

# San Antonio Express.

VOL. II.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.

NO. 105.

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

**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 Green's east side of the river.  
Office hours before eight o'clock A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M.

**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.

**JACK COCKE,**  
LAWYER.  
Office, west side of Military Plaza, near Courthouse.

**S. G. NEWTON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
414-3rd St. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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

**JULIUS HOVER,**  
Notary Public,  
Office opposite City Surveyors office.

**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.  
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.  
121st

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

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

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

**ALBERT TURPE,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
EAGLE PASS, TEXAS.  
The highest Cash Price paid for Hides.  
Steinway's Pianos.  
The first Grand Gold Medal awarded at the Universal Exposition in Paris, 1867, for the three styles, viz: Grand, Square and Upright.  
For particulars inquire at ZORK & GRIESENBEEK, Agents.  
dec 11-67

**SLOCUMB, BALDWIN & CO.,**  
HARDWARE,  
74 Canal & 95 Common Sts.,  
march 17th 68 NEW ORLEANS.

**HERTZBERG & SIMON,**  
DEALERS IN  
PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCO,  
GLASWARE, FANCY GOODS,  
TOYS, MOULDINGS, PICTURES  
AND STATIONERY.  
NEWSPAPER AGENTS.  
Gas Burners for Kerosene Lamps.  
feb 17th 68

**TH. SCHLEUNING,**  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,  
IMPORTER.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS  
and Crockery of every description.  
Country produce bought.  
march 14th 68

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

**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.

**WULFF & SHETELIG,**  
Importers  
General Commercial Agents,  
CINCUENIA, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,  
Mexico. cor. Alamo & North streets  
je 28

**A. STAACKE,**  
AGENT FOR THE MANUFACTORY OF  
Wilson, Childs & Co.,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Orders for any kind of their work solicited.  
San Antonio, Texas, July 4, 1867.

**B. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
STAPLE AND FANCY  
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS  
and Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Gents'  
Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c.  
38 & 40 Commerce Street.  
(Opposite the Foot Bridge.)  
Jan 16 th

**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 7th

**SCHMITT & DUERLER,**  
Commerce Street,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.  
Wholesale Manufacturers  
OF ALL KINDS OF  
Crackers, Candles, 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.

**GEORGE HERNER'S  
BAR-ROOM.**  
Main Street, San Antonio, Texas.  
HAS the very best of Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c. &c. where those who derive pleasure from the "O Be Joyful," will find comfort and consolation.  
dec 25th

**HIDES**  
Bought at the  
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE,  
ELMENDORF & Co.

**H. GRENET,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER  
AND  
Commission House.  
Groceries,  
Dry Goods,  
Glassware,  
Hats, &c., &c. Boots & Shoes  
(march 13th 68)

**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 2d 68)

**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. Mules 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.  
Historical, Philosophical, Biographical and Miscellaneous Books,  
Books, Stationery,  
AND  
NOTIONS,  
AT  
**GAMBLE'S  
BOOK STORE,**  
177 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,  
Cans, Umbrellas,  
and many other articles, too numerous to mention.  
Libroznary, &c. &c.  
D. FRIEDLANDER, L. HAMMERSTEIN, C. F. FINE.  
New York. San Antonio.

**AUCTION HOUSE**  
—OF—  
**David Friedlander & Co.,**  
G. F. DEVINE'S OLD STAND,  
East Side of Main Plaza,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.  
Daily Sales of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise 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.  
1633m

**NORTON & DEUTZ.**  
Main Plaza, San Antonio,  
DEALERS IN  
**Hardware,**  
Stoves, Agricultural Implements,  
Woodenware, Window Glass, Paints  
Oils, Leather, Arms and  
GARDEN SEEDS.  
jan 3-68

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

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 22.]  
JOINT RESOLUTION requiring certain moneys of the United States to be paid into the treasury, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all money which have been received by any officer or employee of the government, or any department thereof, from sales of captured and abandoned property in the late insurrectionary districts, under or under color of the several acts of Congress providing for the collection and sale of such property, and which have not already been actually covered into the treasury, shall immediately be paid into the treasury of the United States, together with any interest which has been received or accrued thereon.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That if any officer or person having the custody, possession, or control of any money derived or arising from the sale or other disposition of any such property mentioned in the preceding section shall convert the same to his own use, or shall refuse or neglect for the space of thirty days next after the passage of this resolution to pay the same into the treasury of the United States, or shall in anywise pay away or dispose of the same otherwise than by paying into the treasury as aforesaid, shall be deemed and held guilty of embezzling the public money of the United States, and shall pay a fine equal to the sum so embezzled.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That a sum of the proceeds of such sales not exceeding seventy five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the necessary expenses incurred by or under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury for incidental expenses in acting under the laws respecting the collection and disposition of captured and abandoned property, and for the necessary expenses of defending, in the discretion of the Treasury, such suits as have been brought against him or his agents in the premises, and for prosecuting suits in the United States for the recovery of such property, and for providing for the defense of the United States against suits for or in respect to such property in the Court of Claims.  
Approved, March 30, 1868.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1868.  
**Reconciliation of Gen. Grant and General Butler.**

A Washington despatch to the Evening-Telegram says:—It is understood that the difficulty between General Butler and General Grant has at last been amicably settled. The friends of both parties have been engaged for some time past in a sort of diplomatic correspondence with a view to bringing them together. The chief actor in this business was George Wilkes, who has been here for some weeks, ostensibly as a spectator of the impeachment trial, but really as a negotiator between Grant and Butler.

The latter's resentment against Grant has been very bitter. He could not well forget his pungent criticism on his military services when he alluded to him in his report as being bottled up at Bermuda Hundred. After this had been satisfactorily explained away Butler said Grant had insulted him by sending him an invitation to his reception after having said to the country that he was bottled up. This also was fully explained and Butler has at last consented to smoke the pipe of peace. It is the opinion of some of the President's counsel that the trial will not consume much over ten day's time. The subpoenaing of General Rousseau and Steedman will not delay the trial, because the prosecution will admit at once all that is proposed to be proved by them without waiting for their appearance.

The new Methodist church about to be built at Washington will be an architectural ornament to the nation's capital. The design is gothic, and the edifice will cost \$200,000. It is to have a table and pulpit made of sacred wood brought from Lebanon, its porticos will be paved with white marble, and its painted windows will represent one of our first historic portraits or events. General Grant and Chief Justice Chase are in the number of the Trustees of the church. But the most original and perhaps the most attractive features of all will be an apartment for a library and reading-room, and another for lectures and social gatherings—things which should belong to every church in the land, as the most popular basement and foundation.

**THE MURDER OF D'ARCY MCGEE.**

**Arrest of the Supposed Assassin.**

NEW YORK, April 8.—The World's Ottawa special of midnight says the assassination of Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee has thrown this city into the greatest gloom. No clue has been got of the assassin. The flags are at half mast, and the event is fully discussed in all quarters of the city. Parliament, it is believed, will pass resolutions to-morrow denouncing the murder or murderers, and proffering sympathy to the bereaved widow. All day long Parliament House has been thronged with people eager to get information in regard to the crime. To-day Hon. Mr. Galt, Mr. Speaker Cockburne, Hon. Mr. Doran, and other members of the government, colleagues of the deceased, paid a visit to the bereaved widow, who is almost insane with grief, and sought to console her in her terrible affliction.

The different volunteer corps met to-night and great excitement prevailed. It was believed by some that another Fenian raid was about to commence.

On Saturday evening McGee was present at the dinner given by Mr. Cockburne, the Speaker of Parliament, and it was noted that he was somewhat gloomy and reserved, and did not manifest his usual flow of liveliness and gaiety, as if he had a sad premonition of the terrible fate about to befall him.

The murder has created an intense feeling against Fenianism, although it is not known whether he was assassinated in the interest of that organization or not. The Orangemen are jubilant, and threaten vengeance against the Irish residents.

At a meeting of the St. George's Society to-night, great excitement was manifested by the members, and it was resolved to attend the funeral of Mr. McGee, which promises to be a most imposing demonstration.

The assassin must have been within a few feet of his victim when the pistol was discharged, as the brains were scattered in a fearful manner all over the sidewalk; his blood also bespattered the door of his residence.

The World's Montreal special says that the feeling is most universal that the assassination of Mr. McGee must be charged upon Fenian emissaries from the United States who are supposed to be the precursors of another gigantic raid upon the Canada. There is a great feeling of uncertainty existing. No one knows whose turn it will be next. The murder is the subject of conversation everywhere, and many alterations have taken place between prominent supporters of the government and those of the Irish population opposed to McGee's course.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 8.—Two men named Dwight Whalen and Duple were arrested last night on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of McGee; suspicion against them is very strong.

This morning a man named Dent, night watchman at the Parliament, shot himself dead.

The body of McGee was this morning conveyed to the Catholic cathedral, where the funeral services were performed, after which the remains were sent on a special train to Montreal, attended by members of the cabinet and other distinguished men as pall bearers.

Eulogies on the deceased were delivered in Parliament last night.

The assassination is generally attributed to Fenians.

The family of McGee will be amply provided for by the government.

Special despatches from the different provinces represent a feeling of the deepest regret and indignation at the murder.

The progress of civilization among our colored fellow-citizens of the South is displaying itself in all the striking ways familiar to other parts of the world. Thus, Dr. Zeke, an original colored dentist, advertises in the Augusta (Ga.) papers, that he is prepared to supply to colored ladies, "artificial teeth," with plumpage mounted on plates in a neat and durable manner, to restore the original expression of the face." We had supposed that "plumpers" were the very last and highest expression of fashionable art in white society, but we had overlooked the imitativens of the colored race.

Henry Kingsley, in the introduction to a new edition of "Robinson Crusoe," that the story is no romance at all, but merely an allegorical account of Defoe's own life.

A writer in the April Atlantic alludes to the establishment of an old people's gymnasium, to which no one will be admitted who is under seventy-five years of age.

POOL CY, REPORTS, Solitude, and which destroy impediments to life. Sent in charge. Ad-TOUGHTON, in, Pa.

Marry? Young Men, tion, on the Diseases in-Laws, in the letter conve-Dr. J. SKILL-Relation, Phi-

TH. or years from decay, and all on, will, for send free to directions for which he was profit by the so by address-

GDEN, New York.

IVES. on will send re it, the pre-r making and hich he was l that dread y is to es every suc- as it will cost a blessing.

LSON, d Street, irth, N. Y.

ER, York City

LER IN ionary BOILERS, Power. Upright Saw and all kinds inery on hand and Rubber and Wood-plies in store,

S, pes. S, ron Fittings, ter's use. ment in the prices. Send

EL Bill, M, below cost. r and Distil-ates.

OF ion RY,

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INS, SSES,

Made, BROWN, CRAVEN

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ER, Street, ORK CITY.

AGENT. Chronic Ne-gments, ing the entire a few weeks e most as- fails to pro- cure. materials in even to the always be

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nd post-ge. age 6 cents. 27 " " retail de-al- ough the the oprietors, ston, Mass.

# The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States.  
Official Journal of Bexar County and City of San Antonio.

W. D. MOORE, A. SIEMERING, J. P. NEWCOMB.  
A. Siemering & Co., Publishers.  
SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.

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

## OUR FACILITIES.

The Daily Express has grown with the most wonderful rapidity known in newspaper enterprise, with daily dispatches from all parts of the world, and correspondents in the principal cities; in a wonderful short space of time it has sprung from the rear to the most advanced outpost of enterprising Journalism.

**OUR WEEKLY EXPRESS.**  
A splendid eight page forty column paper, containing less advertising and more reading matter than any paper of its size in the country. We have never found it necessary to appeal to the friends of the Union to support this journal, as its merits have been acknowledged at home and abroad, having subscribers and correspondents in twenty-three States of the Union and in Europe. Every town and every Post-office neighborhood in Texas, should receive a Club of the Weekly Express. It is to the interest of all peace loving citizens to scatter broad cast throughout the State the truths in its columns. To do this, let every reader induce his neighbor to subscribe, after reading his paper, each subscriber can do his paper up and forward it to a loyal friend who will raise a Club in a region where the paper is not known.

## Terms of Subscription:

Daily, single copies one year,	\$12.00 each
Club of 5 "	50.00 "
Club of 10 "	90.00 "
Club of 20 "	160.00 "
Club of 50 "	300.00 "
Club of 100 "	500.00 "

One copy sent gratis to getter up of Club of 10 copies or more. Paper mailed or delivered by carrier.

## Payment Invariably in Advance.

All communications for publication should be addressed, Editor Express.  
All business communications should be addressed

A. SIEMERING & CO.  
San Antonio, Texas.

## THE DAIRY—A NOTHER LEAK.

The want of good dairies is seriously felt all over our State; we import thousands of pounds of butter yearly; and thousands of dollars go out yearly for this article, which could just as well be produced in sufficient quantity to supply the home demand with a surplus to export. During the winter months our citizens pay from fifty to seventy-five cents per pound for imported butter, and whenever we have talked to farmers upon this subject they declared it to be too much trouble to attend to a dairy; and that the peculiarities of Texas cattle precluded the idea of treating milk cows as is done in the older States. We can attribute such experience only to Texas laziness. We believe that Texas cattle will stand the same treatment here as they will in California. We believe it is possible to milk cows without raising their calves, and a little feeding, stabling and care would bring forth the same results here as in the famed butter districts of the Eastern States.

Lands are cheap here, pasturage, the best in the world, can be had for nothing, and all the food particularly good for the dairy is easily raised, and this being the case we must conclude that home production ought to be able to compete in the home market with butter made in sections where land is worth \$100 per acre and grass has to be raised, and to which has to be added over two thousand miles of carriage, besides commission etc. We ought even be able to compete with other dairy districts in the markets of the world. Western Texas is eminently a pastoral country and every branch of that industry should be encouraged and carried on to perfection.

The making of good butter is quite an art, but one easily learned. The greatest part of the fresh butter brought to our market during the summer season is badly made and soon spoils, and if this fact is mentioned to the butter merchant, he immediately interposes a Texas excuse, the fallacy of which can be disproved by buying his neighbor's butter which has been properly handled.

Texas presents a fine field for the enterprise of practical dairy men and we invite them from other States to come and bring along their improved dairy stock. Butter is a fine article in the domestic economy and its importation from abroad helps to keep us poor. Not only town folks use imported butter and condensed milk, but people who own thousands of cattle. Was ever such profligacy known in any land or age.

## THE RETURNED TRAITORS.

It is well known to our readers that the leading traitors in our midst, Devine, Duff and others fled to Mexico when it became certain that the Confederacy was destroyed, and the Union troops were marching victoriously into Texas. These

men had not simply committed the crime of treason, for which they deserved death, but through the long years of the war they had committed all manner of outrages upon their fellow-townsmen and neighbors; they, and those under them had robbed and murdered until they felt it unsafe to remain longer in the country; so they took refuge in Mexico, under the protection of Maximilian. The following from the pen of Governor Brownlow, showing up these returned traitors in Tennessee, will answer very well for Texas, with a slight change of names:

Some of them on these streets, in 1861, when Judge Pickens was arrested and marched off to jail because he was loyal to the old flag, exclaimed, in the presence of rebel soldiers: "Shoot the damned old traitor and quarter him." Others of them regularly attended meetings in Ramsey's law office, where they discussed the manner in which the senior editor of this paper should be disposed of. Some were for hanging him, others were for sending him South, and confining him until the war should be ended, and others still were for turning him over to the tender mercies of the rebel soldiers. These same vile wretches, cowardly miscreants, and murderers at heart, now have the impudence to walk these streets in open day, denouncing Congress and the Radical party, and diluting long and learnedly about the Constitution and its violation. They abuse the negroes without stint for adhering to the Radical party; and all who condescend to receive negro votes fall under the venom of their poisonous tongues. These bad men may feel themselves very secure in this infamous conduct; but they should have a care and not presume too far in this reckless abuse of better men than themselves. There is a limit even to criminal hardihood—a point which escape and retribution are alike impossible.

Another, and a still meaner class of these returning renegades, are the preachers, who prayed and preached in favor of rebellion, who induced the sons of their too confiding members to go into the rebel army, where they became demoralized, lost their lives, and in many instances, it is to be feared, their souls. In the great day of accounts the blood of these young men will call out in thunder tones for the condemnation and punishment of these reverend hypocrites—these wolves in sheep's clothing. To these reverend seducers and corruptors will their victims attribute their career in rebellion, their premature death, and their final damnation. These vile and shameless men were accustomed to get upon their knees and roll up their bearded eyes towards heaven, calling upon God to sink Lincoln's ships at sea and send defeat to the Lincoln forces on land until their bones should bleach upon Southern battle-fields in all time to come.

Now these apostate, hypocritical preachers come back and push themselves into neighborhoods where they are not wanted, and commence their exercises with the infamous, blistering lie; that they took no part in the late rebellion—that their Church is non-political. Yes, they come back claiming to exercise pastoral authority over the flocks they had desolated and scattered by their mad folly, denouncing better men than they as "negro equality men," "Radicals," "church thieves," and "horse thieves." These recreant ministers should hide their faces in utter confusion for their atrocious crimes. They would do so if their moral natures were not leprous with unrepentant treason. God knows them, and honest, loyal men loathe them.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS)

## Markets.

LONDON, April 15.—Consols 93½ to 93¾. Bonds, 72½ to 73½.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Cotton quiet; sales 10,000 bales at 12½ to 12¾.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Cotton dull; nominal at 30, 30½, 31.

## Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Impeachment trial continued. Chase ruled out President's message of 24th. The managers objected to it on general grounds, but Chase rejected it on the grounds that Senate resolution did not require it as it was not a part of the regular proceedings.

An immense mass of documentary evidence was admitted under continued objections from Butler.

Senate ordered certain reports of its session, and proceeded to the consideration of the impeachment and deficiency appropriations. Pending this they discussed the forty thousand dollars deficiency in Forney's account.

In the House Stevens made a statement to the effect that the Senate had determined not to hear the impeachers fully, and gave notice that he would move for night sessions in the House, to allow managers and others to make their speeches.

President's counsel had it pretty much their own way this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Impeachment Court yesterday again refused to alter rules for two concluding arguments on each side in trial.

## Railroad Accident on Erie Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The train on the Erie Railroad which left Buffalo 20 minutes past 2 p. m. yesterday, in charge of Conductor Judd and Douglas, superintendent of divisions, with engine, tender, three sleeping, and two first class and second class, and two baggage and one postal car, proceeded on time, making usual speed until evening, when passengers went into the sleeping cars for the night. About 2 this morning Mr. Ames and Mr. Horton, of the general postoffice, who was in charge of the postal cars, saw the bell-rope stringing out and broken in two, when Mr. Judd immediately remarked to one of the officers that he had lost his rear cars. The rear platform car had run down a precipice 75 or 100 feet high.

The scene of accident was 12 miles beyond Port Jarvis, on the Delaware division of the road. The sides of the precipice are formed of jagged rocks. In the descent the cars were broken in pieces. At the bottom is a culvert, through which flows a stream of water emptying into the Delaware.

An impression prevails that the disaster was caused by a broken rail, which threw the rear cars from the track; this displaced three cars in front, and connection breaking, the whole were precipitated down the embankment.

Conductor Judd and Superintendent Douglas are slightly injured. The cars in going over the embankment turned over several times before the bottom was reached, and were nearly demolished. The sleeping cars were entirely consumed by fire.

Passengers of the cars left standing on the track went immediately to the rescue of the wounded. Many bodies could not be recognized. Some were burned to death, and six were killed by coming in contact with the jagged rocks. The wounded were placed on the train and brought to Fort Jarvis.

## Unveiling Statue of Lincoln's Monument.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Johnson unveiled the state of Lincoln's monument. Grant was on the sidewalk, having declined to appear on the stand.

## Foreign News.

LONDON, April 15.—Several days later dates from Paraguay say that the reported capture of Asuncion is unfounded. The Brazilian fleet, after the battle, returned to Caraputa, where it was at last advised.

DUBLIN, April 15.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived here and were received with enthusiasm.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—The Czar agrees to the postponement of the payment for Alaska to May 1st. The Journal believes that the American Congress will certainly vote the appropriation.

PARIS, April 15.—Minister Borache, in a public speech to-day, said that the reorganization of the army was a pledge of peace which no foreign power now threatened to distrust. The great internal improvements now carried on by the government were inconsistent with the idea of approaching war.

LONDON, April 16.—At the New Market race to-day, Laurel was winner of the subscription plate.

Mails through by the South American steamer have arrived, and show that the position of General Lopez was not so critical as reported.

Paraguayans claim that in the recent fight their boat gained a decided success over the Brazilian iron clads.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—The Journal says the Emperor of Russia has consented to grant a delay of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the transfer of the territory of Alaska.

AMSTERDAM.—The Austin Republican assumes the Mentor over, our party! Do you know, friend L., we are heartily tired of it? Be pleased to remember that all the editorial brains of the State are not centered at Austin.—Galveston Republican.

Keep your temper.

## New Advertisements.

**TURNERS' FESTIVAL.**  
ON SUNDAY, 19th OF APRIL, at Guenther's Mill, the Turners and the Scholars of the Turners School, and all such as will join the procession, will meet at the Gymnasium at 8 o'clock in the morning. All friends of Turners, and the citizens generally, are invited to attend. The public will be amply provided for at the grounds. Mr. Happington will furnish Hacks at the most reasonable rates, leaving Main and Alamo Squares. (April 17th)

## GRAND VOCAL CONCERT.

A Grand Vocal Concert will be given on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at the Casino Hall, for the benefit of the School of the Laborer's Association, by the Beechey Singing Society, assisted by the Laborer's Singing Society and other Amateurs.  
Admission, 50 cents, specie; Children 25 cents.  
Front seats reserved for Ladies.  
Hall open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8 o'clock, P. M.  
Programmes to be had at the door.  
Tickets to be had at Messrs. Wagner & Rummel's, Menger Hotel, Stumberg's, Pentenrielder's, A. Nette's Drug Store, Hoorners' Bar Room, Gamble's Book Store and at the Casino. (April 15th)

## 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. Also: a good assortment of Cloths, for Men and Boy's wear.

## 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, Sacques, &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 14th

## BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.

A Superior Billiard Table, nearly new, Marble bed; with Cues and Balls. Enquire of MERRITT & BRO.  
April 13th

## ECKENROTH & LANGE

## BLACKSMITHS

## WAGON MAKERS,

## OPPOSITE LIFERINGS' MILL

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

All kinds of repairing done in Iron or Wood work.

New Wagons and Ambulances for sale made especially for Texas climate, out of native or northern timber. (April 14th)

## WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!!

THE UNDERSIGNED will pay the highest CASH PRICE for all grades of Wool.  
Office at the San Antonio National Bank.  
April 7th

## DR. A. BOYD DORENUS,

(Graduate of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.)

## SURGEON DENTIST,

Established permanently in San Antonio

WILL practice his profession in all its branches.

Rooms on Commerce Street, adjoining Pentenrielder's.  
San Antonio, April 4, 1868. (dtf)

## 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. Slooem. (March 26th)

## VICTOR PESSOU,

Commission Merchant and WHOLESALE DEALER IN

## BELL & BRO'S.

DEALERS IN  
Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Plated-Ware,  
DIAMOND GOODS,  
American and European Watches and Clocks,  
Gold Pens and Pencils of every kind,  
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,  
Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Spectacles and Eye Glasses, with Pebble and Glass Lenses, suitable for the aged or near-sighted.

## Engravers and Manufacturers

of all articles in their line.  
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 20, 1866

## \$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. Apply to

FRANK DIGNOWITY, or  
March 26th

## DRS. KINGSBURY & HERNDON,

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Office at Dr. K's old stand, near French's Building, San Antonio. (Jan 29th)

## 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.  
Don't forget Judge Whitehead's stand on the Main Plaza.  
San Antonio, Jan. 28, 1868. (dtf)

## A. M. WAGAR,

MERCHANT TAILOR.  
Plaza House, San Antonio, Texas.  
March 9th

## 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 embroidering. Persons who will favor her with their patronage, may convince themselves in advance, of good results.  
Residence, Alamo street, opposite Veltman's. (Jan 15th)

## AUCTION AND COMMISSION,

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

## NOTICE.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }  
San Antonio, March 20, 1868. }  
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. Now, therefore, this is to notify all persons indebted to the city, on interest due for such lands, to come forward and pay their dues and receive receipts therefore. C. IWONSKI, City Collector.

## NOTICE.

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, as the law directs, to file with me their receipts for the same, and procure a License therefor; also, to call the attention of these officials whose duty it is to see that the laws in the premises are not violated, that they will be held to a strict accountability for dereliction of duty, and to all concerned, that the laws will be strictly enforced.

PEYTON SMYTHE, Co. Clk B. Co.,  
Office of the County Clerk, Bexar County, Texas, April 7th, 1868. (April 8th)

## TO SURVEYORS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City of San Antonio, }  
April 9th, 1868. }

PROPOSALS, will be received by the undersigned, at this office, till 12 o'clock a. m., on the first day of June, 1868, for drawing up an entire and complete map of the city of San Antonio, at a scale of 50 varas to an inch. For further information in regard to the plan and specifications of this work, apply to this office either personally or in writing. W. C. A. THIELEPAPE, Mayor City of San Antonio.

Austin Republican and Galveston Republican will copy the above advertisement for 30 days and send bill to S. A. Express Office.

## NOTICE.

Mrs. C. T. Jones wishes to inform her friends that she will commence giving lessons on the Piano Forte and Singing, on the 1st of February, and desires a share of their patronage.

To be found at the residence of A. W. Briggs, Col. Newton's house. (Jan 30th)

## M. L. HENDRICKS,

AGENT FOR

## H. REES & SONS.

37 Ferry Street, New York City.

Office, Banking House of J. S. Lockwood, Commerce street, San Antonio, Texas. Highest cash prices paid for all kinds of Hides and peltries. (March 18th)

## LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale one or two leagues of land, in Bexar county, six miles from San Antonio, in quantities to suit purchasers, and a tract of land on the Guadalupe. For description of property and further particulars, apply to John M. Chaves of this city.

JUANA R. ZAMBRANO.  
March 13th



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 was elected President of the Senate, pro tempore, on the eighteenth day of February, and so acted until the end of the session. Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(CONTINUED.)

Joint Resolution to expedite the Printing of the President's Message and accompanying Document.

RESOLUTIONS.

It shall also be his duty to print for the use of each of said heads of departments one thousand copies of their said reports proper; and for the use of the commissioners of the general land-office, of Indian affairs, and of pensions, five hundred copies of each of their reports, respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the number of any bill or joint resolution ordered or required to be printed by either the Senate or House of Representatives, under any rule of either house, shall not exceed five hundred, unless specially directed by the house ordering the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a condensed statement of the aggregate amount of the exports to, and imports from, foreign countries to the superintendent of the public printing, on or before the first day of November of each year, who shall print and bind as soon thereafter as practicable ten thousand copies thereof, to be distributed as follows, viz: The usual number (one thousand five hundred and fifty) for the two houses of Congress; three hundred and fifty for the two houses of Congress; three hundred copies for three treasury departments; two thousand for the use of the members of the Senate; and six thousand one hundred and fifty copies for the use of the members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That six thousand copies of the "Commercial Relations," annually prepared under the direction of the Secretary of State, be printed and distributed as follows, viz: The usual number (one thousand five hundred and fifty) for the two houses of Congress; four hundred and fifty for the state department; two thousand for the use of the members of the Senate; and three thousand for the use of the members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all lithographing and engraving, where the probable cost exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, after due advertisement by the superintendent of public printing, under the direction of the committee on printing.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the form and style in which the printing ordered by either house of Congress, or by any of the departments, shall be executed, and the size of type to be used, shall be determined by the superintendent of public printing, having proper regard to economy and workmanship.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with the above provisions be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

Joint Resolution providing for the Distribution of certain Public Books and Documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, and all other custodians thereof, be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to cause equal distribution to be made forthwith, among the members of the two houses of the present Congress, of all books and documents heretofore printed or published at the cost of the Government and not actually belonging to any public library, or the library kept for use in any department of the Government, excepting, however, all such books and documents as are embraced in any existing order for the distribution thereof among the members of either house of Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

A Resolution giving the Thanks of Congress to Major-General William S. Rosencrans, and the Officers and men under his Command, for their Gallantry and good Conduct in the Battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Major-General William S. Rosencrans, and, through him, to the officers and men under command, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, where they achieved a great victory for our arms.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolution to be communicated to Major-General Rosencrans, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect thereto.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

Joint Resolution in Relation to Telegraph Companies in the District of Columbia.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Independent Line of Telegraph, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, for the purpose, and with the intention, of constructing a line of telegraph from Portland, Maine, to Washington city, or any other corporation or company organized according to law, to construct a line of telegraph, be permitted to use any of the highways, roads, streets, or grounds in the District of Columbia in the extension and operation of their line, and through the city of Washington, and other parts of the Districts: Provided, however, That the location and construction of any such line of telegraph within the said District shall not be carried into effect without the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior and commissioner of public buildings and grounds first obtained as to the proper route and course of said line to be followed within the said District of Columbia: And provided, further, That the use of said highways, streets, roads, and grounds hereby granted for telegraphic purposes shall not ob-

struct the use and convenient occupancy of said highways, streets, roads, and grounds for public or other purposes, as the same are at present used. And all acts heretofore passed and now in force in the District of Columbia for the protection of telegraph-poles, wires, and corporations, shall be extended to any such line of telegraph. Approved, March 3, 1863.

A Resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain the Title to certain Property in the city of Denver, Colorado Territory, for the Purposes of the Branch Mint located in said Place.

Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in order to carry into effect an act entitled "An act to establish a branch mint at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado," approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, has purchased of Messrs. Clarke, Gruber, and Company, the pre-emptors and occupants thereof, certain city lots in said town of Denver, together with all the valuable improvements thereon;

And whereas the said Clarke, Gruber, and Company have not, and cannot in an early day, perfect their title to said lots by entry of the same at the district land-office, for the sole reason that no such office is yet established in said district;

And whereas it is highly important for the interest of the Government to obtain at an early day the use and possession of said property to establish and open said mint, therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive and accept from said Clarke, Gruber and Co., such relinquishments and conveyances of their right or claim to said lots and property, as he, the said Secretary, shall deem sufficient for the extinguishment of any claim, right or title which the said Clarke, Gruber, and Company may or can have thereto, and said lots and property shall thereafter be reserved from public sale, pre-emption, or homestead settlement, and shall remain the property of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the Equitable Claims of Contractors for Naval Supplies, and regulating Contracts with the Navy Department.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjust and settle the claims of contractors for naval supplies, who during the last fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, have furnished to the department more than one hundred per centum above the quantities specified in their contracts and without default therein; and for the purpose of hearing said claims may associate with the chief of the bureau with which the contract was made the chief of any other bureau, subject to an appeal to said Secretary from their decision: Provided, That no contractor shall be allowed, except upon the approval of the stipulated quantity and one hundred per centum in addition thereto, and upon such access not more than sufficient to make the price thereon equal to the fair market value of the supplies at the time and place of delivery; nor shall any contractor be allowed any amount under this section unless there has been an actual loss to the contractor upon the whole contract: And provided, further, That all claimants under any such contracts shall present their claims to the department within six months after the passage of this joint resolution, or be forever barred from any equitable claim on account of said contracts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered: That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, or by in the of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply; who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to release and discharge the penalties, or the provisions in the nature of penalties, in certain cases of unfulfilled contracts with the bureau of construction and of provisions and clothing of the Navy Department, made by Nathaniel W. Coffin, William Lang, Henry Newton, Baxter and Sumner, and Dilson, Wheelwright, and Company, for the fiscal year ending thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and sixty-two, made prior to the proclamation of the President establishing blockades of the southern ports, or to the several acts of Congress passed subsequent thereto, imposing additional duties upon domestic and foreign products, wherein, by reason of said acts and failure of the Government to pay according to the prescribed terms, parties have been obstructed and prevented from a proper fulfillment of the same; to the end that these accounts may be settled and adjusted on terms of equity and justice; and in the settlement of such accounts, there shall be associated with the chief of the bureau in which the contract was made the chief of some other bureau of the Navy Department, and their decision shall be passed upon, modified, abridged, rejected, or approved by the Secretary of the Navy as, in his judgment, the law and justice shall require.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue American Registers to certain Vessels named therein.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue American registers to the following named vessels: the Marion, Selkirk, of Winsor, Hastings, Ottawa, and California, of the Oswego district in the State of New York; the Providence, owned by A. J. Richardson, of New York, and the Canadian built steamer City of Toronto, of Detroit, and Blue Bonnet, of New York.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

Joint Resolution respecting the Compensation of the Judges and so forth, under the Treaty with Great Britain and other Par-

ties employed in the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to expend during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, so much of the appropriation of second March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as he may deem expedient and proper, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand dollars, for compensation to United States marshals, district attorneys, and other persons employed in enforcing the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, for any services they may render, and for which no allowance is otherwise provided by law; and also, so much of said appropriation as may be necessary to pay the salaries of the judges and arbitrators appointed by him pursuant to the act of Congress, approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade;" and for the expenses of the mixed courts provided for by said treaty: Provided, That no payment shall be made to any judge or arbitrator, on account of salary, who, after accepting the office, has declined or may hereafter decline the same without having actually entered upon duty; and no judge or arbitrator shall be regarded as entitled to salary from the date of the acceptance of the office to which he has been or may be appointed, who shall not have entered upon the duties thereof in good faith within three months from the date of his acceptance.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

A Resolution authorizing the Collection in Coin of Postages due on unpaid Mail Matter from Foreign Countries.

Whereas, the failure to prepay foreign correspondence thus upon the Post Office Department of the United States large balances which have to be paid in coin, therefore;

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and is hereby, authorized to take such measures as may seem to him advisable to collect postages on letters from abroad, not prepaid, in order to avoid loss in the payment of such balances.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

A Resolution to grant the Use of a Portion of Judiciary, or Armory Square, for a Home for Destitute Newsboys in Washington.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant to Professor Joseph Henry, Henry Beard, and J. W. Forney, as trustees, and their successors, the use of a portion of the Judiciary Square, or Armory Square, in the city of Washington, to erect thereon, free from charge to the United States a suitable building for a "Home for destitute Newsboys:" Provided, That the same can be done without prejudice to the public interests: And provided, That all expenses shall be borne by said trustees in erecting, maintaining, and removing said building, and that said building shall be removed whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall require the same to be done.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

Joint Resolution to compensate the Crew of the United States Steamer "Monitor" for Clothing and other Property lost in the Public Service.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized, in settling the accounts of the petty officers, seamen, and others of the crew of the United States steamer "Monitor," which was wrecked near Cape Hatteras, on or about the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to credit each of them with the amount of sixty dollars, to cover their losses of bedding, clothing, and other property, occasioned by the sinking of the said steamer.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

TREATIES.

Treaty with Bolivia, Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation. Signed at La Paz, May 11, 1858. Ratified by the President of the United States, February 17, 1862. Exchanged at La Paz, November 9, 1862. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, January 6, 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 thirtieth 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.

[Continued.]

ARTICLE XXI. In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they mutually agree that, whenever a vessel of war shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first of all remain at a convenient distance, and may send its boats with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment; which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property for all the damages they may commit, and it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XXII. To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they agree that, in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ships, as also the name and place of habitation of the master and commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that said ship truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they likewise agree that such ships being laden, besides the said sea-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without such requisites said vessels may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prizes; unless

the said effect shall prove to be owing to accident, and supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE XXIII. It is further agreed that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nations whose flag he carries, and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XXIV. It is further agreed that in all cases the established courts for prize causes in the country to which the prizes may be conducted shall alone take cognizance of them; and whenever such tribunals of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessels, or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXV. No citizen of the Republic of Bolivia shall take any commission or letters of marque for trading any ship or ships to act as privateers against the United States, or any of them, or against the citizens, people, or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said United States shall be at war; nor shall any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or any of them, take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the citizens of the Republic of Bolivia, or any of them, or the property of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said Republic of Bolivia shall be at war; and if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque he shall be punished according to their respective laws.

ARTICLE XXVI. In accordance with fixed principles of International Law, Bolivia regards the rivers Amazon and La Plata, with their tributaries, as highways or channels opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In virtue of which, and desirous of promoting an exchange of productions through these channels, she will permit and invites commercial vessels of all descriptions in the United States, and of all other nations of the world, to navigate freely in any part of their courses which pertain to her, ascending those rivers to Bolivian ports, and descending therefrom to the ocean, subject only to the conditions established by this treaty, and to regulations sanctioned, or which may be sanctioned, by the national authorities of Bolivia not inconsistent with the stipulations thereof.

ARTICLE XXVII. The owners or commanders of vessels of the United States entering the Bolivian tributaries of the Amazon or La Plata shall have the right to put up or construct, in whole or in part, vessels adapted to shallow-river navigation, and to transfer their cargoes to them without the payment of additional duties; and they shall not pay duties of any description for sections or pieces of vessels, nor for the machinery or materials which they may introduce for use in the construction of said vessels. All places accessible to these, or other vessels of the United States, upon the said Bolivian tributaries of the Amazon or La Plata, shall be considered as ports open to foreign commerce, and subject to the provisions of this treaty, under such regulations as the Government may deem necessary to establish for the collection of customs, port, light-house, police, and pilot duties. And such vessels may discharge and receive freight or cargo, being effects of the country or foreign, at any one of said ports, notwithstanding the provisions of article 3.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

New York Cards.

THOS. H. FAILE, J. M. COGGESHALL, HENRY FAILE, G. W. BUCKHOOT.

Faille, Coggeshall & Co., Wholesale Dealers in READY MADE CLOTHING.

Expressly manufactured for the Southern market. 53 Chambers Street, New York.

ROB. PRIPPER, MANT. SWENBERG, GUY, FRISSELL E. FEINBERG, & CO., Importers of French, English & German FANCY GOODS.

4 & 6 Warren Street, near Broadway, NEW YORK. August 2<sup>d</sup>. [no48ly.]

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., DRY GOODS, 350 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Shirts, Collars and Ties, Ribbons, Laces, Skirt Braids, Lace Articles, Dress Goods, Silks, White Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, English Crapes, Shawls, Cloaks, Yankee Notions etc., etc. 17septf

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

A. L. CONKLIN, S. W. DAVIS, G. SCHMIDT, ROBERT VOIGHT, SCHMIT & VOIGHT, GENERAL Commission Merchants, Handley's Building, 41 Pine Street, GALVESTON, NEW YORK, August 23. [no48-ly.]

WM. SMITH, BROWN, & CO., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS And Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 53 Chambers Street, N. Y. march9dly

Special Notices.

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. 184d4w3m

To Marry or not to Marry? WHY NOT?

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

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, w32ly 42 Cedar Street New York.

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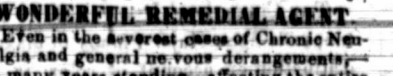
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