3d. Should, unfortunately, any any act of reprisals, nor declare nor cent, as the case may be, shall be their publication and circulation make war against the other on complaint of injuries or damages resulting therefrom, until the party considering itself aggrieved shall first have presented to the other a statement or representation of such injuries or damages, verified by com-petent proofs, and demanded redress and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

ith. Nothing contained in this treaty shall, however, be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other nations or sovereigns.

commerce, and navigation shall be dent of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Peru, with the approbation of the Congress thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or Lima within eighteen months from sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof we, the Pleni-

year of our Lord one thousand to destination. eight hundred and seventy.

ALVIN P. HOVEY. JOSE J. LOAYZA. And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the

the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have here | charge of the addressees. unto set my hand and caused the scal of the United States to be af-

Done at the city of Washington hundred and seventy four, and in the ninety ninth year of the Independence of the Udited States of America. U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

POSTAL CONVENTION BE-THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE. Concluded April 28, 1874.

Honor, envoy extraordinary and the same countries. formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following arlicles, viz:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between the postal administration of France and the postal administration of the United States an exchange, in closed mails, of letters, samples of merchandise, photographs, and printed matter of all kinds, by the following means of communication and transportation,

1st. By the French mail-packets. 2d. By the packets of the Hamburg line. 3d. By the way of England and

the packets employed in transporting the mails between Great Britain and the United States.

The expenses arising from the transportation of the mails by any one of the above-mentioned routes shall be defrayed by the dispatching office; but it is understood that these expenses shall be defrayed in both directions by that of the two diaries. administrations which is able to secure the transportation upon the most favorable terms, the other administration to reimburse to it its hare of the said expenses.

The United States postal adminis-tration, however, shall pay to the postal administration of France, for the conveyance of mails sent from the United States to France by means of the French packets, the same sea-rates as those which the said United States postal adminis-tration would pay, according to American legislation, for the maritime conveyance of the same mails by steamers of commerce. It is also understood that these rates are not to be lower than those which the postal administration of France shall have to pay for the conveyance by the Hamburg packets of the mails which it shall send by these packets to the United States.

ARTICLE II.

Persons who desire to send ordi nary, that is to say not registered, letters, either from France and Algeria, for the United States and its territories, or from the United States and its territories for France and Algeria, may, at their option, leave the postage on said letters to be paid by the addressees, or they can prepay said postage to destination.

ARTICLE III.

The charge to be levied in France upon letters originating in or addressed to the United States shall be 50 centimes per 10 grammes or fraction of 10 grammes, under the reservation for the French govern- the sender, or a date. ment of the power of hereafter applying the progression of 15 gram-

tion of 15 grammes. Independently accordingly.

ciently paid by means of postage- tions of the two countries not to ing parties shall order or authorize American, an entire half decime or which regulate the conditions of refers. levied for the fraction.

ARTICLE IV.

The public of the two countries may send letters, registered, from one country to the other.

The postage on such registered destination.

on departure, in addition to the to customs-duty. The present treaty of friendship, from the United States and its terri- any form to be dispatched through tories to France and Algeria shall the post office. approved and ratified by the Presi- bear, on departure, in addition to of 10 cents.

ARTICLE V.

Samples of merchandise or of grains, photographs, engravings, and lithographs, newspapers, perithe date of the signature hereof, or odicals, sewed or bound books, pamphlets, sheets of music, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and

country of origin.

ARTICLE VI.

same were exchanged at Lima on | the whole amount of the sums which | other countries by the intermediary | tion. the twenty eighth day of May last: it shall have collected by authority of the United States post office. Now, therefore, be it known that of Articles III, IV, and V preceding. The postal administration of Ordinary or registered letters, Plenipotentiary of the United States | der for apprehension, may, by the I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of It is formally agreed, between the France should pay to the postal adthe United States of America, have two contracting parties, that such ministration of the United States, graphs, and printed matter, ex- of the Republic of Peru; and the obtain the arrest of the person accaused the said treaty to be made objects as are designated in the said | viz: public, to the end that the same, article, which shall have been pre- 1st. The sum of 6 francs per kilo- two postal administrations of France and every clause and article thereof, paid to destination, cannot, under gramme on letters, and I franc per and of the United States, and which may be observed and fulfilled with any pretext or title whatever, be kilogramme on samples and prints, shall be found undeliverable, for good faith by the United States and subjected, in the country of destina- for the transportation across the ter- any cause whatsoever, must be re- cated to each other their respective

ARTICLE VII.

The two administrations may reciprocally deliver in open mails orthis twenty seventh day dinary letters and printed matter of of July, in the year of our all kinds coming from or addressed Lord one thousand eight to the countries to which they serve respectively as intermediaries; and also registered letters coming from or addressed to such of those countries to which the payment of ordinary letters can be effected to desti-

> This delivery shall take place according to the following arrange-

The correspondence exchanged between France and Algeria and the countries to which the United States TWEEN THE UNITED serve as intermediaries shall be STATES OF AMERICA AND made subject to the following settle-

1st. To the payment by the French well. Postmaster-General of the shall be collected in France or Algeof the powers vested in him by law, which is paid by the inhabitants of German frontier. and M. Amedee Bartholdi, officer of the United States for the corresponthe national order of the Legion of dence which they exchange with

minister plenipotentiary from 2d. To the payment by the Amer-France at Washington, &c., in the ican administration to the French name of his government and by administration, when the postage virtue of the powers which he has shall be collected in the countries to which the United States serve as intermediaries, of a rate of French postage of 4 cents per 10 grammes or fraction of 10 grammes for ordinary letters, of 8 cents per 10 grammes or fraction of 10 grammes for registered letters, and of 1 cent per 40 grammes or fraction of 40 grammes for printed matter of all kinds. The correspondence exchanged

between the countries to which France serves as intermediary and the countries to which the United States serve as intermediaries, shall be made subject to the following

1st. To the payment by the French administration to the American ad- letters, and the sum of 50 centimes ministration, if the postage on the correspondence is collected in the countries to which France serves as intermediary, of a rate of postage equal to the postage paid by the inhabitants of the United States for the correspondence which they exchange with the countries to which the United States serve as interme-

2d. To the payment by the American administration to the French administration, if the postage on territorial transit rate above menthe correspondence is collected in the countries to which the United States serve as intermediaries, of a kilogramme on samples and printed rate of postage equal to that paid by the inhabitants of France and Algeria for the correspondence which they exchange with the countries to the two postal administrations of which France serves as intermediary.

The expenses of intermediate transportation between France and the United States of the correspondence of all kinds transported in closed mails, by packthe United States of the correspondence to which apply the provisions of the present article shall be defrayed by that of the two postal administrations of France or of the United States by which, or on the side of which, the postage shall be collected.

ARTICLE VIII.

Samples of merchandise shall not be admitted to the benefits of a reduced rate, unless they are in themselves of no commercial value, unless they are placed under band, or in such a manner as to leave no doubt of their nature, and unless they bear no other writing by the hand than the address, a mark of fabric or of the merchant, numbers of order, and price.

In order to benefit by a reduced rate, the photographs and printed matter mentioned Articles V and VII should also be placed under band, and bear no writing, figure, or sign whatever, made by hand, except the address, the signature of

The samples of merchandise, pho- ings of the transmission of the cortographs, and printed matter which mes. The charge to be levied in the do not fulfill the conditions men- exchange offices. United States upon letters originat- tioned above, or which have not

In regard to the letters insuffi- the right of the postal administra- the two administrations. both in France and in the United

ARTICLE IX. The postal administrations of France and the United States shall not admit to destination in either of letters must always be prepaid to the two countries, or in the countries using their intermediary, any Every registered letter sent from | package or letter containing gold or France and Algeria to the United silver money, jewels, or articles of States and its territories shall bear, intrinsic value, or any object subject

postage applicable to an ordinary | Liquids and articles which may paid letter of the same weight, a injure the correspondence, and which fixed fee of 50 centimes; and, recip- are prohibited in the country of desrocally, every registered letter sent | tination, shall not be admitted under

No package of more than 60 centhe postage applicable to a paid let- | timetres or 2 feet, American, in ter of the same weight, a fixed fee length, and of more than 30 centimetres or 1 foot, American, in the other dimensions, can be sent from one of the two countries to the other

through the post office. ARTICLE X.

cause to be transported, in closed of these letters, shall be respectively mails, either across France or by returned, charged with the postage potentiaries of the United States various circulars, printed, engraved, means of the French maritime pos- which would have been paid by the and the Republic of Peru, having of America and of the Republic of lithographed, or autographed, which tal service, the correspondence which addressees. Peru, have signed and sealed these shall be sent either from France and the postal administration of the Algeria to the United States and its | United States may desire to ex-Done at the city of Lima in du- territories, or from the United States | change with other countries by the | been delivered to the postal admin- their respective territories and juplicate, English and Spanish, this and its territories to France and Al- intermediary of the French post istration of France, or to the postal risdictions, that persons charged the sixth day of September, in the geria, must be prepaid, on both sides, office; and reciprocally the Govern- administration of the United States, with the crimes hereinafter enumerment of the United States agrees to by other administrations, and which, ated should, under certain circum-The rates of prepayment shall be cause to be transported, in closed in consequence of change of resi- stances, be reciprocally delivered fixed by the government of the mails, either across the United States dence of the addressees, must be re- up, have resolved to conclude a or by means of American maritime turned from one of the two countries treaty for this purpose, and have postal services, the correspondence to the other, shall be reciprocally named as their respective Plenipowhich the postal administration of delivered, charged with the postage tentiaries, that is to say: the Presi-Each administration shall retain France may desire to exchange with required at the place of first destina-

countries via San Francisco. kilogramme on samples and printed | count by the dispatching office. matter, for the transportation across the territory of the United States of the closed mails which shall be exchanged by any other route than shall be returned without charge or that of San Francisco between discount. France and its colonies, or all other places where it shall have postal establishments, or the countries with which it is at present bound by

postal conventions. Reciprocally the postal administration of the United States shall pay to the postal administration of France, viz:

1st. The sum of \$1.20 per kilomatter, for the transportation across other measure of detail or order ne- committed. administration, to the American French territory of the closed mails The undersigned, John A. J. Cres- administration, when the postage which shall be exchanged between the United States and other States | vention. United States of America, in virtue ria, of a rate of postage equal to that by the Franco-Belgian or Franco-

on letters, and 20 cents per kilo- ever, by common accord, they shall gramme on samples and prints, for the transportation across French territory of the closed mails which shall be exchanged by all other points of the French frontier than force and effect from the day agreed those contiguous to Germany or to upon by the two parties, and shall Belgium between the United States | remain obligatory from year to year, and the countries with which the until one of the two parties shall Government of the United States is have made known to the other, a at present bound by postal conven- year in advance, its intention to ter-

When the closed mails coming shall pay to the postal administra- of said term. tion of the United States, in addition to the American territorial transit rates above mentioned, the sum of 10 francs per kilogramme on per kilogramme on samples and printed matter, which may be contained in these mails.

Reciprocally, when the closed mails coming from or addressed to the United States shall be transported between the American frontier and the French frontier by the States postal administration shall [SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, commercial and of banks, and the French mail packets, the United pay to the postal administration of France, in addition to the French tioned, the sum of \$2 per kilogramme an letters, and 10 cents per these mails.

The maritime postage for which France and of the United States will have to reciprocally account ets other than those navigating between France and the United States, will be the same as those applicable to correspondence of the same nature coming from or addressed to the countries which assure the maritime transportation of the said closed

It is understood that the weight of the correspondence of all kinds which is found undeliverable, as also that of the letter bills and other documents of account arising from the exchange of the correspondence transported in closed mails by either of the two administrations for the account of the other, shall not be included in the weight of the letters, samples, or printed matter, upon which should be levied the territorial and maritime transit rates required in virtue of the present article.

ARTICLE XI. There shall be prepared every three months, by the postal admin- eight hundred and seventy-four. istration of France, particular accounts, recapitulating the proceed-

These accounts, which shall have ing in or addressed to France shall been prepaid to the fixed limit, shall for basis and vouchers the acknowl- [SEAL.]

during the quarterly period, shall of the charges mentioned above, a It is understood that the provis- be summed up in a general account, party engaging in no way to protect the offender or offenders, or to ing, do not impair in any manner correspondence exchanged between

After having been reciprocally stamps, they shall be treated as un- permit upon their respective terri- examined and approved, the general March 31, 1871. of the provisions contained in the paid letters, saving deduction of the present treaty be violated or infringed in any other manner what- when the charge resulting from this engravings, and printed matter, nized as debtor towards the other, ever, it is expressly stipulated and deduction shall give a fraction of which are not in accordance with in the course of the second quarter May 28, 1874. agreed that neither of the contract- half decime French, or of a cent the laws, ordinances, or decrees following that to which the account

The balances of the accounts shall be paid as follows, viz:

1st. In drafts upon Washington, and in American money, when the balance is in favor of the United States office. 2d. In drafts upon Paris, and in

French money, when the balance is

in favor of the French office. In the establishment of the accounts, and in all matters relative to the execution of the convention, the dollar shall be considered the

equivalent of 5 francs 20 centimes. ARTICLE XII.

Ordinary or registered letters, samples of merchandise, photoaddressed or wrongly sent, shall be, without delay, reciprocally returned through the intermediary of the respective exchange offices for the weight and rate at which the sending office shall have delivered these

Articles of the same nature, which may have been sent to addressees Extradition treaty between the the criminal may belong will be The French government agrees to who have left the country of origin

band, which shall have originally and the prevention of crime within

ARTICLE XIII.

changed in open mails between the tion, to any postage or fee to the ritory of the United States of the ciprocally returned at the end of full powers, found in good and true closed mails which shall be ex- each month, and oftener if possible. form, have agreed upon and con-

changed between France and other | Such articles as shall have entered into the accounts shall be returned 2d. The sum of 10 francs per kilo- for the rate at which they shall have gramme on letters, and 1 franc per | been originally entered on the ac-

Such as shall have been delivered prepaid to destination or to the frontier of the corresponding office

ARTICLE XIV.

The postal administration of cessary to assure the execution of the stipulations of the present con-

It is understood that the measures designated above may be modified 2d. The sum of \$2 per kilogramme by the two administrations whenperceive such necessity.

ARTICLE XV.

The present convention shall have minate the same.

During this last year the convenfrom or addressed to France shall be | tion shall continue to have full and transported between the French entire force, without prejudice to frontier and the American frontier the liquidation and the balance of by the packets of the Hamburg line, the accounts between the respective the postal administration of France administrations after the expiration

ARTICLE XVI. The present convention shall be

ratified and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible. plenipotentiaries have signed the the uttering and use of the same; present convention and have affixed forging or altering judicial judgtheir seals thereto.

Done in duplicate and signed at ment or courts, of the seals, dies, Washington the twenty-eighth day postage-stamps and revenue-stamps of April, in the year of our Lord one of the Government, and the use of thousand eight hundred and seven- the same; forging public and au-

Postmaster General of the U.S. use of the same. SEAL. A. BARTHOLDI.

convention, and in testimony there-of I have caused the seal of the cers of bailees, and embezzlement United States to be affixed. U. S. GRANT. SEAL.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH. Secretary of State. Washington, April 28, 1874.

[Translation.] Having seen and examined the above convention, we have approved it, and do approve, by virtue of the provisions of the law voted by the National Assembly, in the session of, 25th June, 1874. In faith of which we have caused to be placed hereupon the seal of the republic.

Given at Versailles, June 26, 1874. SEAL. MARECHAL MAC MA-HON, DUC DE MAGENTA. By the President of the French Republic:

The minister of foreign affairs,

DECAZES. We, J. W. Marshall, Postmaster General of the United States, and Amedee Bartholdi, officer of the Legion of Honor, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of France, certify that on this date we have proceeded to perform the exchange of ratifications of the post- in virtue of the demand by the al convention which was concluded between the United States and the the remission of a condemnatory

respondence between the respective and seventy-four. J. W. MARSHALL,

Postmaster General. A. BARTHOLDI.

TED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF PERU.

EXTRADITION. Concluded September 23, 1870. Ratification advised by Senate

Ratified by President April 11

Ratified by President of Peru Time for exchange of ratifications

extended June 5, 1873. Ratifications exchanged at Lima May 28, 1874.

Proclaimed July 27, 1874. The time originally fixed for the exchange of the ratifications having unavoidably elapsed, was extended, by a formal agreement of the parties, to November 9, 1874, belongs. If the accused, or senwithin which time that ceremony took place, in the usual form.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIT-EDSTATES OF AMERICA .- A PROC LAMATION.

Whereas a treaty for the extradijustice, between the United States | spective territories, he or she shall graphs, and printed matter, wrongly of America and the Republic of be delivered up to that Government Peru, was concluded and signed by in whose territories the offense comtheir respective Plenipotentiaries mitted was of the gravest character; at Lima, on the twelfth day of Sep- and when the offenses are of like tember, eighteen hundred and sev- nature and gravity, the delivery enty, the original of which treaty, will be made to the Government being in the English and Spanish making the first demand; and if objects in account to the other office. languages, is, word for word, as fol-

> United States of America and the preferred. Republic of Peru.

The United States of America Ordinary letters and articles under the better administration of justice His Excellency Doctor Jose J. Doayza, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru; who, after having communi- not exceeding four months. cluded the following articles: ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that the contracting parties shall, on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to justice persons who, being accused or convicted of the crimes enumerated in Article II of the present treaty, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek an asylum, France and the postal administra- or shall be found within the territion of the United States shall de- tories of the other: Provided, That signate by common accord the offices | this shall be done only when the through which the exchange of the fact of the commission of the crime respective correspondence should shall be so established as that the take place; they shall regulate the laws of the country in which the routes of the correspondence recip-rocally transmitted, and the form of shall be found would justify his or gramme on letters, and 20 cents per the accounts mentioned in the pre- her apprehension and commitment ceding article XI, and also every for trial if the crime had been there

ARTICLE II.

Persons shall be so delivered up who shall be charged, according to the provisions of this treaty, with any of the following crimes, whether as principals, accessories, or accomplices, to-wit:

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes of parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.

2. Rape, abduction by force.

3. Bigamy.

4. Arson. 5. Kidnapping, defining the same to be the taking or carrying away of a person by force or deception. 6. Robbery, highway robbery,

arceny. 7. Burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night-time into the house of another person with the intent to commit a

8. Counterfeiting or altering money, the introduction or fraudulent commerce of and in false coin and money; counterfeiting the certificates or obligations of the Government, of bank notes, and of any In faith of which the respective other documents of public credit, ments or decrees of the Governthentic deeds and documents, both

9. Embezzlement of public mon-I hereby approve the aforegoing eys committed within the jurisdic-

by any persons hired or salaried. 10. Fraudulent bankruptcy. 11. Fraudulent barratry. 12. Mutiny on board of a yessel, when the persons who compose the

crew have taken forcible possession

of the same or have transferred the

ship to pirates. 13. Severe injuries intentionally caused on railroads, to telepraphlines, or to persons by means of explosions of mines or steam-boilers. 14. Piracy.

ARTICLE III.

The provisions of the present treaty shall not be applied in any manner to any crime or offense of a purely political character, nor shall the provisions of the present treaty be applied in any manner to the crimes enumerated in the second date of the exchange of the ratifications hereof. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to of the State and all good citizens to asdeliver up its own citizens under sist in bringing said criminal to justice. the stipulations of this treaty. ARTICLE IV.

The extradition will be granted one Government on the other, with By the Governor: French republic at Washington the sentence, an order of arrest, or of 28th day of April, one thousand any other process equivalent to such order, in which will be speci-Washington this seventeenth day of imputed acts, and the dispositions July, one thousand eight hundred of the penal laws relative to the case. The documents accompanying the demand for extradition shall be originals or certified copies,

be 9 cents per 15 grammes or frac- be considered as letters, and charged edgment of receipt for the mails TREATY BETWEEN THE UNI- or by a competent person. If possible, there shall be remitted at the same time a descriptive list of the individual required, or any other proof towards his identity.

ARTICLE V.

If the person accused or condemn-

ed is not a citizen of either of the contracting powers, the Government granting the extradition will inform the Government of the country to which the accused or condemned may belong to the demand made, and if the last named Government reclaims the individual on its own account for trial in its own tribunals, the Government to which was made the demand of extradition may, at will, deliver the criminal to the State in whose territories the crime was committed or to that to which the criminal tenced person whose extradition may be demanded in virtue of the present convention from one of the contracting parties, should at the same time be the subject of claims from one or other Governments simultaneously for crimes or mistion of criminals, fugitives from demeanors committed in their remaking the first demand; and if of the system. Never before in it the dates of the demands be the same, that of the nation to which

ARTICLE VI.

If the person claimed is accused or sentenced in the country where he may have taken refuge, for a crime or misdemeanor committed in that country, his delivery may be delayed until the definitive sentence releasing him be pronounced, or until such time as he may have complied with the punishment inflicted on him in the country where he took refuge.

ARTICLE VII.

In cases not admitting of delay, dent of the United States of Amer- and especially in those where there ica has appointed Alvin P. Hovey, is danger of escape, each of the two Envoy Extraordinary and Minister | Governments, authorized by the or-President of Peru has appointed cused or sentenced, on condition of presenting the said order for apprehension as soon as may be possible,

> ARTICLE VIII. All expenses whatever of detention and delivery effected in virtue of the preceding provisions shall be borne and defrayed by the Government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ARTICLE IX.

This treaty shall commence from the date of the exchange of the SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHIN ratifications, and shall continue in Hysterics, CROUP, DIPTHERIA force until it shall be abrogated by the contracting parties or one of them; but it shall not be abrogated, except by mutual consent, unless the party desiring to abrogate it shall give twelve months' previous

ARTICLE X.

The present treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the cities of Washington or Lima, within eighteen months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof we, the Pleni-

potentiaries of the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, have signed and sealed these pres-Done in the city of Lima, in du-

plicate, English and Spanish, this the twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEAL.] ALVIN P. HOVEY. SEAL. JOSE J. LOAYZA. And whereas the said treaty has

been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Lima on the twenty eighth day of May last: Now, therefore, be it known that . ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have

caused the said treaty to be made

public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof I have here-

unto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be af-Done at the city of Washington, this twenty seventh day of July, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, SEAL. and in the ninety ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America. U. S. GRANT.

Secretary of State. PROCLAMATION BY THE

HAMILTON FISH,

By the President:

GOVERNOR. \$400 REWARD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Raleigh, Aug. 24th, 1874. THEREAS, OFFICIAL INFOR-YY mation has been received at this Department that one David Martin, late of the county of New Hanover, stands convicted of the murder of Willie Carter, and that the said Martin has escaped from the jail of said county, and has fled

ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; Now, therefore, I, Curtis H. Brogden, Sovernor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, of-

the State or so conceals himself that the

fering a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS article committed anterior to the for the apprehension and delivery of the said David Martin to the Sheriff of New Hanover county, in the city of Wilmington, and I do enjoin all officers Done at our city of Raleigh, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1874, and

[L. S.] in the 99th year of American Independence. C. H. BROGDEN. J. B. NEATHERY,

Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION:

David Martin is about 14 years of age Done in duplicate and signed at fied the character and gravity of the rather slender, 5 feet high, color dark but not coal black; face oval, with high forehead, speaks slow, and has a habit of leaning with his face on his hand; has a down look when spoken to.

Wilmington Journal and Star copy legally authorized by the tribunals | weekly line . weekly four times and send bill to ExPATENT MEDICINES.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vin. egar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the na. tive herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of Califor. nia, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked. "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BIT. TERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the blood purifier and a life-giving princip a perfect Renovator and Invigoration history of the world has a medicine b compounded possessing the remarkant qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing . . .

Diseases The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diagnoretic. Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Different Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudornie, Allera

sick of every disease man is heir to. The

are a gentle Purgative as well as a T

the Liver and Visceral Organs in D. ..

relieving Congestion or Indammatage at

tive, and Anti-Bilious. R. H. McDONALD & CO. Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and cor. of Washington and Charlton St. N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIFF CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

after rea ling this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is The Only Pain Remedy

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no matter how violent or exeruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervona uralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE. NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISE The application of the Ready Rellef to the part parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford case and Comfort.

the menty grops in half a tumbler of water will in a few in ments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, It. RTEURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHOEA INSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS is all INTERNAL PAINS.

I travelers should always carry a bottle of Radvelers should always or pains from change of the better than French Brandy or Bitters as a language.

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