XXXVIIITH CONGRESS..First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, May 30, 1864.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

The bill to expedite the title to land claims in California was called up, and after discussion during the whole morning hour the subject was laid over.

TAX BILL.

The Tax bill then came up.

Mr. CONNESS moved, in lieu of the tax of 5 per cent on gold and silver produced from quartz mines, beds of rivers, &c., the following, which was adopted:

On bullion, in lump, ingot, bar, or otherwise, a duty of one-half of one per centum ad valorem, to be paid by the assayer of the same, who shall stamp the product of the assay as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall decide; and every and all sales, transfers, exchanges, transportation, and exportation of gold or silver assayed at any mint of the United States or by any private assayer, unless stamped as prescribed by general regulations as aforesaid, is hereby declared unlawful, and every person or corporation who shall sell or transfer, transport, exchange, export, or deal in the same, shall be subject to a penalty of $1,000 for each offense, and a fine not exceeding that sum, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years nor less than six months. No jeweler, worker, or artificer in gold and silver shall use either of those metals except it shall have first been stamped as aforesaid as required by this act, and every violation of this section shall subject the offender to the penalties contained herein. No person or corporation shall take, transport, or cause to be transported, exported, or taken from the United States, any gold or silver in its natural state, uncoined, or unassayed and unstamped as aforesaid; and for every violation of this provision every offender shall be subject to the penalties contained herein.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to the clause in the Tax bill relating to banking, as a substitute for the Finance Committee's amendment.

It provides for a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent per month on the average amount of deposits, one-twenty-fourth of one per cent per month upon the average amount of capital stock, and one-fifth of one per cent per month on circulation of banking institutions, &c., other than those organized under the National Banking law.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not see anything to justify the Secretary in attempting to strike down the State banks. As far as Indiana was concerned, her people and the people of the West would prefer the notes of her State banks to the issues of Secretary Chase, and yet the circulation of those banks had been reduced from $6,000,000 to $2,400,000.

Mr. SHERMAN argued in favor of legislating State bank circulation out of existence, during the existence of the present state of the Government. He held that to allow the State banks to inflate their currency was a direct blow at the very vitals of the Government. He held that the National Bank circulation was adequate for all purposes, and was founded upon public faith.

At half past 4, on a motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate took a recess till 11 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CLARK moved various amendments, in order to retain the present official heads in the Revenue bureaux, Assessors, &c., without the requisite of new bonds, which were adopted.

Mr. CLARK also offered an amendment, as follows: "On tobacco, manufactured in the leaf with all the stems in and not having been stripped, budded or sweetened, 25c.; on stripped tobacco, as cavendish, that has been sweetened, including fine-cut, 35c. per pound."

The consideration of this amendment was postponed, some Senators desiring to speak upon it.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment in reference to banks was then considered. He modified the tax on circulation to one-sixth of one per centum per month instead of one-6th.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed the amendment of Mr. Sherman. He considered it improper in a revenue bill to strike at any peculiar interest of the States, as this bill did strike with this amendment. The currency of the West had heretofore been so good that there was but little difference in exchange. He was opposed to driving from the channels of trade a currency in which the people of the West had confidence, and substitute a currency in which they had less confidence. This was arbitrary legislation. The value of our bonds, though now above par, depended upon our ability to pay interest on them. When there was no demand for bonds and hard times came, what was the value of the currency.

Mr. POWELL said, what he had predicted at first in regard to this system of paper currency, had been fulfilled, and some of the financial tinkering of Secretary Chase would relieve us from the effects of his odious system of paper currency. It was rotten to the very core, and would result in injury to any Government that adopted it. Secretary Chase, in his financial measures, seemed determined on adopting exploded notions, and discarding all the sound and recognized principles of currency. He denounced the system as the very worst species of wild-cat banking.

At 10 o'clock p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CABINET SEATS IN CONGRESS.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON (Dem., Ohio), the Select Committee on the subject of admitting Members of the Cabinet to seats on the floor of the House was continued during the present Congress.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS (Un., N. Y.), the Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire into the condition of the Washington National Monument Society, amounts collected, and sums expended, and its affairs generally.

SUPPORTING THE WAR.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Rollins of Missouri:

Resolved, That, prompted by a just patriotism, we are in favor of an earnest and successful prosecution of the war, and that we will give a warm and hearty support to all those measures which will be most effective in speedily overcoming the Rebellion and in securing a restoration of peace, and which may not substantially infringe on the Constitution and tend to subvert the true theory and character of the Government. We hereby reiterate that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists now in revolt against the Constitutional Government; that in the progress of the war Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country. This war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. That, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Mr. ROLLINS (Mo.) said his resolution embraced the main features of the one offered by Mr. Crittenden, and adopted with only two dissenting voices at the commencement of the XXXVIIth Congress. He believed that the principle was right at that time, and was right now. It was the platform on which he stood at the beginning, and on which every patriot could afford to stand, and afforded a rallying point for all friends of the Union and of constitutional liberty. If there ever was a time for unity of action to preserve our happy form of government, it was now that we should rise above all mere party consideration. It was idle for us to underrate the warlike qualities of the Southern people. These have been exhibited on many a well-fought field. They have attested their valor, and wrung from us the acknowledgment of a steady devotion to the cause in which they are engaged. If we can boast of our Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Thomas, and Hancock, they can boast of their Lee, Johnston, Hill, and Ewell. We cannot expect peace until the Rebel armies are overcome; and then we must arrange terms and conditions as other nations have done in order to secure lasting repose. We should conduct this war in the spirit enunciated in his resolution. If the policy declared in the Crittenden proposition had been adhered to, we should now be near the end of the Rebellion. We should have carried the Constitution and the olive branch in one hand, and the sword in the other. But by departing from that policy we had made a cause for the Rebels, and united them in unbroken phalanx. No punishment was too severe for the authors and leaders of this causeless rebellion, but we should discriminate between them and those who had been misled, and abandon all confiscation and legalized plunder schemes which would establish serfdom in the South, and create a necessity for standing armies to keep the peace and prevent revolt. Some had gone so far as to elevate the negro to the level of the white race in the scale of being, and make them hewers of wood and drawers of water to the servile race. He could regard such persons only as madmen.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, unsuccessfully sought to amend the resolution. The opportunity for that purpose having been excluded by the "previous question," he moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

This motion was disagreed to by Yeas, 27; Nays, 114.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, hoped the House would take a direct vote on the passage of the resolution, and not strangle it by such a disposition of it.

The House then, by a vote of 81 to 27, referred the resolution to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, under a suspension of the rules, reported a bill from the Committe on Commerce appropriating $250,000 for the repair and preservation of the works for the benefit of commerce on the Lakes, and $100,000 for similar purposes on the seaboard.

The bill was passed.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

Mr. SCHENCK (Un., Ohio) moved a suspension of the rules in order to report a bill providing for the summary punishment of guerrillas.

Commanding Generals or Commanders of Departments are authorized to carry into execution all sentences against guerrillas and persons guilty of arson, burglary, rape, and for violation of the laws and customs of war, and to punish spies, mutineers, murderers, deserters, &c.

The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 79 to 42—not two-thirds voting therefor—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Bailey, Baldwin (Mass.), Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair (W. Va.), Boyd, Brandegee, Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis (N. Y.), Dawes, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Higby, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (Conn.), Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelloggs (Mich.), Kellogg (N. Y.), Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, Miller (N. Y.), Morrill, Morris (N. Y.), Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, O'Neill (Pa.), Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Randall (Ky.), Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Rollins (N. H.), Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburn (Ill.), Washburn (Mass.), Webster, Wheeler, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin (Mich.), Brooks, Brown (Wis.), Chanler, Cox, Craven, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Fisher, Gipson, Harding, Herrington, Herrick, Johnson (Pa.), Johnson (Ohio), Kernan, Knapp, Law, Le Blond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Noble, Odell, Pruyn, Radford, Randall (Pa.), Rollins (Mo.), Ross, Scott, Steele (N. Y.), Stiles, Sweat, Wadsworth, C. A. White, and Fernando Wood.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. ENGLISH, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill, which was passed, extending the time fixed in the act of June 1856, for commencing the construction of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad, in Michigan, for which the public lands were at that period appropriated.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case of McHenry against Yeaman.

Mr. HARDING (Dem. State, Ky.) said while he would vote for his colleague to retain his seat, he did not wish to be understood as giving countenance to military interference with freedom of elections.

Mr. YEAMAN, the sitting member, controverted the position of the contestant that he (Yeaman) owed his election to military interference, and spoke of the contestant as having with bad taste resurrected all the political trash in the history of Kentucky to support his (the contestant's) claim.

The House, by a vote of 93 Yeas against 26 Nays, adopted the resolution declaring Mr. Yeaman entitled to retain his seat.

REBELS IN OUR HOSPITALS.

On motion of Mr. COLE (Un., Cal.) it was resolved that the Committee on Military affairs be instructed to inquire by what authority and under whose direction the Rebels are interspersed with the national soldiers throughout the various hospitals of this city, and as to the comparative treatment of the Rebel and Union soldiers in the hospitals; and also that the same Committee be instructed to inquire whether or not persons lately in the Rebel army are employed in places of trust and profit by the United States Government at Gieshoro Point, Md., and if so, by whose authority, how many, and in what capacity they are so employed, and also that the same Committee be instructed to inquire whether any disloyal persons are employed as clerks in any of the Departments of the Government, if so, who are responsible for such employment, and that the Committee have authority to send for persons and papers to compel the attendance of witnesses and to report the facts to this House at any time.

A PEACE RESOLUTION.

Mr. LAZEAR offered a long preamble, concluding with a resolution that the President be required to adopt measures for the suspension of hostilities between the North and South, and an armistice, in order that in the mean time a Convention may be called of all the States with a view to the restoration of the Union with their constitutional rights.

Objection was made to the resolution, when Mr. Lazear moved a suspension of the rules, pending which the House adjourned.

The Cleveland Convention.

CLEVELAND, Monday, May 30—11 p. m.

Judging from the number already in, and those reported on the way, the Convention to-morrow will be composed of several hundred delegates.

There are many Missourians in attendance, but the delegations from Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are also large.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, New-York, New-Jersey, and Massachusetts are also represented, but not largely.

The Germans have delegations from twelve States, some of whom held an informal meeting on Sunday, when, after an interchange of views, resolutions were adopted against Lincoln, and in favor of Fremont, against the suppression of the Press, and in favor of the right of trial by jury, and protesting against any infringement upon this right as destructive of American liberty. Also in favor of amending the Constitution to prohibit Slavery, and for the Monroe doctrine, and the one-term principle, as absolutely necessary to check corruption.

Apparently none but the delegation of War Democrats from New-York favor the nomination of Grant for President, with Fremont for Vice-President. They argue that a victory in Virginia next month will secure the indorsement of this ticket at Chicago.

On the other hand, the Fremont men say they want a man whose political record is well defined and known to the country, and who has a positive strength. This they claim for their candidate, and profess to believe he is as likely to be indorsed at Chicago as is Gen. Grant.

The indications are that Gen. Grant's name will be withdrawn, and that Fremont will be nominated without opposition.

Several are named for Vice President, among them Gen. Cochrane, George W. Cass, B. Gratz Brown, Gen. Logan, Gov. Andrew and Gen. Rosecrans. Cochrane is strongest to-night.

The platform will be substantially that adopted by the Germans as indicated above. On the points therein set forth there seems to be no material diversity of opinion.

Controller Robinson of New-York has written a letter strongly favoring the nomination of Gen. Grant.

Parker Pilsbury brings with him a letter from Wendell Phillips, expressing regret at his inability to attend the Convention; complaining that the Administration is a failure, because it has weighed treasure, blood, and civil liberty against Slavery, and up to the present moment has decided to exhaust them all before it uses freedom heartily as a means of battle; that if Mr. Lincoln is reflected, he will pursue the same policy and obey the same cabinet. He deprecates the Louisiana reconstruction experiment, and contends that the only plan of reconstruction within twenty years, is to admit the blacks to citizenship and use them with the whites as the basis of States. He closes by favoring the nomination of Fremont or Butler—Fremont being his first choice.

Among those present are Gen. McKinstry and ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston of Pennsylvania, Col. Zagonyi, Maj. Haskell, Ed. Gilbert McGarrett, Parker Pilsbury, Jasper Thompson, Andrew K. Colvin, Gen. Cochrane, Geo. M. Hopkins, Col. Moss, and a number of prominent Germans from the West.

Letter from Mr. Fishback.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have just had my attention called to an article in your issue of yesterday, reiterating certain charges which have been promulgated by Rebel sympathizers of Arkansas, because they fear me on account of my radical Union sentiments.

Now, Sir, inasmuch as you have unintentionally, as I am induced to believe, done me an injustice by publishing these charges, two of which are entirely and maliciously false, and the other, unexplained, calculated to do me, not less than my constituents, a great injustice, you will, I feel assured, offer no objection to publishing the following *facts*:

For some time before the Rebellion I had been suspected as an "Abolitionist" in Arkansas, because of my views, and more especially because of a letter which I published about the raid of John Brown, and which came very near driving me from the State.

When the secession agitation began, I made haste to take strong and active grounds against it. So active and so successful was my opposition, in my part of the State, that there again arose a great bitterness against me as an "Abolitionist," and talk of driving me from the State became frequent and extensive.

I became a Union candidate for the Convention, and was elected by a large majority. On my way to the capital to take my seat, I was warned by the Secretary of State not to come to Little Rock, or I would be "*hung*!" I went, however, and at the first session of the Convention, we voted down the Ordinance of Secession, and adjourned. On my return to my home (besides being threatened with the vengeance of a Vigilance Committee at Little Rock), a mob in a village through which I was to pass had provided half a bushel of rotten eggs for my benefit, because of the part I had taken in defeating the ordinance, and because I was a "d—d Abolitionist."

When Sumter was fired on, and the thorough organization of the Rebels became developed, so suddenly as to take the Union men quite by surprise, the President called the Convention together again.

We found two Rebel regiments in the capital, having taken the arsenal; Fort Smith captured by another; the Governor receiving troops daily, and the Union men entirely disorganized.

Immediately upon discovering this state of facts I became convinced that the State was irretrievably gone, and attempted to make my escape North. But so great was the bitterness against me, and so keenly was I watched (it was expected that I would attempt to escape, and I was therefore closely watched), that I found it impossible, and no course was left me but to acquiesce then and to make my escape afterward, which I did *on the very first opportunity*, and before they could force me to assist the Rebellion in any shape, either by bearing arms against the Government of the United States or by encouraging others to do so.

It is universally conceded by those who were present and knew the feelings of the Rebel mob, who surrounded the capitol, that I was possibly the only man in the Convention who could not have voted against the ordinance without being assassinated. It was my extremely radical loyalty, therefore, which constrained that vote. That I assisted the Rebellion in any shape is untrue; nor have I ever been even suspected by a single man in Arkansas of having the slightest sympathy with the Rebellion. Nor was it ever charged, until recently, as an electioneering falsehood, by a newspaper whose editor and his reporters have recently been expelled the floor of the House of Representatives of Arkansas because of his evident disloyal sentiments, among other charges, and whose real editor was the great oracle of the Rebellion in our State. The same reasons which induced them to oppose me then induce their opposition (really) now.

As to the caucus referred to in the article, I am informed that there is no truth in your correspondent's report.

I am not surprised at your article, having been admonished beforehand that my Rebel enemies would thus attempt to *misinform* the public as to my antecedents. Indeed, their opposition is bitter in proportion to their hatred of the Government of the United States, which they know full well I will endeavor, at all hazards and at whatever cost, to sustain. They hate me, too, and have hated me for more than three years, because of my anti-slavery views. And especially do they hate me now because of the active and earnest efforts I used in having our Constitution so amended as forever to abolish the institution which is the cause of all this war and woe!

That you and the public may the better estimate the character of the Legislature by whom I was elected, I send, inclosed, a copy of a test to which each candidate for senatorial honors was subjected before receiving their suffrage. Very truly, &c.

Washington, May 28, 1864. W. M. FISHBACK.

Test before Arkansas Legislature of candidates for Senatorial honors:

Resolved, That whereas it devolves upon the General Assembly of this State to fill the vacancies now existing in the Federal Congress by the election of two United States Senators, and that this House, feeling the deep importance of the duty so devolving upon them, desire that the most fit persons be selected to fill such vacancies, and believing that patriotism, honesty, and capacity are the only measures by which such fitness can be truly judged, therefore, be it

Resolved, That any person who may or shall offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of this House for the position of United States Senator must, prior to going into the election of United States Senators, file with the Clerk of this House a plain and unequivocal answer to the following questions, and also take and subscribe the test oath prescribed for United States Senators, and that such oath and such questions shall be subscribed and sworn to before the Clerk of this House:

1. Have you ever taken an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States? If you have, under what circumstances?

2. Have you ever signed any petition or paper requesting any convention, body, legislature, or assemblage of citizens, to authorize or request them, to authorize them to transfer the State of Arkansas from the Federal Union, or to acknowledge their right of secession from said Federal Union by said Arkansas, or to request said body, assemblage, convention, or legislature, to pass any act or resolution of Secession; or if when passed, did you indorse such proceeding? If so, under what circumstances?

3. Have you ever held any elective or military office in this State since the supposed act of secession of the State of Arkansas? If so, what was such office?

4. Have you ever aided or abetted, directly or indirectly, the secession of the State of Arkansas from the Federal Union?

THE OATH.

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power, or Constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto.

And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this — day of —, 1864.

Gallaher's Evening Exchange.

[CORNER TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.]

MONDAY, May 30—9 o'clock.

5,000	American Gold	194	200	Ill. Central RR	128
10,000	do	194	100	do	128
20,000	do	196	100	do	12[illegible]
15,000	do	196	200	Pittsburgh RR	113
16,000	do	196	400	do	113
25,000	do	196	100	do	113
10,000	do	196	100	do	113
100	Erie Railway	113	200	do	113
100	do b.t.w.	113	400	Galena RR	95
200	do	113	100	Rock Island	113
900	do b.w.	113	100	do	113
400	do	113	200	North-Western RR	69
200	do	113	100	do	69
500	do s10	113	100	do s30	69
500	do	113	200	do	69
500	do s10	113	100	do	69
100	Hudson River RR	145	200	Fort Wayne RR	115
100	do s60	144	100	do	115
100	do s5	144	50	M. & P. du Ch. RR	86
200	do	144	150	do s30	68
200	Reading RR	141	100	Cumberland Coal	75
400	do	141	200	do	75
200	do	141	300	Wyoming Valley Coal	68
500	do	141	100	do	68
200	do s3	141	100	Quicksilver Mining	75
200	do	141	200	do	75
400	do	141	100	do b3	75
300	do	141	100	Mariposa Mining	45
200	do b.t.w.	141	100	do	45
100	Mi. So. & N. I. RR	90	50	do	46
100	do b5	90	1000	Canada Copper s30	3
100	do b5	26	1000	do s30	3
100	North-Western Pref.	86			

Entertainments This Day and Evening.

For location of theaters and time of commencement, see advertisements in other columns of this paper.

WALLACK'S THEATER—Captain Bland.
WINTER GARDEN—Fabrice Married—Fra Diavolo.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bel Demonio.
OLYMPIC THEATER—Pet of the Petticoats—Nisette.
BROADWAY THEATER—Our American Cousin at Home.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Janet Pride.
DODSWORTH'S HALL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Readings.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Works of Art.
IRVING HALL—Fallon's Stereopticon.
585 BROADWAY—Heller's Dermo-Musical Performances.
HOPE CHAPEL—Opera of Cinderella.
MOZART HALL—Fair for Colored Orphan Asylum.

[Advertisement.]

SECRET.—The secret of the process of making CEDAR CAMPHOR is possessed alone by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, of Boston, the inventors. Cedar Camphor is the best Camphor (or indeed best, perhaps only, anything) for a certain defense against Moths in Clothing. Every Druggist probably now sells HARRIS & CHAPMAN'S Cedar Camphor.

[Advertisement.]

RENE'S AFRICAN FEVER AND AGUE CURE.—Not a cure all, but a sure cure for Fever and Ague. Depot No. 89 Liberty-st., up stairs.

Business Notices.

SORE THROAT.—Those afflicted with Coughs, Hoarseness, Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, will find nothing so efficacious as a Throat remedy as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold by all Druggists.

A PLAIN FACT.—A hatchet-faced chap does not require a broad-brimmed hat, and a dumpy individual, if he does not wish to be rendered supremely ridiculous, must avoid the outrageously tall articles that eccentrics love to indulge in. To prevent mistakes, it is only necessary to deal at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. There you will experience no difficulty in procuring a becoming article at a satisfactory price.

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OF
STRAW HATS

Of every class and kind. The stock comprehends

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BOYS' HATS,
MISSES' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS, &c.,

Of which there are over

FORTY DISTINCT STYLES.

All entirely new, and forming the very

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in France, England and America.

Don't buy your Gaiters or Shoes without FOGG'S PATENT-LEVER BUCKLES. They are self-adjusting, and require no holes punched in the straps. Dealers or manufacturers can inclose 10 cents, currency, and I will mail sample of two patterns.

FREDERICK STEVENS, { No. 215 Pearl-st, New-York, or No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, jr., 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st., up stairs.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared by S. O. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., and for sale by all Druggists. Price, 50 cents per Box.

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G.———1863———B.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

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ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world. Perfect, natural, reliable, harmless, and instantaneous in effect. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

GREGORY—WORTHINGTON—At Christ Church, Cooperstown, on Thursday morning, May 26, by the Rev. S. H. Synnott, Archibald Mel. Gregory, M. D., of Jersey City, to Kate D., daughter of John R. Worthington of Cooperstown.

DIED.

KEELER—On Monday, May 30, John Sperry, youngest son of the Rev. S. A. and Lydia W. Keeler, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days.

The remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment, on Wednesday.

LEONARD—At Moodna, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, May 30, James H. Leonard, son of Wm. B. Leonard of this city, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, June 1, at 2 p. m.

McCARTHY—On Monday, May 30, of consumption, Timothy McCarthy, aged 23 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, and also the members of the Clover Fellows' Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Charles McCarthy, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-seventh street, on Wednesday, June 1, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MECKLEM—On Sunday, May 29, of diphtheria, Royal, only son of George G. and Mary D. Mecklem, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his uncle, Oliver S. Leland, No. 127 Lexington avenue, on Tuesday, May 31, at 2 o'clock p. m. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MONK—At the Armory Square Hospital, Washington, on Saturday, May 28, of wounds received in battle on the 10th inst., First Lieut. William H. Monk, of Company E, 10th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., aged 20 years.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

STURGIS—Killed in battle, on Tuesday, May 10, at Spottsylvania, Va., Lieut. Edward Sturgis, 20th Regiment, Mass. Vols., 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac, aged 18 years and 2 months, son of Russell Sturgis, esq., of this city.

Special Notices.

Eighteenth Ward Union Association.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the above Association will be held at "HEADQUARTERS," corner 26th-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 31, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
WM. DRUMMOND, } Secretaries.
WM. S. ORDYKE, }

American Institute Farmers' Club.—The regular Weekly Meeting will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday), 31st inst., at 4½ o'clock p. m., at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union Building. All who take an interest in Agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

Horticultural Association of the American Institute.—A meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Institute, Cooper Union Building. Subject, "Fruit." All who take an interest in the subject of Horticulture, including Ladies, are invited to attend. Admission free.
B. C. TOWNSEND, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Rec. Sec.

And it came to pass in the reign of Abraham, whose surname was Lincoln, in the eighty and sixth year of the Independence of the States of America, that a mighty rebellion arose in that land. And Abraham said unto Simon from the Keystone State, "Be thou my armor-bearer." And Simon did as he was commanded, and marshaled immense hosts of young and valiant warriors from the East, even from the Kennebec; from across the great river Mississippi, and from beyond the Rocky Mountains—from every State called he some. And being of the kind whose hair curled not a little, they said, "Those who have risen against us are cowards, and when they behold our banners they will surely run"—but they didn't. And it came to pass these two mighty armies went forth to fight on the plains of Manassas. And Simon's men, though valiant and brave, were smote hip and thigh, even so much that they hurried brilliantly back to lean in Abraham's bosom. And many were slain, but more were wounded. Then there was great commotion throughout the land. And Abraham called aloud upon the wise men and men of skill to save the sick and give new strength unto the wounded. And lo! there arose in the North one Drake, cunning in medicine, but of exceeding modesty. And when Abraham and the people beheld the wonderful cures which were wrought by Drake, Abraham said: "My children must not suffer; give me thy drink to drink, and I will give it a name." And so Abraham drank, and said there was nothing like it, not even in Sangamon County; that it was bitter to the lips yet good for the stomach; and because these were bitter times in fighting the masters of the plantations, it shall for evermore be called "Plantation Bitters." And so it has been. And the wonderful work which it has performed is witnessed at this day in every town, parish, village, and hamlet, where the habits of civilization produce dyspepsia, where war creates accidents, and where climate or exposure destroys strength and appetite. And he said: "Let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the valleys and mountain-tops, that all who suffer from fevers, dyspepsia, weakness, loss of appetite, nervous headache, and mental despondency, will find relief through the Plantation Bitters. They add tone to the stomach and brilliancy to the mind, of which I, O people, am a living example." And Drake did as he was commanded, and got him a place in the great City of New-York. And as many as came in unto him were healed and went on their way rejoicing.

Spring.

My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this city. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.
F. B. BALDWIN,
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The largest store in the city.

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The following are some of the many valuable testimonials received during one single day, and two days afterward, which we insert in our pamphlet, exclusively for the benefit of those who have used anything else and not been benefited by it. Many of these testimonials are from persons who have tried many other remedies before they tried the Tropical Balsam, and yet they say they have received more benefit from the use of this than from any other remedy they have ever taken. The Tropical Balsam will never disappoint anybody. Prices, full bottles, 25 and $1.
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Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28, 1863.
Messrs. CARRENO BROS. & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been in the habit of using your valuable and unparalleled medicine, commonly called Tropical Balsam, for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Chest and Lung Affections, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Pain in the Side and Chest, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Flesh, Nervous Prostration, and all other diseases leading to Consumption, and purchased it of your agent, Mr. Wm. Bailey, Druggist, No. 1 Ann-st., Philadelphia, who informed me that it was a valuable medicine, and warranted to do all that was claimed for it, and if it did not do what was claimed for it, he would refund the money. I was induced to try it, and found it to be the most valuable medicine I ever used, and I feel it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of its efficacy, that others may be benefited by it. Yours, respectfully, J. B. COMBE, No. 1024 Ann-st.

New-York, May 14, 1863.
Messrs. CARRENO BROS. & Co.—Gentlemen: Having been induced by a friend to try your Tropical Balsam, I feel it my duty to inform you that I was cured of a severe cough of long standing by the use of two bottles of your valuable medicine. Yours, respectfully, J. B. COMBE, No. 1024 Ann-st.

Messrs. CARRENO BROS. & Co.—Having been induced by a friend to try your Tropical Balsam, I feel it my duty to inform you that I was cured of a severe cough of long standing by the use of two bottles of your valuable medicine. Yours, respectfully, J. B. COMBE, No. 1024 Ann-st.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1863.
Messrs. CARRENO BROS. & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been in the habit of using your Tropical Balsam, being a sufferer from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Chest and Lung Affections, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Pain in the Side and Chest, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Flesh, Nervous Prostration, and all other diseases leading to Consumption, and purchased it of your agent, Mr. Wm. Bailey, Druggist, No. 1 Ann-st., Philadelphia, who informed me that it was a valuable medicine, and warranted to do all that was claimed for it, and if it did not do what was claimed for it, he would refund