

San Antonio Express.

VOL. II.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1868.

NO. 106.

Doctors.

DR. WEISSELBERG,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE, at Nettie's Drug Store,
100 Commerce street.
San Antonio, Jan. 3rd, 1868. dzwtf

DR. F. HERFF,
Respectfully announces to his friends that he has resumed practice in the city.
Office, at Nettie's Drug store, on Commerce street. (dk&wif)

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

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. (apr17dtf)

S. G. NEWTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
414-3-A-wif SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

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

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

Hotels.

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. 121tf

Bankers.

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

Indiana, Texas & Allegetown.

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.

REFERENCES:
Frazier, Major & Co., New York,
Canal Bank, New Orleans,
W. H. H. Withers, Esq., New Orleans,
National Bank of Texas, Galveston,
Hayek & Hellerich, Lavaca,
Charles Taylor, Esq., Indianola.
dec 16dtf

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

Steinway's Pianos.
The first Grand Gold Medal awarded at the Universal Exposition in Paris, 1857, for the three styles, viz: Grand, Square and Upright.
For particulars inquire at
ZORK & GRIESENBEEK, Agents.
dec 18-dtf

SLOCUMB, BALDWIN & CO.,
HARDWARE,
74 Canal & 95 Common Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
march17dtf

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.
march14dwtf

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, MEXICO.
SAN ANTONIO, 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 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.)
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
JEN 16 tf

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, Candles, Syrups,
AND
Confectioneries,
WEDDING AND BALL CAKES
Made to Order.

A Select Assortment of
Fancy Groceries,
Such as
Can-Fruits, Jellies,
Preserves, Figs, &c.
Always on Hand.
San Antonio, Oct. 2, 1867. dtf

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. B. Joyful," will find comfort and consolation. dec25tf

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

City Cards.

H. GRENET,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER
AND
Commission House.
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Glassware,
Hats, &c., &c. Boots & Shoes.
(march13dwtf)

A. HARTMANN,
NO. 85 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. (apr12dtf)

C. E. JEFFERSON, DAN, MURPHY,
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. (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 Theatres, Restaurants,
Billiard Rooms, &c., &c.

D. FRIEDLANDER, L. HANSENSTEIN, C. P. FISH,
New York. San Antonio.
AUCTION HOUSE
—OF—
David Friedlander & Co.,
O.P. 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.
16:33m

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

Horrible Murder at Henderson.

The Houston Telegraph ventures to head the account of a murder in the above style. If the parties had been Union soldiers or officers it would be "an unfortunate affair." We clip the account from the Telegraph:

The Henderson Times of the 10th gives the details of a horrible murder committed in that county on the 2nd inst. Col. W. R. D. Marshall, and Col. Ely of Shreveport, arrived in Henderson on the 1st, having in their possession \$10,000 in coin and \$4000 in currency for the purpose of purchasing cotton. They remained in Henderson until the following morning, and then started to Mt. Enterprise, in the southern part of Rusk county. At four o'clock afternoon Mr. Harper discovered Col. Ely mortally wounded by two shots in the back, and Col. Ward dead, having received a shot in the region of the heart. From the description given by Col. Ely of the murderers, suspicion fell upon two young men named Willis Poe and Pad Robinson as the guilty parties. The Times says that Robinson and Poe were both raised in half a mile of Henderson. One was the son of an honest, industrious mechanic and farmer—the other was the son of a respectable high toned gentleman and physician.

According to Col. Ely's statement, the murderers got \$5,000 to \$10,000 in gold, and \$3,000 to 4,000 in currency. Twelve hundred dollar bills and \$53 55 small bills were found on Col. Ward's person on the inquest held on the third. In their hurry the robbers had not found this.

The greatest excitement existed in Henderson when these terrible facts became known, and the most strenuous efforts were made by the citizens to arrest the parties implicated. Having hastily organized, the enraged citizens set out upon the track of the murderers, and followed them as far as Hagan's Ferry, on the Sabine, where it was ascertained that the two men had crossed, but the pursuers were unable to trace them further and therefore abandoned the search.

On the 3d, Lieut. Felter and others from Smith county, arrived with Poe in custody, having captured him near the line of Wood and Hopkins counties, at 4 o'clock on Monday morning. Poe and Robinson were at one Green Coleman's. Coleman denied their being at his house and in this way threw the pursuers rather off their guard, as they had been informed he was a gentleman. Robinson made his escape from the front part of the house—was fired at once but made his way, on foot to a creek bottom. Parties have left in pursuit and probably have taken him before this. Poe attempted to escape from the back of the house—run upon the guards—was fired upon and disabled by wounds. His wounds are not thought to be dangerous. He is still in the custody of the parties who captured him.

Col. Ely lived until 4 o'clock on Wednesday.

GEORGE WILKES in his last Spirit of the Times thus clearly embodies the public sentiment of the impeachment testimony.

We have, therefore, from the present stand point a very fair view of the general aspect of the case as it will finally go to the Senate from both sides. There can hardly be anything new adduced which can materially alter the case, so far as the defense is concerned, for their answer, by confession, is already made to the weightiest point of all. We do not, therefore, hesitate to predict that every vote of the majority will be sure to support the main charge of the impeachment, and will venture to say further that we shall expect to see that majority reinforced from the minority by two or three votes more. Senators may differ conscientiously on the constitutionality of a proposed enactment, but they will not be ready, as lawyers and Senators, to face their oaths with the deliberate vote that the Executive has a right to recognize a law one day and defy it another, or that he has the right at all, by virtue of his own imperial will, to decide what laws he will carry out and what laws he will repudiate. There is a future desirable above worldly office, against which such voting as that will be found to be a disqualifying act.

Toombs once said of Ben. Wade in the Senate: "My friend from Ohio puts the matter squarely. He is always honest, out-spoken and straight-forward, and I wish to God the rest of you would imitate him. He says what is the difference, and it is. He means what he says; you don't always. He and I can agree about everything on earth except our sable population."

An American lady escaped on Friday last from a Quebec convent in the guise of a maid servant.

THE MORGAN MONOPOLY.

The stirring up we gave the Morgan monopoly has at length drawn out the newspapers. The New Orleans Bulletin, remarking upon our comparative statement about freights between Philadelphia and New Orleans, and New Orleans and Indianola, says:

This is not a "New Orleans monopoly." New Orleans did not organize, and does not sanction it. The interest of New Orleans consists in cheap and rapid freights to Texas. If New Orleans could do so she would complete and control the railroad from here to Houston. If New Orleans could prescribe the policy most for her advantage she would reduce fares and freight between this city and Mobile and Galveston. We think it would even be to the interest of the Morgan line also. We have seen comparative statements of freights between New York and New Orleans and Galveston, which are even more unfavorable to the commerce of New Orleans. We have actually seen freights between New York and Galveston quoted at nearly the figures between New Orleans and Galveston. No doubt the investments of the Morgan line in the Opelousas and Ponchartrain Railroads may have a bearing upon the rates, which are a subject of common complaint among travelers and shippers.

But if New Orleans has any influence whatever in adjusting the rate of trade and travel with Texas, she should at once put the Opelousas Railroad through. She should consolidate both the Opelousas and Houston roads and put them under a single administration; she should then secure the construction of the incomplete section, if there be money or credit enough to do it. It is just as useless to quarrel with shrewd men who have saved their capital, as it is absurd to praise them for generosity or public spirit. The charge of monopoly and exactions made against the Morgan line, well or ill-founded, is an injury to our trade. It should be controverted by the public spirit of our merchants. If the charge be true, we deserve to see the Texas trade destroyed by allowing one concern with its paltry two millions to control the interests of a city which claims one hundred and twenty-five millions of taxable value.

Let the city put the Opelousas road through, and we shall hear nothing more of Morgan and his millions. We must remind Texas that she is not doing her whole duty. Let her put her shoulder to the work and right herself in another "heroic struggle" against the alleged "tyranny" of her early friend in the freights. New Orleans will be with her.

Impeachment Dispatches.

The following is a sample of the telegraph dispatches we don't receive by telegraph.

The counsel for the defense are much chagrined to-day at the exclusion of Gen. Sherman's evidence. They struggled manfully using every known to law, but were defeated at every turn. They persisted, however in asking questions after all hope was gone, in order to get questions on the record. So far as this pushed that Butler charged them with pettifoggery in order to gain time. Stanbery retorted with dignity, but some anger, claiming that he had practised many years, and was never before accused of trifling with any court, whether high or low.

The managers appeared to have gained their confidence. Butler was almost brilliant with shrewdness, with which he alone fought the combined learning and tact of the counsel. He seemed never at a loss for an argument, a sneer or an impertinence.

Colonel Edmund Griffith Parker died in New York last week. He was born in Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College, and wrote a life of Mr. Choate, and a volume entitled "The Golden Age of Oratory"—both works of merit. Col. Parker was the counsel for the owner of Anthony Burns during the excitement attending his arrest in Boston some years ago. The Colonel was at one time Speaker of the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was Colonel on Governor Bank's staff when Baltimore was taken in 1861. Col. Parker was also Adjutant General on General Martindale's staff during the time that the latter commanded the Department of Washington.

The Princess of Wales has just been presented with a Bible purchased with the contributions of 1515 Sunday schools.

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States.

Official Journal of Bexar County and City of San Antonio.

W. B. MOORE, A. SHERBURN, J. F. NEWCOMB, A. Sluening & Co., Publishers.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1868.

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

ELECTION ORDERED IN COMAL, HAYS AND BLANCO.

By Special Order No. 61, from General Reynolds, the election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Klappenbach, is ordered to be held on the 15th and 16th of May next. Three candidates ran in the late contest, a rebel and two Union men. Mr. Klappenbach was the regularly nominated Republican candidate, and Mr. Kessler the independent Republican candidate. Mr. Kessler is a self-made man, energetic, intelligent, and would not be taken for a German, from the purity of his English. We were sorry to see him arrayed against the regular candidate in the late contest, and if he again enters the field we hope he will do so endorsed by the party. We desire above all things to see the Republicans of these loyal counties send a man from their midst—one who will be a fair representative of their patriotism, their unflinching loyalty, and their intelligence.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER IN KAUFMAN COUNTY.

The Dallas Herald publishes the particulars of the highway robbery and murder of Captain Eber while on his way to relieve Captain W. H. Horton, the Bureau Agent at Dallas. A. B. Norton writes a letter dated Rockwall, Texas, detailing the particulars of the discovery of the body of the murdered man, which was discovered about two hours after the occurrence. The murderers took all the valuables, watch and money, about the person of Captain Eber. Comment is unnecessary. The same paper publishes a Ku-Klux Klan programme.

THE MAIL LINE FROM EL PASO TO SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—VARIOUS CHANGES OF TROOPS ALONG THE LINE—INCREASE OF STOCK AND NEW COACHES, &c.

The following information with regard to this mail route—so important to the people of Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Northeastern Mexico—will be valuable and interesting to our readers, and also to all who may contemplate emigration to California, or new enterprises in the wonderfully rich gold, silver and copper mines of New Mexico, Arizona and Chihuahua. The route from San Antonio to El Paso is one of the best roads for the distance that the sun shines on.

At El Paso are stationed two Companies of the 35th Infantry.

At Fort Quitman, three Companies of Cavalry and one of Infantry.

Picket station at Smith's Rancho—one Company of Cavalry.

Picket station at Rice's Rancho, at Eagle Springs—one Company of Cavalry.

Picket station at Van Horn's Wells. One Company of Cavalry at Muerito.

Picket station at Barrel Springs.

Fort Davis is garrisoned by three Companies of Cavalry and two of Infantry.

Picket station at Barrella Springs.

Fort Stockton—four Companies of Cavalry and two of Infantry.

A picket station and a Company of Cavalry to protect the route to Presidio del Norte.

At Horsehead Crossing of the Pecos—one Company of Infantry.

One Company of Cavalry at Pecos Station, to explore the staked plains for a shorter and better route across to the Concho.

One Company of Cavalry at Camp Charlotte, on the head of the Concho.

Picket station at Wild China Ponds.

Fort Concho—four Companies of Cavalry and two of Infantry.

Fort McKavett—four Companies of Cavalry and two of Infantry.

Fort Mason—one Company of Infantry.

From Fort Mason to San Antonio, being through a settled country, no special protection will be needed.

With this array of military force, determined on the successful performance of their duty, and under the immediate supervision of Brevet Major General Edward Hatch, Colonel of the 9th Caval-

ry, the perfect protection of the route from the depredations of hostile Indians may be confidently anticipated over the most dangerous part, from the Concho up to El Paso.

Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, the Sub-District Commander, is very much interested in the success of this line—fully appreciating its importance as a connecting link between the people of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California; and is determined that nothing shall be wanting to insure safety along the route. And in the successful performance of this duty, General Reynolds and his subordinates will deserve and certainly receive the hearty commendation of the people of these sections. The route is now being stocked with good animals and nice new coaches, making regular tri-weekly trips. From the well-known activity, energy and long experience of the manager, Mr. B. F. Ficklin, the best results must ensue; renewed life and vigor given to our valuable western trade, and greatly enhanced value to our immense tracts of vacant lands.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS]

Markets.

Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Summer moved that all evidence not trivial be admitted, which was tabled by a vote of 33 to 31. This was proclaimed by a statement that the Senate was judge of law and the facts, and its supporters, including names that have voted in the minority.

W. S. Cox, the President's counsel in Stanton's case, was called.

Curtis asked when, by whom, and under what circumstances he was employed? Butler objected.

Chase ruled that the answer was admissible.

Cox went to the President at 5 o'clock February 22. The President and Thomas were present. The President said—

[Butler interrupted.]

Senator Edmonds asked the counsel what they desired to prove?

Everts replied that the President instructed Cox to take such steps in Thomas' case as would bring Stanton before Judicial tribunal.

Butler objected.

A long controversy ensued. Chase decided the question admissible.

Drake appealed, and Chase was sustained by a vote of 29 to 21.

Cox proceeded: The President directed witness to institute proceedings to have the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office act tested; he directed witness to consult the Attorney General, who was too busy to give the matter personal attention. Under those instructions he applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and was defeated by the discharge of Thomas. He then instituted preliminary proceedings in quo warranto.

D. L. Merritt, Thomas' counsel received the same instructions from the President, and he and Stanberry gave a detailed statement of the proceedings in Thomas' case, showing how himself and Cox were defeated in bringing the question before the Supreme Court.

Butler interrupted Merritt to say he wished to clear his skirts of all this matter; it was going on against the objections of the managers by the ruling of the Chief Justice.

Chase rose and said: "It goes on by the direction of the Senate of the United States."

E. O. Perren was called. He called on the President with Representative Selia in the afternoon of February 21st. He commenced his narrative, when Butler objected.

Everts stated that he desired to prove by witness that the President stated that he had removed Stanton and appointed Thomas temporarily; he intended sending the name of a good man to the Senate at once. This was ruled out by a large majority, among which were Reverdy Johnson, when it was announced that they were through with the work prepared for to-day.

Butler made a harangue against delay, saying that during their delay Union men were murdered South daily; Treasury officers stating gold below and Custom bonds above the market, thereby putting money into their pockets. He charges this act as the last of the war in which thousands were killed, and remonstrated against delay in the case on account of the sickness of an attorney.

Butler exhibited a note he had received, telling him the avenger was

abroad. Butler denied being scared, quoting a proverb that a threatened dog was safe.

A motion to commence Court at 11 o'clock was proposed. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Gold 138.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Cotton dull; Middling 31½ to 32; sales 1,500. Gold 138.

King Cotton has fallen, and King Peanut usurps his throne for the moment. One hundred dollars per acre are made in North Carolina by the peanut crop this year, while the cotton planters have no funds to procure mules or supplies.

It is reported that the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., rector of Trinity church, New York, and a son of General J. A. Dix, Minister to France, has been suspended for false doctrines and Romanistic tendencies. It is said the friends of Mr. Dix are ready and anxious to have the question tried.

Secretary Seward went to see Maggie Mitchell in Fanchon the other night, and was delighted.

MARRIED.

At Castrovilla, Texas, on the 13th instant, Mrs. MATTIE ABERNATHIE, late of Lockhart, and recently of San Antonio, to Captain EARL SAWYER, of the firm of Myer, Sawyer & Co., San Antonio, Texas. Brownsville (Texas) papers, and St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, please copy.

New Advertisements.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF GILLESPIE.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Gillespie County:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon, by publication, Wm. WITBECK, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before our Honorable District Court, to be held in and for said county, at the Court-house thereof in the town of Fredericksburg, on the eleventh Monday after the first Monday in March, A. D. 1868, then and there to answer the petition of Christina Witbeck in a suit for divorce. Which petition was filed January the 4th, A. D. 1868, and alleges, in substance, that in 1859 said parties lawfully married; that from the 1st day of October, 1866, to the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867, the said Wm. Witbeck was guilty of cruel treatment and outrages towards petitioner, of such a nature as to render their living together insupportable; and praying that a divorce from the bonds of matrimony and all property of said parties be decreed to her.

Herein fail not, but of this writ make due service and return.

Witness: John A. ALBERTHAL, Clerk of the District Court of said county, and the seal of said office at Fredericksburg, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN A. ALBERTHAL, Clerk of the District Court of Gillespie Co. April 20th.

ELECTION NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF TEXAS, Austin, Texas, April 11th, 1868. SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 61.

EXTRACT.

I. In compliance with authority from the Maj. Gen. Commanding Fifth Military District, dated April 1st, 1868, an election will be held in the Counties of Blanco, Comal and Hays, for one Delegate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George Klappenbach, and to represent those counties in the Convention to be held under the Supplementary Act of Congress of March 23rd, 1867, for the purpose of forming a Constitution for the State of Texas. Polls will be opened at the county seat of each of said counties on the days above named, and kept open from eight o'clock, A. M. till five o'clock P. M., except on adjournment of one hour, from twelve to one P. M. The election will be by ballot, and no person will be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the Registry List. All places where intoxicating liquors are retained, will be closed on the days of the election, and such sale of liquors is prohibited during said election days at said county seat.

By command of Br't Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS. (Signed). C. E. MORSE, A. D. C. & A. A. G.

In compliance with the foregoing order we will open the polls for said election on the 15th and 16th day of May, in the City of New Braunfels at the Court-house of Comal County. A. GALLE, President of the Board of Registration. Attest: CHARLES ELMENDORF, Jr. Clerk. New Braunfels, April 16th, 1868. April 20th.

Proposals for Wood.

Headquarters, District of Texas, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Austin, Texas, April 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS which must be made in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday the 20th day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with such good merchantable hard wood as may be required at the following places during the remainder of the year 1868, viz:

Fort McKavett. "Quitman. "Blossman.

Delivery to be made at such time, and in such quantities during the year, as the officer of the Quartermaster Department on duty at the place of receipt may designate, the wood to be subject to his inspection.

Separate bids are invited for each post and the price per cord for each place, must be clearly stated, and each bid, unless the responsibility of the bidder is otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons, (whose responsibility must be certified to by a Clerk of a Court of Record), that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence.

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

By order of Br't Brig. Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Chief of M., 5th Mil. Dis. J. A. POTTER, Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Chf. Q. M., Dist. of Tex. April 20th.

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 Beehive 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, Pentenrieder's, A. Nette's Drug Store, Hoerner's Bar Room, Gamble's Book Store and at the Casino. (April 15th)

OFFICE DEPOT, A. C. S., San Antonio, Texas, April 14th, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until Tuesday, May 12th, 1868, at 12 M. for all the

FRESH BEEF

required at Fort Stockton, Texas, for six months from July 1st, 1868 to December 31st 1868, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct. The Beef to be delivered there on the order of the A. C. S. at that place; of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck, shanks and kidney, tallow to be excluded). The hocks of the cattle slaughtered to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and breast trimmed down. The shanks of the fore quarters to be cut from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Bidders are requested to be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds for the fulfillment of their contract.

Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef, at Fort Stockton, Texas." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bids for good cause.

Payment to be made monthly in gov't funds or at such times as there may be funds on hand for that purpose.

By order of Bvt. Maj. SAM'L J. CUSHING, Chief of C. S. Dist. of Texas. HERMAN SCHREINER, 1st Lt. 20th Inf. and A. C. S. April 16-20-27 May 4-8 11

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.

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 price.

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

DR. A. BOYD DOREMUS,

(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 Pentenrieder's. San Antonio, April 4, 1868. (dtf)

EL PASO MAIL LINE BRAND, REGISTERED.

HORSE and MULE brand,

On left Shoulder,

On left hip,

Address, B. F. FICKLIN, San Antonio, Texas. April 13th

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)

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 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. 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

Latest Paris Fashions.

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 2nd, 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 therefor. 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 those 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 16th)

NOTICE.

Mrs. G. 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)

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 P. 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 one 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. THIELEFAP, April 10th. 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.

VICTOR BESOU, Commission Merchant and

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Oil, Soap, Candles, Tea, Pork, etc.,

No. 22 Old Levee Street, NEW ORLEANS.

Country orders promptly attended to. march 23th

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 26th)

OFFICIAL.

LAWS 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.

RESOLUTIONS.

A Resolution in Relation to Property devised to the People of the United States by Captain Uriah P. Levy, deceased. Whereas, Uriah P. Levy, late a Captain of the United States navy, died in the city of New York, on the twenty-second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, leaving a last will and testament, containing the following provisions, to-wit: "I give, devise, and bequeath my farm and estate of Monticello, in Virginia, formerly belonging to President Thomas Jefferson, together with all the real and personal property of my estate, real and personal or mixed, not hereby disposed of, wherever or howsoever situated, to the people of the United States, or such persons as Congress shall appoint to receive it, and especially all my real estate in the city of New York, in trust for the sole and only purpose of establishing and maintaining at said farm of Monticello, in Virginia, an agricultural school, for the purpose of educating, as practical farmers, children of the warrant officers of the United States navy whose fathers are dead, subject to certain conditions therein mentioned, Therefore:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General be authorized and empowered to ascertain the facts in relation to the devise and bequest aforesaid, and report the same, with his opinion as to the validity of the same, and such recommendations as he may think proper to make in reference thereto to the next Congress.

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. Exchanged 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:

ARTICLE XVIII. If, by any fatality, (which cannot be expected, and which God forbid,) the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations, who may be established in the Territories of the United States and the Republic of Bolivia, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE XXII. Neither the debts due from the individuals of one nation to the individuals of another, nor shares, nor moneys which they may have in the public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war, or of national distress, be sequestered or confiscated.

ARTICLE XXIII. Both the contracting parties, being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, agree to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which it is one of the most sacred nations do or may enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges the United States of America or the Republic of Bolivia may find it proper to give to the ministers and other public agents of any other power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE XXIV. To make effectual the protection which the United States and the Republic of Bolivia shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice-consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favored nation; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls and vice-consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE XXV. In order that the consuls and vice-consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy their rights, immunities, and prerogatives, which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering upon their functions, exhibit to the commission or patent in due form to the government to which they are accredited, and, having obtained their commissions, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants in the consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE XXVI. It is also agreed that the consuls, and officers and persons attached to the consulates, they not being citizens of the country in which the consuls reside, shall be exempted from all kinds of imposts and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of their commerce or property, to which the citizens or inhabitants, native or foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being, in everything besides, subject to the laws of the respective countries. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate, civil, or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE XXVII. The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of desert-

ers from the public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessels or ships' crew, or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crews, and on this demand, so proved, (saying, however, when the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons, at the request and expense of those who claim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belong, or to others of the same nation; but if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be sent at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XXVIII. For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a consular convention, which shall declare especially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties.

ARTICLE XXIX. The United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit the relations which are established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, declare solemnly and agree to the following points:—

1st. The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of ten years, to be counted from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of ten years; and it is agreed between them that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty, in all its parts relative to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and determine; and all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be perpetual and permanently binding on both parties.

2d. If one or more of the citizens of either party shall in violation of any of the articles of this treaty, such citizens shall be held personally responsible for the same, and harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3d. If, (what indeed cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated, or infringed in any other mode whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any act of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended shall have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded justice, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4th. Nothing in this treaty shall, however, be construed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns and states.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America; and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Bolivia, with the approbation of the National Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the capital of the Republic of Bolivia within eight months, to be counted from the date of the ratification by both governments.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Bolivia, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in La Paz, on the thirteenth (13th) day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, (A. D. 1858.) JOHN W. DANA, [L. S.] LUCAS M. DE LA TAPIA, [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at La Paz, on the 9th of November last, by David K. Carter, Minister Resident of the United States, and Señor Don Manuel José Cortés, Minister for Foreign Relations of Bolivia, on the part of their respective governments, the time specified for that purpose by the thirty-sixth article having been extended by the continuing parties.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

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

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia. Commerce and Navigation. Concluded at London, October 21, 1862. Ratifications exchanged, February 10, 1863. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, March 18, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION. Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at London, on the twenty-first day of October last, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Liberia, desiring to fix in a permanent and equitable manner the rules to be observed in the intercourse and commerce they desire to establish between their respective countries, have agreed, for this purpose, to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation, and have judged that the said end cannot be better obtained than by taking the most perfect equality and reciprocity for the basis of their agreement; and to effect this they have named as their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, Charles Francis Adams, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the court of St. James; and the Republic of Liberia, His Excellency Stephen Allen Benson, President thereof, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia, and also between the citizens of both countries.

poly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects, or citizens of the most favored nation. The citizens of the Republic of Liberia shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the United States of America and in their territories.

ARTICLE III. No tonnage, import, or other duties or charges shall be levied in the Republic of Liberia on United States vessels, or on goods imported or exported in United States vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels; and in like manner no tonnage, import or other duties or charges shall be levied in the United States of America and their territories on the vessels of the Republic of Liberia, or on goods imported or exported in those vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels.

ARTICLE IV. Merchandise or goods coming from the United States of America in any vessels, or imported in United States vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Republic of Liberia, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign vessels. All articles the produce of the Republic of Liberia may be exported therefrom by citizens of the United States and United States vessels, on as favorable terms as by the citizens and vessels of any other foreign country.

In like manner all merchandise or goods coming from the Republic of Liberia in any vessel, or imported in Liberian vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the United States of America, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other foreign vessels. All articles the produce of the United States, or of their territories, may be imported therefrom by Liberian citizens and Liberian vessels on as favorable terms as by the citizens and vessels of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V. When any vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the territories of the other, the respective citizens shall receive the greatest possible aid, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects. All possible aid shall be given to protect their property from being plundered by persons from ill treatment. Should a dispute arise as to the salvage, it shall be settled by arbitration, to be chosen by the parties respectively.

ARTICLE VI. It being the intention of the two contracting parties to bind themselves by the present treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other state, shall be extended to the citizens of the other contracting party, gratuitously if the concession in favor of that other state shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE VII. Each contracting party may appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions of the other; but no such consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the government of the country to which he is sent.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States Government engages never to interfere, unless solicited by the Government of Liberia, in the affairs between the aboriginal inhabitants and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, in the jurisdiction and territories of the Republic. Should any United States citizen suffer loss, in person or property, from violence by the aboriginal inhabitants, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia should not be able to bring the aggressor to justice, the United States Government engages, a requisition having been first made therefor by the Liberian Government, to lend such aid as may be required. Citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of Liberia are desired to abstain from all such intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants as will tend to the violation of law and a disturbance of the peace of the country.

ARTICLE IX. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within the space of nine months from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, the plenipotentiaries before mentioned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at London, the twenty-first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, [SEAL.] STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON, [SEAL.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the tenth ultimo, by Charles Francis Adams, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James, and Gerard Nelson, Esquire, Consul-General and Commissioner for and on behalf of the Republic of Liberia, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

OFFICIAL.

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

An Act providing for holding a Circuit Court at the City of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States for the western district

of Pennsylvania, in addition to the terms now held, shall be held at the city of Erie, in said western district, at the same times now fixed by law for holding terms of the district court for said western district of Pennsylvania, at the city of Erie.

Approved, March 12, 1868.

An Act to Facilitate the Settlement of Paymaster's Accounts.

Be it enacted 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 the settlement of accounts of paymasters of the army, to allow such credits for over-payments made in good faith on public account since the commencement of the rebellion, and prior to the passage of this act, as shall appear to them to be just, by such vouchers and testimony as they shall require.

Approved, March 16, 1868.

An Act to Facilitate the Payment of Soldiers' Bounties under act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted 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 and directed to employ, for not more than one year, fifty additional clerks in the division of the Second Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, to expedite furnishing information to the Paymaster General in regard to soldiers claiming bounty under the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, giving in all cases preference in said employment to soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and to provide adequate and convenient rooms for all clerks employed in the examination of the muster rolls in said office.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the assistant treasurers of the United States in the cities of New York and San Francisco be, and they are hereby directed to pay duplicate checks, for bounties granted under the said act, upon notice and proof of the loss of the original check or checks, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Second Comptroller and Second Auditor are each hereby authorized to detail one clerk in his bureau, who may sign all certificates and papers issued under any of the several bounty acts for such Comptroller and Auditor, and such signature shall be as valid in all respects as if signed by the said Comptroller and Auditor, who shall be responsible respectively for the official acts of said clerks.

Approved, March 19, 1863. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

New York Cards. THOS. H. FAIRBANKS, J. M. COGGERHALL, HENRY FAIRBANKS, G. W. BUCKHOFF.

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

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

R. FEINBERG, & CO., Importers of French, English & German FANCY GOODS.

4 & 6 Warren Street, near Broadway, NEW YORK.

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., etc. 17 septf

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

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

WH. SMITH, BROWN, & CO., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

And Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 53 Chambers Street, N. Y. march9ly.

BURTIS & FRENCH, Importers and Jobbers of CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE, No. 12 Barclay Street, (Four doors below Astor House.) je28ly.] New York.

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 such means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge, Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1844&w3m

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 sealed letter envelopes, 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 of a Long Affection and that dread disease, Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address JOHN B. OGDEN, w32ly 42 Cedar Street New York.

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