

San Antonio Express.

VOL. III.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

NO. 73.

PUBLICATIONS

OF

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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The San Antonio Weekly EXPRESS,	5.00
The Two Weekly <i>Britit Presse</i> für Amerika. (Free Press for Texas German.)	10.00
The Weekly <i>Britit Presse</i> für Texas,	5.00
El ATALAYA DE TEXAS, Weekly, Spanish. (Gold)	3.20
Transferer <i>Barmer Zeitung</i> (Texas Farmers Gazette) Monthly German, (Currency)	2.00
Our Agents and all Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions for any of our publications. Liberal per centage allowed.	
The above publications are the best mediums for advertising. Those advertising in more than one of our papers, will be allowed a liberal discount.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

FOR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The following is a list of business men in this city, who may be addressed in reference to their respective class of business:

District Judge—F. H. Stribling.
County Judge—W. W. Gamble.
Mayor—W. C. A. Thielepape.

Manufacturer's Architects, &c.
J. H. Kampmann, Architect and Builder.

Professional

Mortimer Slocum, M. D., Homeopathic Physician.
J. Cooke, Attorney at Law.
J. P. Newcomer, Notary Public.
Dr. T. Templeman van der Hoeven, Physician.
Dr. Weisselberg, Physician and Surgeon
Dr. F. Herff,
Dr. A. Boyd Doremus, Dentist.

Bankers.
San Antonio National Bank.

Books and Stationery.

M. Slocum.
W. W. Gamble.
E. Penterrieder.

Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods.

E. Penterrieder.

Jewelry.

Bell & Brothers.

Groceries.

Dressel & Biam,
H. Grenet,
A. Sartor.

Groceries, Wines & Liquors.

E. Penterrieder.
Wagner & Rummel.
San Antonio Steam Candy and Cracker Factory.
Schmidt & Duerler.
Dressel & Biam, Importers of California Wine.

Drugs and Medicines.

F. Kaltayer,
A. Nette.

Auction and Commission.

E. Sawyer & Co.,
David Friedlander & Co.

Hardware.

A. Sartor, Jr.
Elmendorf & Co.

Dry-Goods, &c.

Louis Zork.
Koenigheim & Co.
Hartmann, Eagar & Co.
Dressel & Biam.

Furniture.

E. Sawyer & Co.
Philip Coated.

Soap Manufacturers.

P. C. Taylor, Soap Manufacturer.
Simon Mengel.

Miscellaneous.

Hartmann, Eagar & Co., Commission Merchants.

Steels & Williams, Commission merchants & Leron & Cosgrove, Manufacturers of tin and copper ware.

George Horner, Saloon.
Elmendorf & Co., Dealer in hides.

Bell & Brothers, Jewelers.
Jack Harris, Bar-Room.

Dietter & Bang, Dealers in Fruits.
G. Willie Peay & Co., Livery Stable.
El Paso Mail Line, B. F. Picklin.

A. Stasack, Agent for Wilcox, Childs & Co.

New York Advertisements.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1869.
John E. Schreck, Commission Merchant.

Wool & Mann, Steam Engine Co.
Watson's Pianos, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

N. L. McReady & Co., Commission Merchants, N. Y.

Andrew, Clerk & Co., Fishing Tackle.

New Orleans.

Victor Pessou, Commission Merchant.

Monreau & Gross, Commission Merchants, New Braunfels.

For Sale.

A pair of fine Black Horses.

Brassy and Harros.

John Bidwell & Co.

TELEGRAPHIC

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXPRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The resignation of Gen. Dix, minister to France, has been accepted.

There are many reports in circulation regarding Grant's intentions in relation to Cuba.

The Senate considered the tenure-of-office act after morning hour.

Bales introduced a bill for levees in Mississippi and Louisiana, and amending the act providing a provisional government for Virginia, Texas and Mississippi.

No developments regarding the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the supreme court Evarts introduced his successor. Judge Hoar qualified as Attorney General.

Mr. Stewart and family departs for New York to-morrow.

Gen. Hatch, Colonel of the 9th Cavalry, will succeed Gen. Howard in the Freedmen's Bureau.

The new Secretaries are at work in all the departments except the Secretary of the Treasury.

Two republican wings of the committee and one from Mississippi have had several meetings without compromising their difficulties.

SENATE.—The tenure-of-office resumed. The friends of the repeal struggled to put it on its passage but it was referred to the judiciary by 23 to 35.

The bill strengthening the public credit taken up.

Terry introduced a joint resolution that the act removing ineligible officials in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi shall not take effect until thirty days after the passage of this resolution. Referred to judiciary committee.

A bill was introduced to pay loyal claimants in the late rebellious States. It contemplates that three commissioners be appointed by the President.

By authority it was unanimously nominated that the president pro tem. of the Senate take up the following memorial and questions this session: Repeal of the tenure-of-office act; strengthening the public credit; distributing banking currency; reorganizing the judiciary; enforcing the 14th amendment; removing political disabilities; reorganizing the navy; and the Georgia question.

A motion not to consider the Georgia question this session, received only seven votes.

Thayer, Edmonds, Carpenter, and Summervil introduced its immediate consideration. There having been a proposition during the caucus to restrict business this session, it was insisted, on the part of Southern Senators, that the legislation was required for the settlement of claims of loyal citizens.

Also, that Sumner's bill preventing intimidation of voters, &c., should be passed in addition.

They insisted that there should be some friendly legislation for the reconstructed States, in order to create a better feeling; that they might understand that they were not neglected by other sections.

Gen. Abbott's bill, creating commissions for claims of loyal citizens, is substantially the same as that introduced by him last session.

Misapprehension having arisen from recent dispatches regarding Judge Busteed, the following from his official record is telegraphed:

Mr. Woodbridge, by unanimous consent, moved that the committee on the judiciary be discharged from further investigations into the official conduct of the Hon. R. Busteed, Judge of the United States district court of Alabama, and that the testimony already taken be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to.

Surgeon J. Moore is ordered to the first military district as medical director.

Col. Henry A. Morrow relieves Gen. John S. Mason in Texas.

Commission Rollins in his valedictory says the interests of the revenue have been sacrificed that the unworthy policy of reconstruction might be forced upon an unwilling people, and that bad men and bad women have controlled the Presidential nominations; also, that the country has abundant reason to believe that exemplary pardons will not hereafter stimulate violations of the revenue laws.

HOTSE—Schenck introduced a bill reducing to one cent, and amending the laws relative to internal revenue. He explained that the bill embraced all the modifications and alterations suggested and passed last session, thus making the bill as perfect as possible. Referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered printed.

Bill repealing tenure-of-office passed—143 to 10. The following members voting in the negative: Lawrence of Ohio, Maynard, Schenck, Smith, Stokes, Taft, Tillman, Ward, Whitmore, and Hillard.

Several propositions for the removal of political disabilities were referred.

Osborne introduced a bill granting lands to build a steamboat canal in Florida.

Bills introduced authorizing the construction of bridges over the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri, and providing for the sale of gold by the treasury.

The following was received from the President:

I have the honor to request that I may be permitted to withdraw from the Senate a message requesting the passage of a joint resolution to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from disabilities imposed by section 8th of the act of Congress approved Sept. 2, 1789.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Mr. Sumner moved to lay the message on the table.

Sprague moved that the request be granted—adopted. Adjourned.

MARKETS.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Cotton nominal-midling 24*1/2*; receipts 1430 bales; exports 2003; sales 1350 bales, Gold 13*1/2*.

NEW YORK Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.

Cotton one-quarter lower; sales 950 bales at 25*1/2*.

Foreign Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.

Cotton dull—uplands 12 to 12*1/2*; Orleans 12*1/2* and 13*1/2*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1869.—Gentlemen: Your letter of the 26th inst. is before me. You say that "it is rumored and currently reported that you" (me) "are in favor of universal suffrage."

I answer emphatically that I am not, never have been, and don't know that I ever will be. When the killing of Union ceases, the hellish organization known as Ku-Klux disbands, and the laws are observed, then I am willing to entertain a proposition to amend the State Constitution so as to allow the disfranchised to come in gradually, by providing that the Legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, remove the disabilities of those who petition and come well recommended by their loyal neighbors. This would let in the well-disposed ex-rebels and keep out the bad ones.

The idea of amending the Constitution so as to place the ballot in the hands of those outlaws of one clean sweep, and at the present time, would be cruel to the Union men. I hope this will be satisfactory; at least you will be enabled to know where I stand. With my kind wishes, I am truly yours,

W. B. STOKES.

A JAPANESE HOUSE.—Carleton says:—A shop keeper, who has curious things for sale, invites us to enter his house. The room on the street is his shop. The whole front part is open, door and window all one, without sash or panes of glass; wide open by day, closed with wooden shutters at night. We step in and look at his work-boxes of fancy wood, his tea-trays and lacquered ware, glove-boxes, fans and great variety of nick-nack, and then pass from the shop into the house.

The parlor is a platform raised about two feet from the ground, covered with matting. There are a few low stools, pictures by Japanese artist on the walls, pots and pans, in one corner; tea cups, saucers, bowls and plates of nice porcelain ware on a shelf, a roll of mats in another corner, which will be spread upon the floor at night for bedding. We are in the presence of the shopkeeper's wife bustles about, sets the stools aside, disappears behind a screen, and reappears with a mahogany stuffed chair, and with many a smile and nod and wink, motions us to seat, then herself crouches upon the floor at our feet, shows us photographs of Nagasaki and other works of art.

We have an opportunity to study her features. She is small of stature, has long black hair nicely combed, smooth, braided, done up neatly, and tastefully adorned with artificial flowers. She has a pug nose, high and prominent cheek bones, a broad forehead and small black eyes, a tawny complexion with a tinge of peach bloom on her cheeks, a homely mouth and a red lip. Not many artists would give such features to their idea of perfect beauty, but for all that, there is a pleasing expression of the countenance when animated, or when she smiles, but when the smile becomes a laugh, and the lips part, we see two rows of showy teeth, black as jet. We think of a coal hole, or of looking into a knot-hole opened in to a dark room! More than this,

the lady has pulled out every hair of her eyebrows. Thereby hangs a story. The legend is, that years ago a beautiful princess of Japan, in order to show her devotion to her husband, blackened her teeth and pulled out her eyebrows—making herself hideous in the sight of all gallants, and so all loving wives followed her example. There is but little to see in a Japanese house. The partitions between rooms are movable paper screens, and in most houses of the lower and middling classes there is but one room, and the entire furniture might be packed on a hand-car.

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WE are assured by the very best authority on the subject, that there is ten feet of water on Brazos bar at high water mark, and at low water mark a vessel drawing 8-12 feet would find no inconvenience in entering the port. All this was brought about by the damming of Boca Chica, and too much cannot be said in favor of the projector of this work.

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We take the above from the Brownsville Ranchero.

So much benefit having been derived at Brazos Bar from damming the Boca Chica mouth, the Vaquero is urging the deepening of Aransas bar by damming Cedar Bayou and Corpus Christi pass. By this method the Vaquero argues, that double the present amount of water would be forced through Aransas pass, and the ten or twelve feet of quicksand, that has lodged upon the tenacious clay bottom would be washed away. The towns depending upon the pass at Aransas for commercial facilities, are invited to contribute to this object.

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TERRELL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BOSQUE.—The County overrun with Indians.

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MERIDIAN, March 1, 1869.

To the Editor of the Waco Register:

The Indians have again visited our county. A large drove of horses was taken from the Brazos river above Kimball, and from Steele's

The Daily Express.

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

A. Steiner & Co., Publishers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1863.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Per Square Foot, Four Lines, or Less, (Unprinted).

WEEKLY EXPRESS.

One	120	120	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Two	240	240	4 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.	24 mos.
Three	360	360	6 mos.	9 mos.	18 mos.	36 mos.
Four	480	480	12 mos.	18 mos.	36 mos.	72 mos.
Five	600	600	24 mos.	36 mos.	72 mos.	144 mos.
Six	720	720	36 mos.	54 mos.	108 mos.	216 mos.
Seven	840	840	48 mos.	72 mos.	144 mos.	288 mos.
Eight	960	960	60 mos.	90 mos.	180 mos.	360 mos.
Nine	1080	1080	72 mos.	108 mos.	216 mos.	432 mos.
Ten	1200	1200	84 mos.	126 mos.	252 mos.	504 mos.

DAILY EXPRESS.

One	120	120	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Two	240	240	4 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.	24 mos.
Three	360	360	6 mos.	9 mos.	18 mos.	36 mos.
Four	480	480	12 mos.	18 mos.	36 mos.	72 mos.
Five	600	600	24 mos.	36 mos.	72 mos.	144 mos.
Six	720	720	36 mos.	54 mos.	108 mos.	216 mos.
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Eight	960	960	60 mos.	90 mos.	180 mos.	360 mos.
Nine	1080	1080	72 mos.	108 mos.	216 mos.	432 mos.
Ten	1200	1200	84 mos.	126 mos.	252 mos.	504 mos.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One	120	120	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Two	240	240	4 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.	24 mos.
Three	360	360	6 mos.	9 mos.	18 mos.	36 mos.
Four	480	480	12 mos.	18 mos.	36 mos.	72 mos.
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Ten	1200	1200	84 mos.	126 mos.	252 mos.	504 mos.

A. STEINER & CO.

Our Job Office.

We call the attention of our merchants and the public in general to the fact, that our Job Office is one of the best and most complete in the State, and that we are prepared to execute all orders in the best and most approved style, at New York Prices. Merchants who labor under the belief that Job Work can be done better and cheaper in New York or New Orleans, are respectfully invited to compare. All kinds of Job Work will be done, to-wit: Bills, Bills of Lading, Circular Pamphlets, Price Currents, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Receipts, Monthly Statements, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, of all sizes and colors; Tickets for Saloons, Wine and Liquor Labels, in Gold, Silver, Bronze and Colors. In general, all kinds of Job Work, in English, German, and Spanish.

The Indianapolis Bulletin says that their railroad is being pushed rapidly forward, and that three miles of the track have been laid.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION. A revolution has broken out at Puebla. It is headed by General Negrete, and is directed against the Juarez Ministry, and in favor of the constitution of 1857, whatever that delectable instrument may be.

CORRUPTION. We are just informed that the proceeding against the Bexar prisoners was instigated by the hatred of one race against the other, and encouraged by an officer whose partiality in the matter is just as unquestionable as the innocence of his victims.

We may at some time treat this affair more in detail and describe the manner in which the arrests were made, the evidence adduced, &c.

PRAIRIE.—We had the pleasure of meeting Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Ellis, of the 35th U. S. Infantry. Our acquaintance with the Colonel dates back two years, when he filled the position of Adjutant General of the Freedmen's Bureau for Texas, and represented General Kiddoo during the absence of that officer at the North.

The Colonel at that time was reduced by chronic ailments, that we little thought, upon our parting, ever to have the pleasure of meeting him in the flesh again.

He is now in robust health, and furnishes a noted illustration of the salubrity of the climate of this fa-

Division of the State.

The where, when, and how, of the division are matters fairly open to discussion, and about which men may even reasonably differ; but as to the main question, there can be no debate. Division is a necessity.

This great emaciated State is a State only in name. It is neither compact nor homogeneous.

The climates of its various parts are as different as are the climates of Kentucky and Florida. Its soil and productions vary as greatly as do those of the highlands of Tennessee from the Louisiana bottoms.

Its distances are so magnificent that the "sagacious traveler" of James' endless rambles could pass at his ease from Galveston to Petersburg in less time than is required to outpace the interminable leagues that stretch between the Sabine and El Paso.

The unity of Texas is political and artificial; but its division is evidently the same creative hand that formed its hills and fashioned its vast prairies. The fine stream of the Brazos with the thirty second parallel and the hundredth degree of longitude, are perhaps the boundaries which soon shall grace three prosperous American States; two on the sea-board, each with its commercial harbor and outlet, and one on the Red river destined to be the great wheat-producing State of the Southwest and of the world.

Texas to-day is a group of warring, conflicting diversities. It has outward unity, but what is that worth? The unity of the iceberg; the unity of the sepulchre. Our delegation at Washington may fail; but the laws of nature and of convenience will get themselves enacted. Division is necessary. It grows out of the fundamental and lasting differences marked by geographic laws on our vast area, which again react on our respective means of population, and push us apart by secret repulsion.

Our present unity begets only antagonistic opposition, and passion in the component parts of the body politic; the house is divided against itself, and cannot stand; but when the natural and necessary conditions of diversity are fulfilled, each section will be left free to develop its own resources and make its own peculiar contribution to the prosperity of the whole.

Deplore it as some of us may, we must have the division, or erase the mathematics of nature and human nature alike.

General Hatch succeeds General Howard in the Freedmen's Bureau. That is one incusus gone, and among the good deeds of our patriotic President, it will not rank as the least. Howard was a man untaught by natural narrowness for any position higher than the command of a regiment.

A grand opportunity for good was thrown away when he was placed in charge of a work too great for his ability, though not for his vanity. Of no administrative talent, ineffectual in judgment, timid in decision, pious but untruthful, he surrounded himself with slyly favorites who beat him as they willed.

History will record as the sorriest chapter of the revolution the management of his great responsible Bureau.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Facts in General Grant's Union Areas and Metal Dopes—The Weather—Cattle Trade, &c., &c.

Kosciusko County, Texas, February 21, 1863.

State of the San Antonio Express. At last the tardy mail brings us the news of the adjournment of the Convention, and the departure of our friends to Washington with the "Constitution of West Texas." Success be with them. They fought a good fight in the Convention, and came of triumphant; may this be an omen of their success at the Capital. The rebels and their press throughout the State, are so corrupt against division, that they do not scruple to publish all sorts of unfounded trash (as they did during the rebellion) against us; there is no better evidence that they see the handwriting on the wall; the power for mischief is about to depart from them. And also for those among us who have hitherto been earnest Republicans, have not been able to resist rebel blandishments and rebel threats—where will they find themselves in the new order of things? And

ed alike by loyal and rebel, they must seek political preferment elsewhere than on Texan soil.

The Constitution framed at Austin for the State at large, has about as much chance of passing by a vote of the people, as the "Sugared Cane" had of getting through the needle's eye; and should we fall before Congress in a division which is not probable, the whole State will be under military rule for an indefinite period.

General Canby seems to understand the situation, and evidently infests, as far forth as possible, with the limited number of troops at his command, to bring order out of chaos; in distributing the State he has pursued the best course under the circumstances, to sustain the majesty of the law. The rebels do not think quite so much of this now, as they affected to when we first landed on our shores.

The weather this way for the past four months has been most extraordinarily wet, and the farmers (for I presume there are no longer platters) have up to this time been unable to work upon the soil, consequently crops will be late, but must be productive from the quantity of moisture in the soil.

I learned on such subjects, till as that hereafter Texas is to be a humid climate; through some conversion of Nature, the Gulf Stream is said to have receded from our shores some hundred or more miles, and consequently the Trade Winds become among the things that were. If these things be so, West Texas will become the great agricultural State of the Union.

Cattle-shipping and beef-packing are still going on among us, but not to the extent that they will, when the grass starts, & the course of a month.

Judge Ogden held his Court here last week, and is now in Galveston performing a like service.

At Indianapolis they are pushing along the Railroad, and talk very much as though they intended to carry it through to San Antonio in a short time. If we are successful at Washington, they will not want long for funds, should they see fit to join hands with their Western friends.

Yours truly,

DEAN.— In one of our last week's Dailies there appeared what purported to be a letter from Hon. S. A. Maverick to the editor of the Houston Times. The next day his son Mr. Sam. Maverick, came up to the office and stated that his father was perfectly astonished when the article was read to him and utterly denied ever having written such a letter to the editor of the Times or any other body else.

He also stated that his father would doubtless write an article denying the same. Up to this time he has failed to do so—doubtless on account of being confined to his bed from sickness. We feel and know that we are justified in denying the letter in his name, and must confess that we thought the language was too bitter for one of his experience and mildness.—San Antonio Herald.

As the letter, so widely published over Mr. Maverick's signature, treated of grave public topics, and in what we thought an objectionable spirit, we have more than once addressed it to and to the author. We were, in fact, proposing to treat the matter at length in a future article. We now learn from the above, that the letter was a forgery—that Mr. Maverick "never wrote such a letter to the editor of the Times or any body else."

Some months since the same editor published a letter purporting to have been written by the Hon. M. Pemberton, but which the latter disclaimed and denied.

If we rightly recollect, that matter was never satisfactorily explained.

A letter forged! Saint Jago to sp cool! Did ever knight so foul a deed?

—Cheering Prospects.

The Sun, a very able edited newspaper in Memphis, Tennessee, predicts that the time will come when the Gulf States will produce a bale of cotton for each acre in cultivation, and when the most skillful farmers, by thorough scientific systems of manuring land, will gather from three to five bales, or \$300 annually from each acre. Such a yield under the old slave system was impossible. The Southern people have been loath to concede that slavery was not the very best system of labor that could be devised for their peculiar climate and productions. The sun very seriously urges that the great plantations be divided into farms. It is sanguine that, with the countless blessings of soil, climate and perennial showers, such as bless no other cotton-growing region in the world, the South must rank among the richest, happiest and most prosperous. To all of which "Amen!" and thanks to that persevering and much persecuted band of abolitionists who, through good and ill report, labored for the disenthralment of one of the fairest portions of our land. When the South has become the rich and prosperous and happy people predicted, surely the names of Lovejoy, Garrison, Giddings, Sumner and a host of

others will be the most honored among them.

Even the election of a Republican President is now conceded to be the best thing that could have happened for the South. On this point says the Memphis paper:

"Surely the South, can fear nothing. A single despot and peace were preferable to insecurity and disorder; but there is no national fear of this result of Grant's elevation. He will doubtless do many things which the South will condemn, and the more certainly, since the South has no representation in the central government. Congressmen from the South in Washington representing neither of the States of the South. Despite all this Grant's reign will surely beget unexampled prosperity in the South. We want, above all things, peace and order, and Grant has no expressed purpose beyond this can an economical administration of public affairs. The press of the South, therefore, while Grant practices peace, should preach the gospel of hard work."

New Advertisements.

AUCTION!

TRADE SALE.

To close consignment.

On TUESDAY, MARCH 16th,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold

By David Friedlander & Co.,

20 Cases Ladies and Misses Shoes.

45 Doz. Extra-fine Linen Damask Towels, just received.

25 Doz. Ladies and Misses Hats.

150 Doz. Artificial Flowers.

Also,

A desirable line of goods, consisting in

part of the following :

Blank Dosekin Pantaloons,

Shawls,

Local Intelligence.

Entertainment AT THE CASINO HALL,

Saturday Night, March 13, 1869.

None but members and their guests, (strangers) admitted. (marl2 ds.)

FOR SALE.
F-BLANKS for Butchers and Bakers
at this office. (Glaw.)

A telegram was received by General Mason yesterday, suspending the order for the transfer of troops for the present.

Persons, in his State, le of ani-
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A DECREE.—Off with their heads! The executioner at work! The decree has gone forth, and down they come. What is it? Why the posts that line the narrow side-walks of the streets in this city. An ordinance has been passed by the council to abolish these posts, and the sawyer is at work cutting them off to the level of the walk.

MUNCH HALL.—Theatre every night this week. Unusual attractions. Mr. Ed. Bohan, in his comic role, is a "funny phellow;" he is bound to make you smile, and then burst with laughter. "Our Jessie," in her favorite parts, sweet songs, &c. Miss Cecilia, Mrs. Crisp, and the Captain, are all good, and can please all during the evening.

THE DISTRICT COURT.—Nothing of importance done in this court yesterday. The case in trial of the owners of the bonds and coupons of the Mexican Gulf railroad, terminated in the dismissal of the case. Decision of the Court was that the justice of the peace who tried the case had no jurisdiction whatever, as the cases were tried out of his precinct by being elected in precinct three and holding his court in precinct two; therefore, the district court has no jurisdiction as the first court had none.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION met at the office of Sampson & Torrey Wednesday evening. The minutes of the previous meeting, and the report of the Treasurer, were read and adopted.

A motion of Dr. Kaltner that the President appoint a committee to arrange a programme for the next Fair was seconded and carried.

Several new members were admitted.

After transacting the business before the meeting and discussing the proper methods for establishing a great and useful Association in Western Texas to promote industrial pursuits, agricultural interests, and the raising of fine and blooded stock, the meeting adjourned.

The next meeting is to be held at the Club room on the 2nd Wednesday in May.

SLEEP.—Bronson Alcott, in his "Tablets," says:—Life is a current of spiritual forces. In perpetual tides the stream traverses its vessels to vary its pulsations and perspectives of things, receding from fore-head and feet into cerebellum and spine, to be replenished night by night from these springs of vigor. The Genius trims our lamps while we sleep. It plumbs us by day and levels us by night. Here reumbent as at nature's navel, her energies flood the spirits with puissance restoring tone and tension for the coming day's occupations. Then what varying scenes, rise to fancy's eye, while the mind lapses out of the globe of thought, the house of the senses, into the palaces of memory, through the gate of dreams! Under the sway of occult forces, we partake of preternatural insights, having access to sources of information unopened to us in our wakeful hours. Vast systems of sympathies antedating and extending beyond our mundane experiences, absorb us within their sphere, relating us to other worlds of life and light; as if stirred by the nocturnal impulses we climbed the empyrean, still eradicating the superstition of our affinities with the starry orbs.

"Eternal father of whence it exists below, or, pursuing our peregrinations, we plunge suddenly into the abyss of origins, transformed for the moment into slumbering umbilic skirting the shores of our nativity; or, ascending spinnewise traverse the hierarchy of gifts."

WAGNER & RUMMEL,

Commerce Street, San Antonio.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS

Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Glass,

Crockery, Wares and Willow Ware, net \$1.00 per lb.

SLOCUMB, BALDWIN & CO.,

HARDWARE.

72 Canal & 93 Common St., NEW ORLEANS.

MARKET MANIFEST.

Seed Potatoes, Turnips, Herrings and Salt Pickles, for sale by feb24thf WAGNER & RUMMEL.

KHOOUT, in barrels and half-barrels, for sale by C. H. MERRITT & BRO. feb24thf.

Pickles in Salt, in 5 gallon kegs, for sale by C. H. MERRITT & BRO. feb24thf.

30,000 lbs. Choice Mexican Beans. For sale by feb24thf C. H. MERRITT & BRO.

Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskey in 4 bbls. Brandy in 1/2 bbls. An assortment of Chewing Tobacco, various grades. For sale by mar10thf F. GROOS & CO.

50 Sacks. Choice Mexican Beans.

20 Cargas do do Piñonillos.

500 Mexican fancy sacks, nearly new.

For sale by feb24thf F. GROOS & CO.

50 Bbls. Raw Herring (Portland). Just received by feb24thf H. GRENET.

25 Bbls. Red Onions. For sale now by feb24thf H. GRENET.

50 Cargas New Polandish. For sale by feb24thf H. GRENET.

For Seed — Castor Oil, Bean-Seed beans, for sale by feb24thf STEELE & WILLIAMS.

Consignments of Imperial Tea. Just received and for sale by feb24thf SAMSON & TORREY.

Attention! Attention!!

HARTMANN, EAGAR & CO.,

offer the entire stock of

LOVENSTEIN & CO.,

consisting of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

BOOTS.

SHOES,

HATS, &c., &c.

At prices below New York cost.
Special attention of dealers is called to this rare chance, they should examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A FORTUNE.

Lone Star State Mutual Aid Association.

Galveston, Texas.

FIRST DRAWING

Will positively take place in Galveston on June 1st, 1869, or sooner, if all the shares are sold.

SHARES limited to 50,000.

Price of each share, \$1.00 only.

Premiums to the amount of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be distributed to lucky Shareholders.

Read This!!

1st. Cash Capital Premium, \$20,000
2nd. " " " " 5,000
3rd. " " " " 2,000
4th. " " " " 1,000

And 1996 Premiums from two to two hundred and fifty dollars each, amounting in all to 22,000.

2000 Premiums, total, \$50,000

To Texans!!!

Please bear in mind that this is strictly a Texas Institution, composed of and managed by Texas Men.

Circulars giving full particulars, sent on application.

All orders and business letters should be directed to

GOLFSON & CO.,

Managers, Galveston, Texas.

By permission we refer to Messrs. Ball, Hutchings & Co., and J. Frederick, Esq.

Ladies and Gentlemen—wanted to act as Agents in every section of the State.

March 20th, 1868.

\$40 STITCH! STITCH!! \$37.50

830 \$10 first class SEWING M/A \$37.50

830 CHINCHES given as premiums \$37.50

830 for \$37.50 worth of goods \$37.50

830 ADVOCADE, a first class \$37.50

830 class Family paper, at 7-cents \$37.50

830 a year. Also \$37.50

832 TICK!! TICK!! \$30

832 AMERICAN WATCHES, with \$30

832 \$37.50 given for \$30 worth of goods \$30

832 scrip. Also \$30

832 DICTIONARY, \$12

832 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary \$12

832 Worth \$12, given as premiums for \$12

830 \$12 worth of subscriptions, &c. Also \$12

830 Sunday School \$100

830 LIBRARIES, \$80

830 Large or small, to be selected \$80

830 from 400 volumes of the very best \$80

830 Books published, and given as a \$80

830 premium, for an equivalent \$80

830 amount of subscriptions. \$24

&c. Also several other premiums \$24

&c. equally liberal. \$24

The Advocate, (formerly called the \$24

Prospectus,) contains 16 large \$24

pages, And aims to promote Knowledge \$24

edge, Virtue and Temperance. \$24

has been enlarged and improved \$24

three times in 27 months. Send for \$24

specimen copy. Address, \$24

S. S. WOOD, P. O. Building, Newberg, N. Y.

March 9th, 1868.

Review of the Markets.

Wholesale Prices Current Quotations in Specie

DAILY EXPRESS OFFICE, March 11, 1869.

Dry-Goods.

Prints, Sprague, fancy @ .11

do purple & pinks @ .11

Amoskeag, fancy @ .10

Wamsutter do @ .11

Brown Domestic.

Indian Head, 64 @ .15

Harrisburg, 44 @ .13

Tremont, 44 @ .11

Suffolk, 44 @ .9

Bedford, 44 @ .9

Brown Drills.

Stark A @ .16

Superior @ .14

Bleached Domestics.

Lonsdale 44 @ .16

Masonville 44 @ .16

Hope 44 @ .14

Red Bank 44 @ .12

Green H 44 @ .11

Canoe 44 @ .8

Ticks.

Amoskeag A/C A @ .30

Amoskeag A/C B @ .25

Algoma @ .19

Hickory Stripes.

York @ .19

Heymaker @ .15

Pittsfield @ .9

Jeans and Kerseys.

Alpine @ .34

Longworth @ .30

Hilbilde @ .15

Beverly Twills @ .24

Sewing Cotton.

Coats 3/4 doz @ .85

Green and Daniels @ .60

Blackstone @ .25

Linsey.

White Rock @ .22

**OFFICIAL
LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,**

Passed at the Third Session of
the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 18.]
An act to enable the Holly, Wayne, and Monroe Railway Company, in the State of Michigan, to have the subscription to its capital stock duly stamped.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the Board of Directors of the Holly, Wayne, and Monroe Railway Company, in the State of Michigan, or any director of said company, may appear before the collector of the revenue of the first congressional district of the State of Michigan at any time prior to the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, with the subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, and the said collector shall, upon the payment of the payment of the proper stamp required by law, affix the proper stamp to said subscriptions to said capital stock, and note upon the margin thereof all such stamps as have already been affixed, and not duly cancelled; and the said subscriptions to the capital stock of said company shall thereupon be held good and valid to all intents and purposes, and may be used in all courts and places in the same manner and with like effects as if they had been originally duly stamped.

Approved, February 19, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]
An act to establish a certain post road in the State of Connecticut.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby given, to the erection of a drawbridge over the Connecticut river, at or near Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, by the New Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of a resolution passed by the general assembly of said State, at the May session thereof, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, amending a resolution of said railroad company.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said bridge, when completed in the manner specified in said resolution, and in the place and in accordance with the plans of the board of engineers to be appointed, in conformity to the resolution aforesaid, and in accordance with the requirements of the second section of the resolution of the general assembly of the State aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a legal structure, and shall, with the railroad of which it is to be a part, be a post road for the transmission of the mails of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Congress reserves the right to withdraw the aforesaid heretofore given, in case the free navigation of said river shall at any time be substantially and materially obstructed by any bridge to be erected under the authority of said resolution.

WILLIAM COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Endorsed by the President:
"Received February 8th, 1869."

[Note by the Department of State.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—No. 21.]
An act to establish the collection district of Aroostook, in the State of Maine, and more accurately define the boundaries of the district of Newark, New Jersey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of the State of Maine, now included within the limits of the county of Aroostook, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a customs collection district, to be called the district of Aroostook, of which Houlton, in the said county, shall be the only port of entry.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a collector of customs shall be appointed for the said district, who shall reside at said port of entry, and shall be entitled to the same compensation that is allowed to other collectors of customs on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States by the second section of the act approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four: Provided, That the aggregate maximum compensation of the collector of Aroostook shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars, and which shall be the entire compensation allowed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, shall be extended so as to embrace all the waters and shores of Newark bay and the rivers and bays tributary thereto, the northern shore of the strait or passage known as Kill Van Kull, and all that part of the western shore of the strait or shore known as Staten Island sound, or Arthur Kill, which lies north of the northern boundary line of the town of Bayonne.

Approved February 22, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]
An act to provide for a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of New York.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a regular term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont shall hereafter be held at Burlington, in said district, on the 4th Tuesday in February in each year: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to authorize any expenditure for the use of a building for such courts.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That permission is hereby given to the authorities of the State of Vermont to erect and maintain at their own expense a court-house, and also a jail upon or partly upon the southerly side of the lot of land belonging to the United States, in said Burlington, on which the custom-house building stands: Provided, That no part of said lot shall be built upon or used for said purpose within fifty feet of said custom-house: And provided further, That said State authorities shall, permit the courts of the United States to be held in said court-house without charge for the use thereof, and shall permit prisoners held under the authority of the United States to be imprisoned in such jail. And for the purposes aforesaid jurisdiction is hereby ceded to the State of Vermont over the land so to be used and occupied.

Approved, February 22, 1869.

**ELMENDORF & CO.,
Hardware Merchants,
MAIN PLAZA.**

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale
English and American Cutlery,
Iron and Steel of all sizes,
Carpenters Tools,
Mill and Cross cut Saws of all sizes,
Boring Machines,
Nails of all sizes,
Butts, Hinges, Screws, etc.
Door, Cabinet and Trunk Locks of all kinds,
She Makers and Saddler Tools and Trimmings
Buckles, Rings, &c.,
Bridle Bits and Webbing,
Oil Cloth, Hamm's, Collars, &c.,
Tin Rivets and Kettles, &c., &c.
Steel Hoses and Agricultural Implements.
And a general assortment of

HARDWARE.

Also: Paints, Oils,
Turpentine and Glass,
Paint, Shoe and Clothes Brushes,
Petroleum and Lampo,
Colt's Army and Navy Revolver Pistols,
Powder, Shot and Caps, and all other articles in their line of business at low prices.
Lauder's Garden Seeds
always on hand.
Sole Agents for Herrings' Safe's; also, for
Planer and Kayser's Sewing Machines.
April 1st 1869.

FRUITS! FRUITS!!

New Dried Apples and Peaches, Raisins,
Currants, Citron and Prunes.
Oranges and Lemons.

Just received and for sale by

H. GRENET.

STEELE & WILLIAMS,
(Late John & Pitters & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
Commerce Street,
Doc 2d 3m.) SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

MOUREAU & GROOS

NEW BRAUNFELS,
TEXAS.

Commission Merchants
AND
COTTON FACTORS.

DR. WHITTIER.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as diploma at office will show, has been long engaged in the treatment of **General Sexual and Private Diseases** than any other physician in St. Louis.

Syphilitis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture Utricula, Herpes, and Rupture; all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth; sexual excess to mature years, or other causes; and which produces some of the following effects: as nocturnal emissions, blisters, debility, diarrhea, dimness of sight, concretion of Ideas, forbodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

The Doctor's opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in St. Louis or any other city. Black files of St. Louis papers prove that he has been located here longer than any other said visiting. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments, are unrivaled in the West, unsurpassed anywhere else, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians throughout the country. In pastness and present position he stands without a competitor:

The Writings of a Physician whose reputation is a world wide should be worth reading.

Doctor Whittier publishes a Medical Pamphlet relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Many physicians introduce patients to the doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Office central, 21st Street—No. 617 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo. Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays 12 o'clock, p. m. (Marshall)

Approved February 22, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 23.]

An act to establish the collection district of Aroostook, in the State of Maine, and more accurately define the boundaries of the district of Newark, New Jersey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of the State of Maine, now included within the limits of the county of Aroostook, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a customs collection district, to be called the district of Aroostook, of which Houlton, in the said county, shall be the only port of entry.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a collector of customs shall be appointed for the said district, who shall reside at said port of entry, and shall be entitled to the same compensation that is allowed to other collectors of customs on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States by the second section of the act approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four: Provided, That the aggregate maximum compensation of the collector of Aroostook shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars, and which shall be the entire compensation allowed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, shall be extended so as to embrace all the waters and shores of Newark bay and the rivers and bays tributary thereto, the northern shore of the strait or passage known as Kill Van Kull, and all that part of the western shore of the strait or shore known as Staten Island sound, or Arthur Kill, which lies north of the northern boundary line of the town of Bayonne.

Approved February 22, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 24.]

An act to provide for a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of New York.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a regular term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont shall hereafter be held at Burlington, in said district, on the 4th Tuesday in February in each year: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to authorize any expenditure for the use of a building for such courts.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That permission is hereby given to the authorities of the State of Vermont to erect and maintain at their own expense a court-house, and also a jail upon or partly upon the southerly side of the lot of land belonging to the United States, in said Burlington, on which the custom-house building stands: Provided, That no part of said lot shall be built upon or used for said purpose within fifty feet of said custom-house: And provided further, That said State authorities shall, permit the courts of the United States to be held in said court-house without charge for the use thereof, and shall permit prisoners held under the authority of the United States to be imprisoned in such jail. And for the purposes aforesaid jurisdiction is hereby ceded to the State of Vermont over the land so to be used and occupied.

Approved, February 22, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 25.]

An act to provide for a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of New York.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a regular term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont shall hereafter be held at Burlington, in said district, on the 4th Tuesday in February in each year: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to authorize any expenditure for the use of a building for such courts.

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Approved, February 22, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 26.]

An act to provide for a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of New York.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a regular term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont shall hereafter be held at Burlington, in said district, on the 4th Tuesday in February in each year: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to authorize any expenditure for the use of a building for such courts.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That permission is hereby given to the authorities of the State of Vermont to erect and maintain at their own expense a court-house, and also a jail upon or partly upon the southerly side of the lot of land belonging to the United States, in said Burlington, on which the custom-house building stands: Provided, That no part of said lot shall be built upon or used for said purpose within fifty feet of said custom-house: And provided further, That said State authorities shall, permit the courts of the United States to be held in said court-house without charge for the use thereof, and shall permit prisoners held under the authority of the United States to be imprisoned in such jail. And for the purposes aforesaid jurisdiction is hereby ceded to the State of Vermont over the land so to be used and occupied.

Approved, February 22, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 27.]

An act to provide for a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of New York.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a regular term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont shall hereafter be held at Burlington, in said district, on the 4th Tuesday in February in each year: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to authorize any expenditure for the use of a building for such courts.

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Approved, February 22, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 28.]

An act to provide for a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of New York.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a regular term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont shall hereafter be held at Burlington, in said district, on the 4th Tuesday in February in each year: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to authorize any expenditure for the use of a building for such courts.

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Approved, February 22, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

An act to provide for a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of New York.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a regular term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont shall hereafter be held at Burlington, in said district, on the 4th Tuesday in February in each year: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to authorize any expenditure for the use of a building for such courts.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That permission is hereby given to the authorities of the State of Vermont to erect and maintain at their own expense a court-house, and also a jail upon or partly upon the southerly side of the lot of land belonging to the United States, in said Burlington, on which the custom-house building stands: Provided, That no part of said lot shall be built upon or used for said purpose within fifty feet of said custom-house: And provided further, That said State authorities shall, permit the courts of the United States to be held in said court-house without charge for the use thereof, and shall permit prisoners held under the authority of the United States to be imprisoned in such jail. And for the purposes aforesaid jurisdiction is hereby ceded to the State of Vermont over the land so to be used and occupied.

Approved, February 22, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 30.]

An act to provide for a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of New York.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a regular term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont shall hereafter be held at Burlington, in said district, on the 4th Tuesday in February in each year: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to authorize any expenditure for the use of a building for such courts.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That permission is hereby given to the authorities of the State of Vermont to erect and maintain at their own expense a court-house, and also a jail upon or partly upon the southerly side of the lot of land belonging to the United States, in said Burlington, on which the custom-house building stands: Provided, That no part of said lot shall be built upon or used for said purpose within fifty feet of said custom-house: And provided further, That said State authorities shall, permit the courts of the United States to be held in said court-house without charge for the use thereof, and shall permit prisoners held under the authority of the United States to be imprisoned in such jail. And for the purposes aforesaid jurisdiction is hereby ceded to the State of Vermont over the land so to be used and occupied.

Approved, February 22, 1869.

[PUBLIC—No. 31.]

An act to provide for a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of New York.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a regular term