florida have declared war against the whites, and are committing outrages.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Napoleon has published a report of Minister Bernardi, which says reforms in the garde mobile are completed.

HAVANA, April 12.—Steamer Paris from Vera Cruz, the 4th, has arrived. Fears are entertained at the Capital of an invasion from Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California, by Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Parties from Mexico agree in apprehending a war this summer, in consequence of unfulfilled treaties.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Serious difficulties have occurred at Guaymas between citizens and troops. No prospect of an understanding between them.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A special from Mazatlan, Mexico, states General Martinez and Alvarez are very near each other with their forces, and a battle is imminent.

THIRTEEN U. S. WAR VESSELS in the port of Mazatlan, create alarm. A heavy conscription has taken place in Mazatlan, and another expected.

Rapidity of printing has just been carried out in France to a degree far exceeding anything which has yet been accomplished in machine work.

THE UNDERIGNED will pay the highest CASH PRICE for all grades of Wool. Office at the San Antonio National Bank.

BY ORDER OF THE Hon. Police Court of Bexar County, at its present April term, I am directed to notify all persons paying license on occupations in this county.

NOTICE. Mrs. C. T. Jones wishes to inform her friends that she will commence giving lessons on the Piano Forte and Singing.

NOTICE. The undersigned offers for sale one or two leagues of land in Bexar county, six miles from San Antonio.

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NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

BLOOMBARGH & FRANK (Corner Main Plaza and Commerce St.)

Are receiving a large stock of FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of a selected stock of DRESS GOODS.

White Goods, Embroideries, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Perfumery, and a fine stock of LINEN GOODS.

of all kinds. Which they will sell at the lowest prices. A complete stock of STAPLE GOODS.

consisting of Calicoes, Domestic, Ticks, Straps, Denims, &c., bought when the markets were low, and offered at the lowest prices.

A Choice Stock of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, and Hats, which they will sell at small profits.

The attention of Ladies is called to our fine stock of the LATEST STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, made of the best quality, and finest finish.

In our Shawls, Silks, Silk Cloaks, Sarcues, &c., &c., we can give you full satisfaction in quality and prices.

Call and examine our Goods and judge for yourselves. BLOOMBARGH & FRANK, Corner of Main Plaza and Commerce St. April 14 68

EL PASO MAIL LINE BRAND REGISTERED. HORSE and MULE BRAND.

On left Shoulder, On left hip.

Address B. F. FICKLIN, San Antonio, Texas. BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.

A Superior Billiard Table, nearly new, Marble top, with Cues and Balls. Enquire of MERRITT & BRO. April 14 68

TO SURVEYORS. Mayor's Office, City of San Antonio, April 15th, 1868. PROPOSALS, will be received by the undersigned, at this office, till 12 o'clock

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BELL & BRO'S.

Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Plated-Ware, DIAMOND GOODS.

American and European Watches and Clocks, Gold Pens and Pencils of every kind.

GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES. Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, with Pebble and Glass Lenses, suitable for the aged or near-sighted.

Engravers and Manufacturers of all articles in their line. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired and warranted.

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. Commerce Street, Five doors east of Main Plaza, Opposite their Old Stand. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. March 29, 1868

\$20 LOTS FOR SALE. LOTS twenty by sixty varas, situated on a beautiful slope west of the San Pedro creek, near the head of that stream, commanding a fine view of the city.

DRS. KINGSBURY & BERNDON, SURGEON DENTISTS. Office at Dr. K's, old stand, near French's Building, San Antonio. (Jan 29 68)

RESTAURANT. R. McDONALD would respectfully notify the old patrons of Whitehead's Restaurant, that he has located that establishment and will keep constantly on hand the choicest viands to be found in this market.

A. M. WAGAR, MERCHANT TAILOR. Plaza House, San Antonio, Texas. (Jan 29 68)

MADAME GARNIER BERNARD. Has the honor to announce to the citizens of San Antonio, that she has opened a school to teach the French language, also to instruct in dress making and embroidery.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION. F. D. FAVILLE, having established himself in the city of New Braunfels, in the above named business, respectfully solicits consignments. (Feb. 27 68)

NOTICE. CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. In obedience to a resolution passed by the Hon. City Council, March 2nd, 1868, that notice be given to come forward and settle arrears of interest on city lands, on or before the expiration of sixty days, from date of this resolution, and that after this time the conditions of the contract of the city with such holders of city lands will be enforced by the Council.

SLOCUMB, BALDWIN & CO., HARDWARE. 74 Canal & 95 Common Sts., NEW ORLEANS. (March 17 68)

VICTOR PESSOU, Commission Merchant and WHOLESALE DEALER IN Groceries, Wines & Liquors.

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Lard Oil, Soap, Candles, Tea, Pork, etc., No. 32 Old Levee Street, NEW ORLEANS. Country orders promptly attended to. (March 23 68)

TO RENT. A neat dwelling house on Nacodoches street, near Kampmann's, containing four rooms, at \$15 per month. Apply to Express office or Dr. Slocum. (March 26 68)

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Our patrons for Checks at We have class work our Job Office to have Devin held—thi Episcopas o'clock. The I tal parse Vests The folle Mark's l day even P. Upo Dashi; H. Yonn Alex. S Jail I there w County J caped: Wilson, Swayne, recaptur at large, the Peni nuisance A Ga Saturday Concert the bene Associat Society, Society, musical Both the first orde is most p Mayo Devire of a city es, over oily ton fail him Fern having lic marl Anton on Mai costs, and aft A Ma his app about 2 bleding and side been sh the road afterwa square who she and pla Foster, ter. T all-mo branch a saloo The pitl, b ed. The Herald busines tion in S. Mar estate A W authori dred at This accords adverti and Herald them from tl gie any m show t that w rebel's Ger Herald der-lak the ex came t of Uni co; it tion of and fi Presid was th rebel whine on, be not so did he he ask does I Union tors tl would ago,

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

Passed at the third session which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the first day of December, A. D. 1862, and ended on Wednesday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1863.

Abraham Lincoln, President. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. Solomon Footes, pro tempore, President of the Senate, on temporary, on the eighth day of February, and so acted until the end of the session. Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. CXVII.—An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Idaho.

respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and four dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route, and an additional allowance of four dollars per day shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one engrossing and one enrolling clerk, a sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: Provided, That there shall be but one session of the legislative assembly annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislative assembly together. There shall be appropriated annually the usual sum to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys entrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditures shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Sec 12. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible: Provided, That the seat of government fixed by the governor and legislative assembly shall not be at any time changed, except by an act of the said assembly duly passed, and which shall be approved, after due notice, at the first general election thereafter, by a majority of the legal votes cast on that question.

Sec 13. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of legal votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Idaho as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec 14. And be it further enacted, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed, under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory, shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec 15. And be it further enacted, That, unless otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, after, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec 16. And be it further enacted, That all officers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Idaho, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted by Congress, are required to give security for moneys, that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec 17. And be it further enacted, That all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the Government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the Territory embraced within the provisions of this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, anything contained in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the lo-

cation of the office of said agencies or superintendents.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

CHAP. CXVIII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, fourteen million seven hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy cents.

For the construction and repair of vessels of the navy, nine million two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars.

For the purchase and building of additional steamers, repairs of same, charter of vessels, extra labor and materials, and repairs of vessels on foreign stations, fifteen millions of dollars.

For two armor-plated sea-steamer of iron of the first class, three million dollars: Provided, That no contract shall be entered into for the construction of said steamers until after public advertisement for proposals to build the same, published for at least thirty days in two daily newspapers of general circulation, published in each of the cities of Washington, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, prior to such contract being made.

For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy, three hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For fuel for the navy; and for transportation and expenses thereof, two million six hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For the equipment of vessels in the navy, viz: For the purchase of various articles of equipment, canvas, leather, cables, and anchors, and furniture, and stores, in the masters' boatswains', and sailmakers' departments, two million dollars.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea services, five million four hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars.

For construction and repair of machinery for vessels in commission, five million seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the engineer and machine corps, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For cannon of all descriptions, field and boat howitzers, gun carriages, shot, shell and equipment of all kinds, powder, purchase of nitre, small arms, ordnance labor at navy yards, freight, transportation, books, inspecting instruments, watchmen, assistants for fabrication and inspection of guns, and contingent expenses of ordnance and ordnance bureau, six millions three hundred thousand dollars.

For three powder-tugs at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and repair of ordnance steamboat, forty thousand dollars.

For repairs and additions to ordnance machinery in shops, and for the establishment by purchase or hire of two magazines, and repairs and additions thereto, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of photographer for ordnance bureau, three hundred dollars.

For compass stations and magnetic deviations, books, binnacles, flags, signals, logs, sand-glasses, leads, longitudes, tables of navigation, determination of meridian distances, and experiments with night signals, one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the navy, one hundred thousand dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Dycks.—For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For the freight and transportation of materials and stores for yards and docks; for dockage; for printing and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines; for machinery of every description; and the patent right to use the same; for the repair of steam-engines, and attendance on the same in the navy yards; for docking vessels; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen and driving teams; for carts and timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; for postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles and oil for use of navy yards and stations; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for supply of water at navy yards for navy yard purposes; for flags, and awnings, and packing boxes; for watchmen, and for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation, six hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.—For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: Expenses of recruiting; traveling expenses of officers; transportation of men; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; postage on public letters; wharfage and demurrage; funeral expenses; apprehending deserters; pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress; per diem pay to persons attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law; pay to judge advocates, and for bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels of the navy, one million dollars.

Bureau of Navigation.—For contingent expenses of the bureau of navigation; one thousand dollars.

Bureau of Construction and Repair.—For contingent expenses, viz: For transportation of materials; printing, stationery, books, models, drawings, postage, and miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—For contingent expenses, viz: For candles; freight to foreign stations; transportation from station to station within the United States; cooperage; pay of assistants to inspectors; advertising for proposals; printing paymaster's blanks; and stationery for cruising vessels, three hundred thousand dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—For contingent expenses of the bureau of medicine and surgery, forty thousand dollars.

Marine Corps.—For pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, steward and nurse, and servants; for rations and clothing for officers' servants; additional rations to officers for five years' service; for undrawn clothing and rations, and bounties for re-enlistments, seven hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty cents.

For provisions, one hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For clothing, two hundred thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-six cents.

For fuel, thirty-one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-five cents.

For military stores, viz: Pay of mechanics, repair of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fife, and other instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers, their servants, troops, and expenses of recruiting, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings for that purpose, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: Freight, ferrage, toll, cartage, wharfage, purchase and repair of boats; compensation to judges advocates, persons for attending court martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, wax; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water rent; f range, straw, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters; bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head-quarters; repairs to fire-engine; purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables; and bunks; repairs to public carriage; purchase and repair of harness; scavenging, galleys, cooking-stoves, and ranges; stores where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding officers' offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, forty five thousand dollars.

(To be continued.)

TREATIES.

Treaty with Bolivia. Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation. Signed at La Paz, May 13, 1858. Ratified by the President of the United States, February 17, 1862. Exchange at La Paz, November 9, 1862. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, January 8, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS A Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and the Republic of Bolivia, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at La Paz, on the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, which treaty, after having been amended and ratified by the contracting parties, is word for word as follows: Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia.

The provisions of this treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and coasting trade between one port and another, situated in the territory of either of the contracting parties—the regulation of such navigation and trade being reserved respectively by the parties according to their own separate laws. Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to discharge part of their cargoes at one port, open to foreign commerce, in the territories of either of the high contracting parties, paying only the custom-house duties upon that portion of the cargo which may be discharged, and to proceed with the remainder of their cargo to any other port or ports of the same territory, open to foreign commerce, without paying other or higher tonnage duties or port charges in such cases than would be paid by national vessels in like circumstances; and they shall be permitted to load in like manner at different ports in the same voyage outward.

The citizens of either country shall also have the unrestricted right to travel in any part of the possessions of the other, and shall in all cases enjoy the same security and protection as the natives of the country in which they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws, decrees, and ordinances there prevailing. They shall not be called upon for any forced loan or occasional contribution, nor shall they be liable to any embargo, or to be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, goods, or effects, for any military expedition, or for any public purpose whatsoever, without being allowed therefor a full and sufficient indemnification, which shall in all cases be agreed upon and paid in advance.

ARTICLE IV.

All kinds of produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of any foreign country which can, from time to time, be lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the Republic of Bolivia, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied, and collected, whether the importation be made in the vessels of the one country or of the other; and in like manner all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of any foreign country that can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Republic of Bolivia in its own vessels, whether in her ports upon the Pacific, or her ports upon the tributaries of the Amazon or La Plata, may be also imported in vessels of the United States, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And they agree that what may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the one country in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country; and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the Republic of Bolivia.

In all these respects, the vessels and their cargoes of the country, in the ports of the other, shall be on an equal footing with those of the most favored nation. It being further understood that these principles shall apply whether the vessels shall have cleared directly from the ports of the nation to which they appertain, or from the ports of any other nation.

ARTICLE V.

For the better understanding of the preceding article, and taking into consideration the actual state of the commercial marine of the Republic of Bolivia, it is stipulated and agreed that all vessels belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of said Republic, and whose captain is also a citizen of the same, though the construction of the crew are or may be foreign, shall be considered, for all the objects of this treaty, as a Bolivian vessel.

ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the Republic of Bolivia, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Bolivia of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the produce or manufactures of any other country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to the Republic of Bolivia, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibitions or impositions on the importation or exportation of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States, or of the Republic of Bolivia, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the Republic of Bolivia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VII.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of either country, to manage themselves their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of the other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed

on a footing with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Republic of Bolivia, desiring to increase the intercourse between the Pacific ports by means of steam navigation, engages to accord to any citizen or citizens of the United States who may establish a line of steam vessels to navigate regularly between the different ports and bays of the coast of the Bolivian territory, the same privileges of taking in and landing freight and cargo, entering the by-ports for the purpose of receiving and landing passengers and their baggage and money, carrying the public mails, establishing depots for coal, erecting the necessary machinery and work-shops for repairing and refitting the steam vessels, and all other favors enjoyed by any other association or company whatsoever, of the same character. It is further understood between the high contracting parties that the steam vessels of either shall not be subject, in the ports of the other party, to any duties of tonnage, harbor, or other similar duties whatsoever, than those that are or may be paid by any other association or company.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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