IMPEACHMENT.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

interview took place, at which this subject was mentioned? A. The President remarked——

Mr. EVARTS (interrupting)—No matter; state whether it was. A. It was.

Q. What passed between you and the President at that time?

Mr. BUTLER objected.

On motion the Senate here took a recess of fifteen minutes.

After recess the examination of Secretary Welles was continued by Mr. Evarts.

Q. Did the President make any communication to you on this decision concerning the removal of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of General Thomas? Answer yes or no. A. Yes, he did.

Q. Was this before this Cabinet meeting had broken up, or at what step of your meeting was it? A. We had got through with our department business and were about separating when the President remarked——

Mr. EVARTS (interrupting)—Who were present? A. I believe all were present, unless it was Mr. Stanton.

Mr. EVARTS—Now, I offer to prove that on this occasion the President communicated to Mr. Welles and the other members of the Cabinet, before the meeting broke up, that he had removed Mr. Stanton and appointed General Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and that upon the inquiry of Mr. Welles whether General Thomas was in possession of the office that the President replied he was, and upon further question of Mr. Welles, whether Mr. Stanton acquiesced, the President replied that he did; all that he required was time to remove his papers.

Mr. BUTLER—I want to call the attention of the counsel to this question. I understand Mr. Welles that it was after the Cabinet meeting broke up?

Mr. EVARTS—No, I have put that, according to the fact that it was when they had got through with what he calls their department business, and before the act of breaking up, that the President made that communication.

Mr. BUTLER objected that it could not be evidence. He said that it was now made certain that this act was done without any consultation of his Cabinet by the President, either verbally or otherwise. The President had no right to consult his Cabinet except by the constitutional method. Jefferson had taken the same view on this question which he (Mr. Butler) had heretofore taken before the Senate. The constitution, for good purposes, required the President when he wished the advice of his Cabinet to ask it in writing, so that it might appear for all time what that advice was. That was because there had been attempts made in the trial of impeachment of members of the Cabinet to put in the fact of the advice by order of the King to the Cabinet, or the advice of the various members of the Cabinet to each other. That was exploded in the Earl of Danbury's case. That question had been settled then, so that it should not arise thereafter. He was glad to learn that the President was solely responsible and acted upon his sole responsibility without the advice of his Cabinet. Could the President, then, by his narrative of what he had done and what he had intended to do, defend himself before this tribunal from the consequences of his acts? It was exactly the same question almost unanimously decided yesterday in the case of Mr. Perrin and Mr. Seelye, where a conversation of a few minutes, earlier or later, was ruled out. This was not an attempt to take the advice of Mr. Welles, but to inform him and the rest of the Cabinet of what had been done, and that after the Cabinet meeting, while they were talking together as any other citizens might do. It would be as if a question should be attempted to be put in this case after the court adjourned.

Mr. EVARTS denied that the witness had said anything to show that the act of removal or appointment took place without previous advice from the Cabinet. However that fact might be, all that appeared was that Mr. Welles had not then heard of the fact that they had taken place. The Manager had, perhaps, not heard what the witness said, but the fact stood, that in a Cabinet meeting on Friday, the 21st of February, when the routine business of the different departments was over, and when it was in order for the President to communicate to his Cabinet whatever he designed to say before them, the President did communicate this fact. Here they got rid of the suggestion that it was a mere communication to a casual visitor, which was the argument in the case of Perrin and Seelye. Here it was yet *in fieri*, being done, and they were entitled to have it brought in as a part of the *res gestæ* in its sense as a governmental act, with all the benefit that would come from it as to the intent of the President to place the office in a proper condition for the public service, as announced by him to General Sherman the preceding January. It negatived the idea that the President was responsible for the statements of General Thomas to Wilkeson or Burleigh, and presented the matter in its true light as a peaceful movement of the President of the United States.

Mr. CURTIS wished it to be remembered that they did not base their argument that this was admissible upon the ground that it was advice from the Cabinet to the President, but because it was an official act, done by the President himself, in a proper manner. The subject matter of the information being such as they were all interested in, though somewhat in advance of the question which must presently arise, he would take up the matter of advice and opinions of Cabinet officers referred to by the Manager. Mr. Curtis then quoted the *Federalist* and other authorities on the subject to show that, from the time of Jefferson down to the present day, the Cabinet had acted and voted as a council, of which the President was a member, he having the power to decide a question independently of them, if he chose. When thus assembled he held that any communication made to the Cabinet by the President respecting an official act, then *in fieri* was competent evidence. He reminded them that in England the ministers of the crown are responsible themselves for their acts, and not, as in this country, the soverign power, and that, therefore, the English precedents were not applicable.

Mr. BUTLER, in reply, said he would not pursue the discussion of the matter of the advice, since it was argued by the counsel that none was either given or asked. He supposed no act would be called an official one that was not required by some law or some duty. Frequently acts done by an officer were offici[illegible] not official. Could the counsel inform [illegible] under what law, what practice, or [illegible] constitutional provision the President was required to inform his Cabinet, at any time, of an act of removal. The only law on the subject was the act of March 2, 1867, requiring him to inform the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of notifying the accounting officers in order that the person removed could not get his salary, and the President had informed the Secretary of the Treasury especially in conformity with that act.

Mr. BUTLER called attention to the fact that while the counsel excepted to his statement that it was in evidence that this was not a consultation of the Cabinet, they had not stated that the Cabinet was ever consulted about the matter. That being waived by the counsel, and this not being an official act, how could it be evidence? He (Mr. Butler) was willing to admit that at that time the President had no idea of using force because he thought Stanton was already out quietly, but what had he meant to do in case Stanton should resist? General Sherman had let out that something was said between him and the President about force, though he could not remember what it was. They might admit this as of little moment, but if so they must admit all declarations to other members of the Cabinet or involve themselves in inconsistency. He was still unable to distinguish any difference between the declarations to Perrin and those to Welles, other than that one was a Cabinet officer and the other was not. While it was admitted that this was not made for the purpose of asking advice, but they proposed to put in what the President thought then he would do.

Mr. EVARTS could not consent that the testimony of General Sherman should be misrepresented or misconceived. It was that when something was said about force the President said:—"There will be no force; Stanton will retire;" and that all the allusion to force was originated by witness himself, the President having conveyed no idea to his mind that force was to be used.

The CHIEF JUSTICE expressed the opinion that the evidence was admissible as a part of a transaction that forms the basis of several of the articles, and that it was proper to aid in forming an enlightened judgment in regard to the intent of the President.

Some Senators asked for a vote.

Senator CONNESS called for the reading of the written offer of the counsel in relation to the testimony of Perrin yesterday.

It was read.

Senator SUMNER—What was the vote of the Senate on that?

The Secretary read the vote—yeas 9, nays 37.

Senator TRUMBULL—I would like to know how the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) voted upon it. (Laughter.)

Senator HOWARD put the following question in writing to the counsel for the President:—"In what way does the evidence which the counsel for the accused now offer meet any of the allegations contained in the articles of impeachment? How does it affect the gravamen of any one of the charges?"

Mr. EVARTS—It is enough to say, probably, in answer to the question, that it bears upon the question of intent with which the act charged was done; it bears upon the conspiracy article and it bears upon the eleventh article.

Mr. WILSON, one of the Managers—The question was asked by a member of the Senate as to the date of the conversation between the President and Mr. Perrin. It was the 21st.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Chief Justice will state how the question presents itself to his mind. The question on which the Senate ruled yesterday was not in reference to the removal of Mr. Stanton, as the Chief Justice understood, but in reference to the immediate appointment of a successor by the President's sending the name of Mr. Ewing. The question to-day relates to the intention of the President in the removal of Mr. Stanton, and it relates to a communication made to his Cabinet after the departmental business had closed, and before the Cabinet had separated. The Chief Justice is clearly (speaking with emphasis) of opinion that is a part of the transaction, and that it is entirely proper to take this evidence into consideration as showing the intent in the President's mind.

The Senate proceeded to vote upon the question of admitting the testimony, and the vote resulted, yeas 26, nays 23, as follows:—

YEAS—Senators Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morton, Patterson of Tenn., Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey—26.

NAYS—Senators Cameron, Cattell, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson and Yates—23.

So the evidence was admitted, and the examination of the witness was continued by Mr. Evarts.

Mr. EVARTS (to the witness)—Please state what communication was made by the President to the Cabinet on the subject of the removal of Mr. Stanton and of the appointment of General Thomas, and what passed at that time?

Witness—After the department duties had been disposed of the President remarked that before the Cabinet separated it was proper for him to say that he had removed Mr. Stanton and appointed Adjutant General Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*. I asked him whether General Thomas was in possession, and the President said he was. I inquired whether——

Senator HOWARD rose and complained that it was impossible to hear the witness.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that there was too much conversation in the Chamber.

The witness continued—I inquired whether General Thomas was in possession, and the President said that he was; but that Mr. Stanton required some little time to remove his writings—his papers. I said, or perhaps I asked, "Does Mr. Stanton, then, acquiesce in it?" He said he did, as he understood it.

Mr. EVARTS—Was it a part of the President's answer that "All Mr. Stanton required was time to remove his papers?"

Witness—The President made that remark when I inquired if General Thomas was in possession.

Q. Was the time at which this announcement of the President was made in accordance with the ordinary routine of your meetings as to such subjects? A. It was; the President usually communicated after the secretaries had got through with the several department officers.

Q. Now as to a matter which he spoke of incidentally. You were there the next morning? A. I was.

Q. While there did you see the appointment of Mr. Ewing? A. I did.

Q. Was it made out before you came there or while you were there? A. While I was there.

Q. And you then saw it? A. I then saw it.

Q. The Attorney General was there and said he must be at the Supreme Court. Does not the Supreme Court meet at eleven o'clock? A. I think his business was at twelve o'clock.

Q. Did you become aware of the passage of the Civil Tenure of Office act, as it is called, at the time it passed Congress? A. I was aware of it.

Q. Were you present at any Cabinet meeting at which, after the passage of that act, the act became the subject of consideration? A. I was there on two occasions.

Q. Who were present, and what was done on the first occasion? A. The first occasion was, I think, on Friday the 26th of February, 1867.

Q. At the Cabinet meeting who were present? A. I think all the Cabinet were.

Q. Was Mr. Stanton there? A. Mr. Stanton was there, I think, on that occasion; the President said that he had two bills about which he wanted to be advised; one of these was——

Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—We object to evidence of what took place there.

Mr. EVARTS (to the witness)—This Civil Tenure of Office act was the subject of consideration there? A. It was submitted there.

Q. How was it brought to the attention of the Cabinet? A. By the President.

Q. As a matter of consideration for the Cabinet? A. For consultation and for the advice of members of the Cabinet.

Q. How did he submit the matter to your consideration?

Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—If that envelopes anything he said we object.

Mr. EVARTS—Yes, it does.

Mr. BUTLER—We object to anything which took place in the Cabinet consultation, and in order to have this brought to a point we should like the offer of proof to be in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE directed the counsel for the President to put their offer in writing.

Mr. EVARTS—We will present the whole matter in writing.

Some fifteen minutes were occupied by the counsel in considering and preparing the offering of evidence, during which time the Senators and members on the floor and the spectators in the gallery kept up quite a noisy conversation.

The offer, being completed, was handed to Mr. Butler for examination, and was then read, as follows:—"We offer to prove that the President, at a meeting of the Cabinet, while the bill was before the President for his approval, laid before the Cabinet the Tenure of Civil Office bill for their consideration and advice to the President respecting his approval of the bill, and that thereupon the members of the Cabinet then present gave their advice to the President that the bill was unconstitutional, and should be returned to Congress with his objections, and that the duty of preparing a message setting forth the objections to the constitutionality of the bill was devolved upon Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton. This to be followed by proof as to what was done by the President and Cabinet up to the time of sending the message by the President."

Senator SHERMAN—Does that offer give the date?

Mr. EVARTS—It gives the date as during the time when the bill was before the President.

Senator CONKLING—During the ten days?

Mr. EVARTS—We omitted the precise date because there were two occasions.

Mr. BUTLER—I assume, Mr. President and Senators, for the purpose of this objection, that the time to which this offer of proof refers is during the ten days between the first passage of the bill by the two houses and the time of its return with the objections of the President for reconsideration. I only propose to open the debate in order that my learned friends may be able to possess themselves of the grounds of our objections. The question is, whether after a law has been passed under the due forms of law the President can show what his opinions were and what the opinions of his Cabinet were before it was passed, as a justification for refusing to obey it and execute it. I venture to say to you, Senators, that heretofore the struggle has been on the trials of impeachments whether the King's order should sustain the Minister, and I was somewhat sharply reminded how familiar it was to everybody that "the King can do no wrong in the eye of the British constitution," and that therefore the Minister was responsible; but the question which I brought to your attention in the trial of impeachments in former times was whether a king, not being considered able to do any wrong, when he gave an express order or advice to a minister could shield the minister and the British Parliament, in Earl Danby's case, decided that it could not. He produced for his justification the order of the King. That decision was thought to be a great point gained. Now the proposition is, have we got a King who is responsible if he can have the ministers to shield him? That is the proposition—whether the advice of the Cabinet Ministers can shield the King; in other words, whether the constitution has placed these points of the departments around him as aids or shields; that is the question. Because if that can be done, then the question of impeachment is ended in this country for any breach of law, for no President then will be, who cannot find subservient Cabinet Ministers to advise him as he wants to be advised, especially so, if the Senate settle the proposition here that the Cabinet Ministers are dependent upon his will, and that he cannot be restrained by law from removing them. He told the Senate in his message that if Mr. Stanton had told him that he thought the law was constitutional he would have removed him before it went into effect. If the President has that power any President can find a Cabinet subservient enough to him to give him advice, and if that advice can shield him, then is the end of impeachments.

Mr. CURTIS—We would like to understand to what message the honorable Manager is referring?

Mr. BUTLER—I was referring to the message of December 12, 1867, in which this language is used in substance, but I will take care that the exact quotation appears in my remarks; that if Mr. Stanton informed him that he believed the law constitutional he would have taken care to remove him before its going into operation, or words to that effect. I say that if that unlimited power can be held by the President, then he always defended himself by his Cabinet. Let us look at it in the light of another great criminal, whom you, Mr. President, may be called upon to try some time or another (alluding to Jeff Davis). I have no doubt that he had a Cabinet around him by whose advice he could defend himself for most of the treason he had committed. Let us take it in another view. I have had gentlemen say to me on this question:—Would you not allow a military commander who should either give battle or forbear a battle to show that he called a council of his officers to show what their advice was, so as to justify him in the case of his refusal to give battle, or his giving battle imprudently? To that I mean to answer that I would do so, but I make a wide distinction. I would not let any General call around him his staff officers and those depending upon his breath for their official existence and allow him to show their opinions as his authority for his acts. I do not as I have stated propose by any means to argue this case. I proposed simply when I arose to open the proposition, and I desire now to put in a single authority as a justification for what I have had the honor to say, that Jefferson thought it the better opinion that the constitutional right of the Cabinet was to give opinions in writing. I read on this subject from note 3, section 149, of the second volume of Story on the Constitution. The note is in substance that Mr. Jefferson has informed us that in Mr. Washington's administration in measures of difficulty a consultation was held with the heads of the departments, either assembled, or taking their opinions separately in conversation or in writing; that in his own administration he follows the practice of assembling the heads of the departments in Cabinet council, but that he thinks the course of requiring separate opinions in writing from the respective heads of the departments as more strictly within the spirit of the constitution. I have herein the third volume of Adams' works, with an appendix containing an opinion of Mr. Jefferson, furnished to General Washington on the question of Washington's right to appoint ambassadors, or rather to fix the grade of ambassadors, the right to appoint being in the constitution, or whether the Senate had the right to negative that grade, so fixed by the President. There is an example of one of the opinions that President Washington required of his Secretary of State, as early as April 24, 1790, on this very question to appoint to office. We have it now to be seen and read, whereas, if it had not been for this trial, we never should have known what the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy was upon this great constitutional question. In conclusion, General Butler referred to the President's Message of December 12, 1867, containing the following clause:—"If any of those gentlemen (meaning his Cabinet Ministers) had then stated to me that he would avail himself of the provisions of that bill in case it became a law I should not have hesitated a moment as to his removal."

Mr. EVARTS—The point of the President's statement was that there was a concurrence of all the Secretaries who were appointed by Mr. Lincoln that they were not within the law, as, otherwise, he would have had Cabinet Ministers of his own appointment. The question as stated by the honorable Manager is whether the President can show his opinion and the advice of his Cabinet as to the constitutionality of a law as a justification of his refusal to obey the law. That is the Manager's proposition. Now, Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, this involves more or less the general merits of this case as they have been necessarily anticipated somewhat by incidental arguments; but we do not propose to occupy your time with preliminary discussion of what must form a very large and important part of the final considerations to be disposed of in this case. It is enough in reference to questions of evidence, when it is introduced in a trial, that it shall be apparent that the premises both of fact and of law are necessary to the introduction of evidence, trustworthy, and to be used and applied according to the theory of law and facts. Now the proposition in this matter in behalf of the Managers, may be stated briefly thus. If what was done by the President on the 21st of February in reference to the Civil Tenure of Office act, in the writing out and delivery of these two orders, one calling on Mr. Stanton to surrender the office and the other directing General Thomas to take charge of the surrendered office—if these two papers were a consummate crime, then the law imparts an intent to do the thing done, and so to commit the crime, and so that all else is inapplicable within the view of an impeachment. That is one view put forward by the Managers. It will be for you to determine hereafter whether the violation of a statute, however complete, is necessarily a high crime and misdemeanor within the meaning of the constitution, for which this remedy of impeachment may be sought and may carry its punishment. So, too, it is to be forgotten that in the matter of defence all the circumstances of intent, and deliberation, and inquiry, and pursuit of duty on the part of a great official to arrive at a determination as to what is his official duty in an apparent conflict between the constitution and the law form a part of the general issues of impeachment and defence. Now the answer undoubtedly does set forth and claim that whatever we have done in the premises has been done on the President's judgement of his duty under the constitution of the United States, and after due deliberation, responsibility, upright and severe effort to get all the aid and law on the subject of this duty which was accessible and within his power. One of the most important, and recognized as among the most important, of the aids and guides, supports and defences which the Chief Magistrate of this country is to have in the opinions of the people at large—in the opinions of the two Houses of Congress—in the opinion even of judicial consideration, when a case shall properly come before a court—as to whether he has pursued his duty, or attempted to pursue his duty, is the view that those officers of the government—under his constitutional right to call upon them for opinions, and under the practice of this government, convened in council for the purpose of arriving at opinions—have given them in reference to the matter of conduct and difficulty. This offer of evidence touches that part of the case, and is to supply that portion of the evidence as to what care, what deliberation, what advice attended the step of the President as he proceeded in the stress in which he was placed, and in the very matter in which he was called upon to proceed, not by a voluntary case assumed by himself, but in a matter pressing upon his duty as President in reference to the conduct of one of the Chiefs of Departments of the government. That is the range of the issue, and that is the application of this evidence. That it bears upon the issue and is authentic testimony within the range of the President's right and duty to aid and support himself in the performance of his duty, cannot be doubted. But it is said that this involves matters of grave constitutional difficulty, and that if this kind of evidence is to be adduced that will be the end of all impeachment trials, for it will be equivalent to the authority claimed under the British constitution, which denies that the King's order can shield the Minister. Whenever any such pretension as that is set forth here, that the order of the Cabinet in council as to any act of the President is to shield him from his amenability under the constitution to trial and judgment for his acts before this constitutional tribunal it will be time enough to insist on the argument or to attempt an answer. Is there any fear that such privilege or any such right, as we call it, shall interfere with the due power of this tribunal and the proper responsibility of all other great officers of the government to it, on questions which make up the sum and catalogue of crimes against the State within the general proposition of impeachable offenses? It is impossible that a matter of this kind should come into play. In cases of treason, or bribery, or offences involving turpitude or sinning against the country's welfare, no such matter can properly come into play. Of course, in some matters of the conduct of foreign affairs, which might by an implication come within the range of treason, it may be supposed that the constitutional advisers of the President might, by their opinion, support him in the conduct which was made the subject of accusation. But here it will be perceived that the very matter in controversy must be regarded by the court in determining whether this species of evidence is applicable, and in determining its applicability I need not plead before so learned a court that the question of its weight and force is not to be anticipated.

Senator CONNESS moved that the Court do now adjourn.

Several SENATORS—Oh, no; let us vote on this proposition.

Senator CONNESS was understood to say that he made the motion at the request of the Managers.

The motion was agreed to, and the Court adjourned at a quarter to five till eleven o'clock to-morrow, and the Senate immediately afterwards adjourned to the same hour.

THE ERIE RAILROAD DISASTER

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Inquests Held—Condition of the Wounded.

PORT JERVIS, April 17, 1868.

The railroad sensation is dying out. Coroner Vail having held an inquest upon the only body that properly comes within his jurisdiction, he will not hold another unless at the request of friends of the deceased. The inquest held by the Coroner of Pike county, Pa., is generally looked upon as unsatisfactory. Another of the wounded, J. M. Horton, of West Salem, Wis., died this evening. His wife is *en route* here. All the bodies have been recognized excepting one body. To-day A. W. Gardiner, Mr. Collins and Mrs. Decker, of Batavia, were identified as among the dead. The town is crowded with the friends of the dead and wounded, and every train brings additions to the number. With two or three exceptions the wounded are doing well and will recover.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 17—5 P. M.—Consols close at 93¼ a 93⅜ for both money and the account. American securities close at the following rates:—United States five-twenties, 70¼ ex dividend; Erie Railway shares, 45¾; Illinois Central, 93⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 34.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, April 17.—United States five-twenty bonds close firm at 75¼ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 17—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed dull and a fraction lower in price on American descriptions. The sales have not exceeded the estimate made at the opening, footing up about 8,000 bales. Late in the day there was some business doing in cotton to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:—Middling uplands, on spot, 12d. a 12⅛d.; middling uplands, to arrive, 12¼d. a 12⅜d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. a 12⅝d. Circulars issued to-day give us the total stock of cotton afloat from all ports bound to this port at 348,000 bales, of which more than 100,000 bales are *en route* from American ports.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester advices (April 17) are unfavorable, the market for yarns and fabrics in that city being dull and heavy.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 17—5 P. M.—The market closed generally firm. Corn is easier, though unchanged in price; mixed Western is quoted at 40s. per quarter for new. Wheat has advanced to 16s. 2d. per cental for California white; No. 2 red Western is quoted at 14s. 5d. per cental. Barley, 5s. 1d. per bushel. Oats, 4s. 1d. per bushel. Peas, 47s. per 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. per bbl. for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 17—5 P. M.—The market is quiet and steady. Beef, 125s. per bbl. for extra prime mess. Pork, 85s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Lard, 61s. 3d. per cwt. Cheese, 54s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 17—5 P. M.—Sugar, 26s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Rosin, 7s. per cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 32s. 9d. per cwt. Tallow, 44s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £36 per ton. Refined petroleum, 1s. 3d. per gal., spirits petroleum 9d. per gal. Linseed cakes, £10 15 per ton for thin oblong for feeding.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, April 17—Evening.—Petroleum is dull; standard white is quoted at 42 francs 75 centimes per bbl.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 17.—The steamship Borussia, Captain Franzen, of the Hamburg American line, which left New York on the 4th instant, arrived at this port at ten o'clock last evening. After landing the English passengers and mails the Borussia proceeded to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, April 17.—The royal mail steamship China, Captain Martyn, of the Cunard line, which left New York on the 8th of April for Liverpool, arrived here at an early hour to-day on the way to the latter port. All well.

GLASGOW, April 17.—The steamship Caledonia, Captain McDonald, of the Anchor line, which left New York on the 4th of April, arrived in the Clyde late last evening on the way to this port.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 17.—The steamship Cimbria, Captain Haack, of the Hamburg-American line, which left New York on the 7th inst., arrived at this port at about eleven o'clock this forenoon. She will proceed to Hamburg about noon, where she will be due at an early hour to-morrow.

Died.

GUNSHION.—On Thursday, April 16, of consumption, JOHN GUNSHION, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 241 West Twenty-second street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

[*For other Deaths see Eighth page.*]

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Central Underground Bill Signed by the Governor—Passage of the Bill to Reduce the Fare on the Sixth Avenue Railroad—The Ferry Investigation—Report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

ALBANY, April 17, 1868.

The Governor this morning signed the bill authorizing the construction of the Central Underground Railroad, and it is therefore a law. The company are allowed one year within which to commence the road, three years within which to construct it as far as Forty-second street, and five years within which to complete it to Harlem river.

The House to-day passed the bill forbidding the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to charge more than five cents fare for any distance on their route.

The vote by which the bill to cede jurisdiction over David's Island to the United States was lost yesterday was reconsidered to-day. The bill having been amended so as to provide against the establishment of general hospitals, was passed, and goes to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment, which was proposed by Mr. Penfield, of Westchester.

A bill was also reported to prevent the Williamsburg Ferry Company from charging any higher rate of fare than is now charged by the Union Ferry Company.

The report was ordered to be printed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bills, both of which were subsequently ordered to a third reading. As it requires unanimous consent to pass a bill introduced after the 15th of March, if bills previously introduced remain undisposed of, and as the Quarantine factionists have a bill before Mr. Kiernan's committee on which they wish to force action, and as objection to the ferry bills was entered on the journal to-day by a member in the Quarantine interest, the good results of the investigation are likely to go for naught.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 17, 1868.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act for the better regulation of firemen in Brooklyn; for the improvement of Gowanus Canal in Brooklyn; to enable the electors of any incorporated villages to hold special elections in certain cases; amending the charter of the United States Warehousing Company; authorizing the Saratoga Gas Light Company to enlarge its works; authorizing criminals sentenced in Kings county for terms less than five years to be sentenced to the Penitentiary; authorizing the Buffalo Street Railroad Company to purchase the Niagara Street Railroad; authorizing town subscriptions to the Schoharie Valley Railroad Company and to the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad Company; amending the act establishing fire limits in Brooklyn; incorporating the Friendless Society of the St. Ambrose Church, in New York; incorporating the Mutual Savings Bank of New York.

THE ERIE RAILROAD BILL.

The consideration of the Erie Railroad bill was resumed, and Mr. CROWLEY continued his argument against the bill. He contended that the bonds were fraudulently issued, and that the stock issued thereon has no validity, because of being in excess of the company's fixed capital stock, and because that excess was issued regardless of the general railroad law, which requires that no excess shall be issued without the assent of those representing two-thirds of the capital.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Senate took a recess until four o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The consideration of the Erie Railway bill was continued.

Mr. FOLGER spoke in behalf of the bill, and in reply to Senator Crowley, contending that the Erie Railway Company is the creature of a special enactment, enjoying all the rights, franchises and privileges conferred by the general railroad law, without, however, being subjected to all the duties therein imposed, and this being the case, and the fact being that it has not a fixed capital stock, it is not liable to the criticism of Senator Crowley, to wit:—That it has a fixed capital and hence cannot issue; and if it has not, then the corporation is in existence, contrary to the requirements of the laws of the State. He admitted this was an anomaly, but it is a fact. Whether such fact shall longer exist is another question, but a question not belonging to this discussion.

The amendment of Mr. Chapman legalizing the guaranteeing by the Erie Company of bonds or coupons of any other company necessary to securing a continuous broad gauge communication from Chicago to New York was adopted—13 to 9.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to amend the fourth section by prohibiting any stockholder, director, officer or agent of the Central, Hudson River or Harlem Railroad from agreeing with any stockholder, director, officer or agent of the Erie upon rates for carrying freight or passengers through or to or from any point in the State. Adopted.

Mr. PARKER moved to add the following to the first section, which was adopted:—

Nothing in this section contained shall affect any rights of action of any person against any officer or agent of the Erie Railway Company, nor shall it affect any action or proceeding now pending, save as herein provided, nor shall anything therein contained be held or construed to affect any liability, civil or criminal, of any officer or agent of The said Erie Railway Company, or of any other person. The use of the moneys in this section mentioned by any officer or agent of said railway company for any other purpose than as herein mentioned shall be a felony punishable, upon conviction thereof, by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than two years nor more than five years.

The bill was then reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

The following is the bill as finally amended in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful for the Erie Railway Company to use any money realized from the convertible bonds issued by said company on the 19th day of February, 1868, and under the 3d day of March, 1868, the said bonds amounting to, in all, $10,000,000, except for the purpose of completing, furthering and operating its railroad, and for no other purpose. Nothing in this section contained shall affect any right of action of any person against any officer or agent of the Erie Railway Company, nor shall it affect any action or proceeding now pending save as herein provided, nor shall anything therein contained be held or construed to affect any liability, civil or criminal, of any officer or agent of the said Erie Railway Company or of any other person. The use of the moneys, in this section mentioned, by any officer or agent of said railway company for any other purpose than is herein mentioned shall be a felony punishable, upon conviction thereof, by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than two nor more than five years.

SEC. 2. The future guaranteeing by the Erie Railway Company of any other railroad corporation necessary and proper to secure a connection of said Erie Railway with other railroads, so as to form a continued line of communication between New York and Chicago, for the purpose of securing better facilities for the traffic of said Erie Railway Company, and contracts hereafter made for that purpose shall be deemed and taken to be within the powers of said Erie Railway Company; nor shall any stockholder, director, officer or agent of the Hudson River, Harlem or New York Central Railroad Company enter into any agreement with any stockholder, director, officer or agent of the Erie Railway Company to fix the price for carrying freight or passengers through, or to or from any point in this State; any stockholder, director, officer or other person authorized, aiding or abetting to such an agreement shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. No stockholder, director or officer in either the New York Central Railroad Company, the Hudson River Railroad Company or the Harlem Railroad Company shall be a director or officer of the Erie Railway Company, and no stockholder, director or officer of the latter company shall be a director or officer of either of the three first named companies.

SEC. 4. It shall not be lawful for the Erie Railway Company to consolidate its stock or any part thereof, to divide its earnings or any part thereof with the New York Central Railroad Company, with the Hudson River Railroad Company or the Harlem Railroad Company; and any contract made between the Erie Railway Company and either of the three above companies for such consolidation or division shall be void.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

For the removal of a portion of the breakwater in Erie basin, Brooklyn; to prevent burial near ponds and reservoirs supplying Brooklyn with water; providing for the maintenance of public parks in Brooklyn; amending the act for supplying Cohoes with water; for the widening of Middle street, Brooklyn; incorporating the Oswego Water Works; for a street railway in Newburg; the Richmond county Shore Road bill; amending the charter of the society for the relief of respectable indigent aged females in New York.

PROTECTION OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill for the better protection of railway passengers by prohibiting the use of stoves or fire in the cars unless the stoves are so arranged or secured as to render it impossible for the car to take fire therefrom.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. KENNEDY introduced a bill incorporating the East India Telegraph Company.

THE PAY OF THE METROPOLITAN FIREMEN.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the New York Fire Commissioners for their opinion as to whether the pay of members of the department ought to be increased. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 17, 1868.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Binghamton and Port Dickenson Railroad Company; to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Richmond county; to authorize the city of Syracuse to loan its credit to aid the Syracuse and Northern Railroad Company; to authorize towns in Onondago, Oswego and Jefferson counties to issue bonds in aid of the Syracuse and Northern Railroad Company; to authorize the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company to hold real estate and to increase its capital stock.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the Pulman Pacific Car Company; to facilitate the construction of the Newburg and Walkill Valley Railroad; to amend the law of proceedings against the Grand Trunk Railroad Company; to require the Nassau Railroad Company of Brooklyn to change part of their route; to authorize the city of Syracuse to loan its credit to aid in the construction of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad; to amend the charter of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank; to incorporate the Union Storage and Guaranty Company; to regulate the use of certain piers and slips between Broome and Delancey streets, in the city of New York, now occupied by wholesale oyster dealers; to appoint commissioners for fisheries for the State of New York; relative to the sale of the Masonic Hospital grounds; to incorporate the Isthmus Canal Company.

CONTESTED SEAT.

G. H. WOODS, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report relative to the contested seat of Mr. Smith against Mr. Sherman, and confirming the right of Mr. Sherman to the seat now occupied by him.

Mr. PITTS dissented.

The report was made a special order for Monday next.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the city of Ogdensburg; to amend the act for the publication of the session laws in the newspapers; to amend the Newburg Free School act; to reduce the fare on the Sixth Avenue Railroad to five cents; to authorize the Commissioners of the Central Park to construct stone stairways therein; ceding to the United States jurisdiction over David's Island.

THE NEW YORK FERRIES.

Mr. KIERNAN, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, made a written report relative to the management of ferries about New York, and in connection therewith he introduced a bill regulating the ferries between New York and Brooklyn and the surrounding shores; also a bill to regulate the rate of ferriage between New York and Brooklyn, Eastern District.

The bills were considered in the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. The bill provides that it shall be the duty of the Metropolitan Police Department to provide regulations for the safety of persons and property on all ferries. Full power and authority are conferred upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to license and establish ferries to and from the city of New York, and to make leases therefor. They are to appoint annually one inspector of ferries, at a salary of $3,500 a year, and two deputy inspectors, at a salary of $2,500; each said salaries to be paid by the lessees out of the respective funds, in such proportions as the said Commissioners may direct. The Commissioners are to make a monthly report in writing.

The bill regulating the fares provides as follows:—It shall not be lawful for the Brooklyn Ferry Company or the Houston Street Ferry Company to charge a greater rate of fare for the conveyance of passengers, vehicles, animals or other kinds of freight between Brooklyn and New York than is now charged for like services at the Fulton ferry, under a penalty of $50 for each violation of the proposed act, said penalty to be collected in the same manner as for a violation of the ordinances of the city of Brooklyn, one-half thereof to go to the benefit of the informer.

Recess was taken until three o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To change the name of the New York Ladies' Educational Union; to amend the charter of the New York Real Estate Exchange; to regulate the rate of toll in Williamsburg, E. D., on the Bushwick North Road Turnpike; to amend the charter of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company; to lay out permanent lanes and streets in Kings county; to provide for the return of regimental flags to State and county officers; for the improvent of Union street, Brooklyn.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the revised statutes relative to the regulations concerning brokers; to amend the revised statutes relative to the proof of wills; to incorporate the United States Contracting Company; to incorporate the Park Savings' Bank, of New York.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the trustees of incorporated rural cemeteries to impose a tax on lot owners; for the more effectual protection of emigrants arriving at the port of New York; to incorporate the Cornwall Suspension Bridge Company, for the construction of a suspension bridge over the Hudson river, in the Highlands; to pay the Seventh regiment National Guard funds belonging to them under the military code; to incorporate the Hudson River Highland Bridge Company; to require the Nassau street railroad company, of Brooklyn, to change a part of their route.

Recess until evening.

Evening Session.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Rochester Bridge Company; to provide for constructing a railroad in Third and other streets and avenues, New York; in relation to the collection of unpaid taxes in Rochester; to amend the act relative to the storage of combustible materials in New York; to amend the charter of the Irving Insurance Company. The bills relative to ferries between New York and the surrounding shores, introduced to-day, were passed. Adjourned.

THE NEW YORK TAX LEVY.

An act relative to the county of New York, to provide for the support and uses of the county government, by tax, and to improve its property, increase its revenues, and to regulate its officers and its expenditures.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. In addition to the several amounts authorized and required by existing laws to be raised by tax in the city and county of New York, for the use of the State, and for defraying a portion of the contingent and other charges and expenses of said city and county for the year 1868, the Board of Supervisors of said county are hereby empowered and required, as soon as conveniently may be after the passage of this act, to order and cause to be raised by tax, on the estates subject to taxation, according to law, within the said county, and to be collected according to law, the following sums of money, for the several purposes hereinafter specified, deducting from the aggregate amount thereof the estimated revenues of the county for the said year not otherwise specifically appropriated by law, that is to say:—

Advertising for the Board of Supervisors and county government, $75,000; but no payment shall be made therefor except for advertising in newspapers designated for that purpose by the Mayor and Comptroller.

Care and maintenance of Harlem bridge, $3,602 89.

Contingencies Comptroller's office, $15,000.

Coroners' fees, $36,500.

County contingencies, $60,000.

Disbursements and fees of county officers and witnesses, $72,000.

Election expenses, $105,000.

Copying public documents, county clerk's office, $10,000.

Lighting, cleaning and supplies for county offices, $112,000, which sum includes the pay for engineers, firemen and other employés in and about the new county court house.

McComb's dam bridge, care and maintenance, $2,400.

Printing for legislative department, $75,000.

Printing for executive departments and the judiciary, $50,000.

Repairs to county buildings and offices, $50,000.

Rents, $12,600.

Stationery, law and blank books, $80,000.

Stationery and blank books for commissioners of taxes and assessments, $14,500.

Support of prisoners in the county jail, $14,650.

Salaries, legislative department, $38,300.

Salaries, Executive Departments, $207,700, which sum includes $4,500 for salaries of two additional clerks in the Bureau of County Affairs, which clerks the comptroller is hereby authorized to appoint.

Salaries, judiciary, £580,488 5, which sum shall include the increase of salaries as provided and adopted this year by the several resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York, making such increase to the several justices and judges of the civil and criminal courts therein, and also to each of the subordinate officers of said courts named in said resolutions, which resolutions and the various resolutions of the Board of Supervisors, creating offices and officers since the 1st day of January, 1868, are hereby legalized; and also including the sum of $6,000 each for the salaries of the clerks of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas, and $2,000 for the salary of the naturalization clerk in the Superior Court, which several salaries are hereby fixed at said amounts annually, from the 1st day of January, 1868.

For the purpose of repairing and preserving records in the County Clerk's office, and for the duplication of lispendens, the sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated to be expended by said County Clerk under the direction of the Board of Supervisors.

For the purpose of making the tax and assessment maps for said county, on the requisition of the Tax Commissioners of said city and county of New York, not exceeding the sum of $60,000, under the direction of the Board of Supervisors.

For the amount expended in providing safes, and permanently fitting up the Sheriff's office of said county, the sum of £4,300.

The compensation of the County Treasurer of said county shall hereafter be one-half of one per cent on all moneys received, and one-half of one per cent on all moneys paid out by him in that capacity, but not exceeding $10,000 per annum.

The costs, disbursements and counsel fees, incurred during the tax commissioners' controversy in the matter of the people on the relation of the Attorney General *versus* J. M. Raymond and Ira O. Miller, the further sum of $5,500 to be paid to Henry H. Anderson, and $7,500 to Ira O. Miller and J. M. Raymond, and to be paid by the Comptroller on vouchers filed.

The counsel fees, costs and legal disbursements, incurred by the Board of County Canvassers, and by William Joice and the late Supervisor Joseph B. Taylor, in the matter of the litigation between those parties touching the rights to seats in the Board of Supervisors, $15,000, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and pay to Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., John McKeon, and the other attorneys and counsellors interested therein.

For such amount as shall be reported by Charles O'Conor, Henry E. Davies and Samuel J. Tilden, to the Board of Supervisors, to be due to Nelson J. Waterbury, for services rendered by him as District Attorney, for which he is entitled to compensation, over and above the amounts received by him, and for disbursements by him while holding said office, and for services rendered and expenses incurred by him in connection with criminal prosecutions since he ceased to hold said office, which amount, upon the confirmation of such report by the Board of Supervisors, the Comptroller of the city and county of New York is hereby authorized and directed to pay.

To A. Oakey Hall, in full for his bill and subsisting claim of counsel fees for legal services rendered the Boards of Coroners and Police Justices of the city of New York, for the six years ending December 31, 1867, the sum of $12,000, being at the rate of $1,000 per year for each branch of said legal services, and to be paid him by the Comptroller of the city of New York; but from and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the District Attorney of the county of New York shall receive, and the Board of Supervisors shall so designate, a yearly compensation equal to the allowances and salaries fixed by statutes and ordinances for the incumbent of the office of Counsel for the Corporation of the city of New York, and which yearly compensation shall be in lieu of all fees and costs arising out of suits upon forfeited recognizances and in lieu of any claim for legal services hereafter to be rendered by said District Attorney to the boardaforesaid. And from and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1868, the assistant district attorneys shall receive, and the Board of Supervisors shall so designate, a salary equal to the salary designated by said board to the City Judge.

For the satisfaction of the judgment recovered against the county by Catharine McGarry, as administratrix of the estate of Patrick McGarry, the sum of $4,893 18, with interest from December 12, 1867, to be paid to the said administratrix.

For the expenses of the Board of Audit in the year 1867, in auditing claims against said county, $12,321 66.

For the payment of the claim of Elizabeth M. Auld, $1,500, for services rendered by her late husband, J. B. Auld, in the Mayor's office, to be paid on the resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

For the payment of the claim of John R. McKean, $4,000, for compiling and preparing Supreme Court general calendar for years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, to be paid on the audit of the Board of Supervisors.

For the payment to C. Lockwood & Co. for articles furnished the court and county officers during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, the sum of $28,000, to be paid when the same shall be audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors.

For the completion, fitting up and furnishing of the new court house in said county now near completion, the Comptroller of the city of New York is hereby authorized and directed to raise the necessary money on the stock of said county in the usual form, payable within twenty years, in five annual instalments, said stock to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent per annum. The said stock shall be designated and known as the New York county court house stock No. 2, and the issuing of the same shall conform, so far as applicable, to the provisions of this act to chapter 167, Laws of 1862, and the act chapter 242, Laws of 1864, relative to said court house. The money so raised shall be paid by the Comptroller on bills audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors of said county.

SEC. 2. Whenever the Comptroller shall have reason to believe that any judgments now of record, or which may be hereafter obtained against the county of New York, shall have been obtained by collusion or founded in fraud, he is hereby authorized and required to take all proper and necessary measures to open and reverse the same, and to use the name of the said county and to employ counsel for such purpose; and whenever any legal or equitable claim is put into suit against the said county after it has been duly audited by the Board of Supervisors, the said Comptroller is authorized in order to save expense of litigation and interest arising on said claims, to adjust the same, and when adjusted to duly provide for its payment, and on payment to obtain and file full releases and acquittances from claimants.

SEC. 3. No judgment against the county of New York shall be valid unless it shall be proved that the claim on which the action is brought has been presented to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and passed on by them, or that they have unreasonably refused or omitted to take action on the same. Before any execution shall be issued on any such judgment, notice of the recovery thereof shall be given to the Comptroller, and he shall be allowed ten days to provide for its payment.

SEC. 4. The provisions of section three, of chapter two hundred and forty, of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, are hereby declared to be in force and effect, and re-enacted so as to be made applicable to county affairs, and in case any judgment or judgments, or adjusted claims shall be recovered or exist against the said county, at any time before the annual taxes for the year next succeeding shall have been levied, the said Comptroller, on behalf of the county, is authorized to borrow, upon the credit of the county, such sums of money as from time to time may be necessary for the payment of such judgment or judgments, or adjusted claims, and the legal costs and expenses incident thereto, and to issue revenue bonds therefor, in the usual form, the same to be payable at any time during the ensuing year, from the taxes and other revenues of the county, applicable to such purposes for that year, and the Board of Supervisors shall include an amount sufficient to pay such revenue bonds so issued, with the interest thereon, in the annual tax levy for said year, in addition to the amounts provided in said levy for other purposes; and the same shall be collected in the manner provided by law for the collection of other taxes.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately, and shall repeal the provisions of all laws relating to the raising and expenditure of county revenues (commonly called county tax levies), excepting any provisions by this act declared in effect and re-enacted, or any provisions affecting tenure of office, vested rights and all rights of property.

FIRE IN JOHN STREET.—The alarm of fire at about eleven o'clock last night originated from the second floor of No. 26 John street, premises of Freund, Keller & Co., importers of watch materials and fancy goods. The fire originated in the vicinity of the gas meter, but from what cause is at present unknown. The damage to the stock and fixtures will be about $1,000; said to be insured. The first floor is occupied by W. C. Rogers & Co., stationers; damage slight. The building is damaged about $400; insured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN NEW York and States where desertion, drunkenness, &c., are sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, attorney, &c., 78 Nassau st.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN New York, also from States where non-support, drunkenness or desertion is sufficient cause. No publicity; no fees in advance; advice free. F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-law, 261 Broadway.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED IN all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway; after May 1, 200 Broadway.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY State Lottery:—
KENTUCKY STATE EXTRA—CLASS 283, APRIL 17, 1868.
70, 4, 74, 55, 72, 64, 44, 17, 65, 35, 56, 63.
KENTUCKY STATE—CLASS 284, APRIL 17, 1868.
25, 69, 4, 54, 48, 38, 12, 33, 67, 46, 42.
MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Managers.
Official drawings of the Paducah State Lottery of Kentucky:—
EXTRA—CLASS 335, APRIL 17, 1868.
39, 1, 48, 36, 11, 24, 60, 20, 70, 50, 32, 4.
CLASS 336, APRIL 17, 1868.
50, 31, 45, 1, 14, 16, 22, 60, 65, 42, 18.
WOOD, COLTON & CO., Managers.
For circulars, &c., in the above Lotteries address MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY College Lottery of Kentucky:—
SHELBY COLLEGE EXTRA—CLASS 183, APRIL 17, 1868.
44, 14, 35, 43, 28, 56, 8, 38, 64, 27, 78, 63.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS 184, APRIL 17, 1868.
4, 55, 38, 52, 1, 37, 49, 68, 9, 61, 56, 67, 49.
FRANCE, SMITH & CO., Managers.
KENTUCKY EXTRA—CLASS 29, APRIL 17, 1868.
9, 34, 22, 37, 39, 78, 72, 12, 11, 33, 68, 16.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 30, APRIL 17, 1868.
72, 11, 67, 53, 17, 2, 27, 36, 25, 12, 66, 49, 30.
McINTIRE, McBRIEN & CO., Managers.
For circulars and information in the above Lotteries address FRANCE, SMITH & CO., Covington, Ky.

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This great medicine when used in painful affections often relieves at once; in local pain and in inflammatory rheumatism their effects are most gratifying. They never fail to relieve, and what is important, they are safe. They are daily used by millions. Sold by all druggists. Plain and sugar coated.

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CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER FEET &C., cured by Dr. J. Briggs, Chiropodist, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton. Briggs' Curative; a reliable remedy. Sold everywhere. By mail, 60 cents and $1 20.

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Agents wanted, in every town, to canvass for Marshall's great line engraved Portrait of
GENERAL GRANT.
This is the only authentic and satisfactory Portrait of the Commander of our Armies yet executed.
It is commended in the strongest manner as a faithful likeness, and as a work of art, by Senator Sumner, Mr. Washburne, General Howard, Senator Trumbull and many others every way competent to speak with authority on these points; and Mrs. Grant has sent Mr. Marshall the following letter:—
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1868.
Mr. W. E. MARSHALL:—Dear Sir—I am delighted with your splendid engraving of my husband. I cannot say too much in its praise. As a likeness I do not think it could be better, and I shall always prize your elegant gift. Yours truly, JULIA D. GRANT.
This engraving will be sold only by subscription, and good canvassers are wanted to engage in its sale. For terms address,
For the New England States, TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.
For the Middle and Southern States, Ohio and Michigan, TICKNOR & FIELDS, 63 Bleecker street, New York.

58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL STREET, OVER the Citizens' Savings Bank.
NEW YORK, April 14, 1868.
[From Dr. W. E. Rice, Chiropodist.]
TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC:—
I hereby certify that I have bargained and sold to Dr. KIMBALL my office, known as 58 Bowery, corner of Canal street, and the business connected therewith. My former patients will find Dr. Kimball a gentleman and his operations skilful and painless, and fully competent to attend their feet and to give perfect satisfaction in all cases. My friends will confer a favor on me by giving him a trial.
(Signed) W. E. RICE.
Dr. KIMBALL cures the worst cases of nails growing in the flesh without pain. Corns extracted in three minutes without the least pain to the patient.