the report of the Solicitor of the Treasury relative to the disposition of prize cases. The report, which is very voluminous, details the history of the investigation implicating counsel for the captors of the prize Anne, the officers of the District Court and other persons alleged to be guilty of irregularities in the custody and disposition of prize property and the proceeds thereof. The Solicitor refrains from passing any judgment upon the act of the two gentlemen—one in a judicial and the other in a legislative position—whose conduct has been the subject of some animadversion on the part of witnesses and counsel, and concludes that with regard to the general results of the investigation, the Navy Department and the country will form their judgment. But for his own part he thinks it would have been unreasonable to expect public officers to display more ability, zeal, or capacity than have been exhibited by those connected with these prize proceedings, and that, although there have been delays and irregularities, yet on the whole these proceedings will compare favorably in point of integrity, economy and despatch with like proceedings in any country at any time.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1864.

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a joint resolution requesting the State Legislatures to cause a census of industrial interests to be taken in June, 1865, and to send a copy of the original returns to the Secretary of the Interior, who is directed to furnish the necessary schedules and instructions for that purpose.

THE INCORPORATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., it was ordered that a vote on the bill to amend the act of 1820, incorporating the inhabitants of Washington City, be reconsidered.

TRIAL OF CIVILIANS BY COURT MARTIAL—PREVENTION OF FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on Mr. Davis' bill prohibiting trials by court martial of civilians; and favorably on the bill to amend the act to punish frauds on the Treasury.

REPORT ON GENERAL SLOUGH'S ADMINISTRATION AT ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, who were instructed to inquire into the military administration of General Slough at Alexandria, Va., made a report, accompanied by voluminous testimony. Ordered to be printed.

LAND GRANTS FOR KANSAS RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, called up the bill making an additional grant of lands to the state of Kansas to aid in the construction of railroads and telegraph lines.

An amendment was offered by Mr. LANE, requiring the road from Leavenworth to go by way of Lawrence to Emporia, and to carry one line to Fort Riley, was adopted, and the bill passed.

CLASSIFICATION OF NAVAL PAYMASTER'S CLERKS.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the classification of paymasters' clerks, which proposed to give $1,200 to clerks of stations in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington; $1,000 to allothers; also $1,200 to inspectors' clerks in the above places, and $1,000 to all others, the same classification is made for clerks of receiving ships, clerks in second class ships receiving $800, and in third class $700.

EXPENSES OF PRISONERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, from which it appears that the allowances of the Marshal of the District of Columbia during the year 1863 for the feed of prisoners in the jail amounted to $32,763, and the mileage allowed for transporting convicts to the Albany Penitentiary has been $3,900.

GOVERNMENT AND AGENTS PROHIBITED FROM PURCHASING CONFISCATED ESTATES.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to amend section eight of an act entitled an act to establish a Treasury Department. This bill forbids government officers and agents from purchasing lands sold under the confiscation act. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE ORGANIZATION OF MONTANA TERRITORY.

Mr. WILSON called up the subject of appointing a committee of conference to meet the House Committee on the Montana bill.

Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Min., replied to the remarks of Mr. Trumbull yesterday. He said the Senator had sneered at the proposition, which was calculated to destroy the harmony of the people of the North. We had now in our army two hundred thousand, more or less, brave black men, fighting as earnestly for the suppression of the rebellion as any of the men sent from Illinois. And yet the Senator wants a discrimination made against this class in a bill to define the qualifications of voters in Montana. He (Mr. Wilkinson) was opposed any longer to the pro-slavery influence, which had so long prevailed in the councils of the nation, and seemed now to be attempted to be conciliated by some of the republican members. We are fighting against the very element which has so long exercised an evil power and influence in this country. He did not know whether negroes would vote in Montana or not. His amendment to the House bill as adopted by the Senate did not relate to who should vote in Montana, but as to the point that Congress should no longer legislate in the interests of slavery. The sooner the Senate meets the issue before it the better.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (opp.) of Ind., said that while in some of the Eastern States negroes were allowed the right of suffrage, in the Northwest the sentiment has been clearly expressed that they should not be allowed to vote. When the negro is allowed to vote in Montana, he should be allowed to vote in all the States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., had no objection to this committee of conference. He was in favor of that portion of the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota prohibiting foreigners from voting previous to the declaration of their intention to become citizens; but on the great question discussed here, as to whether negroes shall be allowed to vote in the Territories or the District of Columbia, he thought it unwise, because it would divide the loyal people of this country. He would speak plainly on this question, without fear or favor. Mr. Vallandigham, notwithstanding his traitorous views, fell not very far short of an election as Governor of Ohio, and the democratic party in Wisconsin endorsed him. That party, with all the heavy weight it carried upon its shoulders in Mr. Vallandigham, came very near being successful in some of the great States of the country. In Pennsylvania they came within fifteen thousand and in New York thirty thousand votes of carrying their ticket. Should the issue now be changed, and the party carrying Vallandigham as its leader take up General George B. McClellan on a platform opposed to negro suffrage and equality, what man so blind not to see the inevitable result?

Mr. Doolittle was precluded from further remarks, the morning hour having expired.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Conn., said that to his opinion the law of 1850 was a most iniquitous one, and he would cheerfully vote for its repeal. It was passed at a period of high political excitement. He voted for the amendment of Mr. Sherman yesterday because he had high authority for doing so. He contended that Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth were in favor of rendition of fugitive slaves; and read long extracts from the records of the Congress of 1789 to prove it. Though he could not show the ayes nor noes in which their names were recorded, the brief record showed their position on the constitutionality and justice of the law. The Senate and House at that time voted for it. In the House but seven votes were recorded against it. George Washington was the President. Shall we after seventy years have passed deny to these men that intelligence which we claim to possess? Who are we in this day to say that wisdom has come to us unknown to our fathers? Who of us in this Senate are willing to institute a comparison between ourselves and the men of 1793? He for one would shrink from a comparison with such men as Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth and their compeers. Was it an argument to be raised that foreign nations would be pleased by the passage of this bill in its original form? That was not an argument at any time, and much less at the present time. It was useless for us to shut our eyes to the fact that the great commercial nations of Europe had for years past been looking upon our country with disfavor. The Senator said slavery was the cause. Does not slavery exist in the South, and have not several of the foreign Powers indirectly aided the South in her unholy rebellion? The manner in which we have been treated by professedly neutral governments makes the blood of every American citizen boil in his veins, and will cause us some day to call for a balancing of the account that it may be closed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., said he wished to secure the good opinion of our friends abroad, while the Senator seemed to be willing to regret it.

Mr. FESSENDEN was anxious for the good opinion of the world, but he was unwilling to crouch and crawl in the dust to secure it. He was not ambitious to be the messenger to go to England and approach her Majesty and the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the heads spiritual and temporal, and, in the name of this government, say that we would repeal such laws as might be obnoxious to them. The way to have the respect of foreign nations was to respect ourselves; then we would lay broad and deep the foundations for the crushing of this rebellion, and compel the respect and admiration of the nations of the earth. The truth was that the principles of our government were antagonistic to those upon which the governments of the Old World were founded, and they knew it. Let us show them that we are able to go through the present severe trial and still stand strong and undivided, and European dynasties may date the commencement of their downfall from the day that is accomplished. The Powers of Europe have no particular sympathy with the rebels, except in so far as they can use them to break up our popular form of government. We should do that which is right and let others comment upon it as they will. Our only safety in this dark and stormy day was in maintaining and not abandoning the constitution of our country.

Mr. BROWN, (rep.) of Mo., contended that the amendment of Mr. Sherman made the bill tantamount to the act of 1793. It was a virtual restatement of that act as far as the Senate could restate it. He did not believe it was the duty of Congress to pass any such act, or go beyond the plain letter of the constitution, but stand by that great bulwark of freedom, which secured to all a trial by jury. After seventy years of struggle for freedom we were now about to return to the starting point.

Mr. WILEY, (rep.) of W. Va., obtained the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, the Senate went into executive session, and shortly thereafter adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1864.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Washburne, (rep.) of Illinois, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill.

The general debate has been closed. Therefore discussion will only be permitted on amendments of five minute speeches.

Among the amendments, some of which are merely verbal, is the number of revenue agents to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to aid in the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds on the internal revenue. This number is increased from three to five.

Mr. NORTON, (rep.) of Ill., offered an amendment, which was adopted, that if any assessor shall demand or receive, directly or indirectly, from any deputy assessor, as a condition of his appointment to or continuance in office, any portion of the compensation herein allowed, such assessor so offending shall be immediately dismissed from office, and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars on conviction of the offence.

An amendment was adopted that the time of sale of real estate to satisfy duties shall not be less than twenty nor more than forty days from the date of giving notice.

The committe acted on forty-two sections of the general provisions of the bill, the amendments being mainly of a verbal character.

There was no debate, but merely explanations.

The House at half past four took a recess till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE NEW ONE AND TWO CENT COINS.

Mr. KASSON, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Uniform Weights and Coinage, reported the Senate bill providing for the coinage of a new cent, composed of ninety-five parts copper and five parts of tin, and two cent pieces of the same composition. He said the government would from this arrangement derive the advantage of a quarter of million a dollars annually.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the bill. He said under the present law nickel was used; and for this purpose capitalists had been induced to work nickel mines, one of which was in his district. To pass this bill would be a serious loss to them.

Mr. KASSON said the remarks of the gentleman carried the doctrine of protection to a degree for which there was no precedent.

The bill was passed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE REBEL STATES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing a republican government for the States usurped and overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. NORTON, (rep.) of Ill., expressed his belief that we should conquer the rebels by force of arms and bring them into subjection to the laws. We should come out of this contest brighter and purer than ever before, and should stand the model republic of the world, constantly increasing in greatness, wealth and influence. While we were professing to prosecute the war with vigor we were met with opposition from the democratic side, including the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fernando Wood), who had said this was a selfish war, a crusade commenced and carried on without glory. The President was charged with being an imbecile, an usurper, and a tyrant. And not only here, but in several other States they had witnessed similar proceedings against the prosecution of the war. Not many days ago the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Harris) declared himself in favor of the enemy. In this he was guilty of moral treason. It might be said he was only one member of the democratic party. But he was still here acting with that party who voted against the resolutions of expulsion, and thus, in effect, endorsed his assertions in favor of the rebels. He reviewed the speech of Mr. Long, and said if the war was wrong and unconstitutional on our part it was right and constitutional on the part of the rebels, and followed that the rebels had a right to secede. Such was the rational sequence of that gentleman's position. Notwithstanding all this the democrats here sustained the gentleman by their votes. He could have said no more had he been in the rebel Congress. If we expected the mass of the people and our soldiers to remain loyal, we must purge this hall of all such disloyal sentiments. There was no neutrality. There must either be patriots or traitors. The war was to be ended not by negotiation, but by hard fighting, and nothing else. He never would let the rebellious States come back unless they knocked at our doors with free constitutions in their hands.

Mr. DAVIS, (rep.) of Md., said he intended to call the question on the bill next Wednesday.

Mr. BROOMALL, (rep.) of Pa., said we were called to legislate upon things new in the history of the republic, which were not dreamed of by the framers of the constitution. But to usurp the powers we had not was only another mode of overturning the government under the pretence of preserving it. There was a difference between insurrection and civil war. The present was of the latter character, and was occasioned by the refusal of the democratic party to submit to the result of a Presidential election without the shadow of a pretence that it was unfair: and while a portion of them had gone off themselves the others in the loyal States kept up their organization. If we yielded we abandoned the principles of our government. The minority must submit to the legally expressed will of the majority, either willingly or by compulsion. The weaker must submit to the will of the stronger in the event of war, the principles of which he proceeded to explain. Some gentlemen of antiquated tastes were trying to exhume the democratic party. Conservative resurrectionists and benevolent old whigs were taking up the withered remains and trying to breathe life into them. Political parties know no resurrection. The democratic party under Buchanan begged to live out its short time in peace. The people would hesitate to trust the destinies of the country in the hands of those who, in 1860, announced that there was no constitutional way to put down the rebellion. It was necessary that the democratic party should perish in order that true democracy might be saved to the world. For the purpose of war and conquest our government was absolute; and the House had a right to pass the bill now proposed.

At ten o'clock the House adjourned.

Grant, Stanton and Halleck.

From the letter of a distinguished officer now at Washington to a friend in this city, we are furnished with the following extract. The writer, we may add, occupies a position giving him certain knowledge of the subject about which he treats:—"I am not surprised that thinking men begin to regret the loss of General Halleck's direction of military operations. I have, however, great confidence in General Grant. He is a true man, an honest soldier, possesses excellent judgment, and has great tenacity of purpose. His coming campaign in Virginia, I am satisfied, will add to his laurels. The absurd newspaper stories of disagreement between him, Stanton and Halleck are all bosh, and have not even the slightest foundation of truth. The very best feeling subsists between all three. Halleck, a sincere patriot, has not a jealous thought or feeling in his nature. He cares too little for public opinion to be envious of any favorite; and he aids Grant in every way in his power, both by his untiring industry in carrying out all details and his military and administrative talents. No efforts on the part of any press can shake the perfect accord and mutual esteem of these two officers. Halleck, you know, while in command, gave Grant very substantial proofs of friendship, and these have not been forgotten. As to Stanton, I do not have such good opportunities for speaking from personal knowledge, but I have the highest reason to believe that he stands to Grant as Halleck does, in just the same relations of friendship, assistance and esteem."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1864.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the Ninety-third New York, Colonel Crocker commanding, have been relieved as guard at headquarters of the army, and ordered to report to General Birney, who commands the Third division of the Second corps. The Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania take their place at headquarters.

The weather is quite cold, the thermometer standing at forty-two degrees this morning. The snow still lies on the Blue Ridge.

Reception of the One Hundred and Third Regiment.

DINNER AND SPEECHES AT THE JEFFERSON MARKET DRILLROOMS.

The One Hundred and Third regiment New York Volunteers, numbering one hundred and five men, under command of First Lieutenant Robert Furel, was received yesterday afternoon by the city authorities at the Jefferson Market Drillrooms. The Sixth regiment acted as escort, and conducted the veterans from the landing to the hall, where the reception took place. The procession, preceded by a full band of music, arrived at four o'clock, and the members and officers of the One Hundred and Third were received by Alderman Hardy, chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, on behalf of the city authorities. He said it became his pleasing duty, as chairman of the Common Council Committee on National Affairs, to extend to the regiment a cordial and sincere welcome on behalf of the city of New York. He would not attempt to notice in detail the many battles in which the gallant One Hundred and Third had participated; but the fact that at the battle of Antietam they had lost three hundred and fifty men was a sufficient guarantee that they had performed their whole duty. He proposed three cheers for the veterans of the One Hundred and Third, which were given with a will; and Colonel Egloffstein, the former commander of the regiment, responded in a very eloquent manner. Speeches were also made by Colonel Snyder, Captain H. Keller and others, and after the men had partaken of a plentiful collation, they again formed into line and marched to their headquarters, 27 Bowery, where they were hospitably received by the proprietor.

About two hundred of this regiment, enlisted within the last two years, remain in the field, and all the veterans—one hundred and five in number—have re-enlisted for the war, and will return to their command in the Army of the Potomac at the expiration of their furloughs. The following are the battles participated in by this regiment, exclusive of a number of severe skirmishes:—Newbern, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, or the seven days' battles, and Fort Wagner, Charleston.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20, 1864.

Arrived ship Danube, from Boston.

Arrived ship Arracan, from Hong Kong.

General markets dull and inactive. Flour, wheat and sugar firm.

Mysterious Death of a Young Woman.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 20, 1864.

A young woman, named Mrs. S. A. Leonard, a passenger between New York and Boston, stopped at the Massasoit House, in this city, on Tuesday evening, and tonight was found dead in her bed. She had no baggage, but was well dressed. No clue to her residence has been obtained, and the cause of her death still remains a mystery. She was about thirty years of age.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Defeat of the Rebels at Paintville and Half Mountain.

Capture of Seventy Prisoners and All their Camp Equipage, &c., &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, April 20, 1864.

A despatch from Catlettsburg, Ky., dated the 19th instant, says:—

Captain Patrick has arrived here with over one hundred prisoners, captured at the battles of Paintsville and Half Mountain, on the Licking river.

Hodge's rebel brigade attacked Colonel Gillespie's force at Paintville on Tuesday, but was repulsed.

Gillespie pursued the retreating rebels with eight hundred men of the Fourteenth and Thirty-ninth Kentucky, and surprised them on the 14th inst., in camp at Half Mountain, capturing seventy prisoners, two hundred horses, four hundred saddles, three hundred stand of small arms, and all their camp equipage.

Eighty-five rebels were killed and wounded.

A large amount of stolen property was recovered and returned to the citizens.

A rebel wagon train was also captured and burned.

Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

The rebels were commanded by Colonels Clay, Prentice, May and Johnson.

Colonel Clay is among the prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19, 1864.

Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, who was implicated with Delia Webster in enticing slaves from Kentucky several years since, and who had served twelve of a sentence of fifteen years in the Frankfort penitentiary, was pardoned by Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, while performing executive duties during Governor Bramlette's absence from the State.

The steamer Liberty, No. 2, on her upward trip from Memphis on Sunday, at midnight, was fired into by guerillas on the Kentucky shore, opposite Shawneetown. The boat received one hundred and fifty shots. Some of the shots passed through the cabin, where the passengers were asleep in their berths. No one was injured, fortunately.

Hugh Cosne, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, died here to-day.

The Town of Hickman Partially Burned

CAIRO, April 20, 1864.

The greater portion of Hickman, Kentucky, was been burned by the guerillas.

The officers of the steamer Anderson saw about four hundred guerillas in Henderson, Ky., on the 18th, and passed without landing.

Interesting from Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., April 19, 1864.

Ten more wounded at Fort Pillow, picked up a few days since from their hiding places, where they had been suffering since the battle, have been brought up to the Mound City Hospital.

The Fifth and Nineteenth Mississippi, the Second and Third Missouri, the Second Tennessee and a regiment of Texan Rangers are known to have been a part of the rebel force engaged in the Fort Pillow massacre.

The rebels acknowledge a loss of ten killed and fifteen wounded. But there are evidences of a greater loss.

Thirty rebel prisoners were brought up from Columbus to-day, and will be sent North.

The guerillas recently made a raid on the cotton plantations at Tensas, La., forty miles below Vicksburg, and captured a large number of negroes and mules. They carried off W. R. Allison, of Mattoon, Illinois, and after reaching a safe distance they compelled him to dig his own grave and made his own negroes bury him. This statement is derived from the superintendent of the plantations, who has arrived here, and is a reliable man.

The guerillas along the river are determined that the abandoned plantations shall not be worked by Northern men.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Adjourned without day. Part 2.—Nos. 1227, 496, 696, 1196, 892, 1526, 1528, 46, 1406, 1092, 72, 604, 541, 392, 473, 566, 1166, 1318, 900, 1302. Part 3.—Nos. 617, 1225, 813, 1369, 1023, 1591, 829, 273, 571, 1175, 1243, 1157, 567, 1195, 955, 315, 1561, 1131, 1493, 579.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Nos. 3566½, 2631, 3565, 3373, 515, 3967, 3969, 3971, 3973, 3991, 3993, 3995, 3997, 3999, 4001. Part 2.—Nos. 3458, 3370, 2598, 1088, 3382, 624, 2780, 3334, 1728, 1780, 3292, 2522, 3360, 3344, 3160.

The Law Has Been Invoked to Stop the counterfeiting of PHALON & SON'S famous "Night Blooming Cereus," a floral extract which has no rival in durability and sweetness among the perfumes of the world. The enormous demand for it stimulates conscienceless men to imitate its externals. But these frauds will be profitless if each purchaser will take the pains to see that "Phalon & Sons, Perfumers, New York," is embossed on the glass of the bottles they purchase. Sold by all druggists.

The Word "Sozodont," Which is Fast Becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek and composed of two words, Soze and Odontes. "Soze," translated means to preserve, and "Odontes," the teeth. "Sozodont," a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle; and sold by Hall & Ruckel, 218 Greenwich street, New York.

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Managers.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 285—April 20, 1864.
15, 8, 72, 13, 42, 26, 25, 39, 16, 7, 32, 9, 57, 69.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 286—April 20, 1864.
19, 42, 64, 26, 58, 17, 4, 33, 41, 12, 28, 35.

Z. E. Simmons & Co.—Managers.
SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 189—April 20, 1864.
59, 72, 25, 66, 60, 43, 57, 74, 9, 12, 56, 51, 53, 48.
CLASS 190—April 20, 1864.
72, 49, 28, 34, 4, 57, 16, 37, 30, 40, 15, 36.

France, Ellis & Co.—Managers.
LIBERY, EXTRA CLASS 33—April 20, 1864.
31, 22, 14, 34, 27, 16, 50, 32, 59, 37, 60, 61, 9, 54.
CLASS 34—April 20, 1864.
25, 31, 68, 11, 64, 43, 52, 45, 29, 24, 13, 20.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN, Brokers, 340 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Royal Havana Lottery.—30 Per Cent premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Lottery Tickets Cashed.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
11 Wall street, room No. 1.

Attention.

OXFORD, Ind., March 7, 1864.

MESSRS. EDS. LAFAYETTE COURIER:—

Enclosed is an extract from the Richmond Whig, cut from your paper, "recommending the government to naturalize the cultivation of the calisaya bark, for the use of its soldiers," &c. Hereby hangs a tale. Now, Mr. Editor, we all know this story by heart, but the great trouble is we can't help reading it. When we think we have got some good news from Richmond, it turns out calisaya bark every time. It is getting to be a perfect eye-sore. Arn't you hurding your paper. People call you nothing but S. T. 1860—X, or Plantation Bitters. This man Drake must be a case. If you could send him out here to deliver a lecture, he would draw, certain. At first we thought he was a big humbug, but he has got everybody up here to taking his bitters—men, women, doctors, clergymen and all. Children are said to cry for it—but I haven't heard them. The joke is they drink it all, but don't see the calisaya. I expect they will find it in the next bottle. I'd like to know where the S. T. X. comes in. Now, Mr. Editor, save us; give us something else in your paper just for a rarity, and oblige yours,
DANDELION,
CAMOMILE AND
WINTERGREEN.

If we only knew the foregoing friend we should certainly send him a case of Plantation Bitters. Evidently he was not educated in a laboratory, and does not understand the solution of roots and herbs. The calisaya is there every time—in every bottle. That's what's the matter. Because the Plantation Bitters effect such wonderful and sudden cures, the physicians try to hit us, right and left. That's right; pitch in. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." We can stand such crushing. We challenge the world to afford the same relief in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, nervous affections, loss of appetite, weakness, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, pain over the eyes, fetid breath, desponding spirits, &c., as is effected by the Plantation Bitters. The beauty of it is, they are very agreeable to take, and produce a speedy and beneficial result. They are composed of the choicest roots and herbs:—Dandelion, camomile, wintergreen, anise, lavender, coriander, orange peel, cascarilla bark, clove buds, "calisaya," &c.—all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum, imported before the great advance in price. The "S. T. 1860—X," is our own secret; but is most important to the ladies.

N. B.—The Plantation Bitters are particularly recommended to merchants, clergymen, and ladies of sedentary habits. They add strength to the system and brilliancy to the mind. They are sold by all respectable dealers.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, New York.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum manufacturers, 357 Broome street, near the Bowery, sell goods at wholesale and retail. Pipes cut to order, repaired, boiled and mounted.

All Ye who Suffer Headache, Toothache, neuralgia and catarrh know ye that WOLCOTT'S instant Pain Annihilator speedily and permanently cures you. Sold everywhere.

A Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth surpasses everything for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. 483 Broadway, and druggists everywhere.

A Camera on Wheels, for Commercial Photography, Views, Models, Machinery, &c. Depot No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Gallery.

A Thousand Refrigerators, from $4 50. N. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute Building.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. Sold by all druggists. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Beauty Leads Men in Chains.
Those freckled belles, those bearded belles
How many a breast with sorrow swells
For skin all clear as is that time
When beauty shone in all its prime.

That joyous time has passed away,
But once again they may be gay,
For Dr. Gouraud truly tells
He'll renovate the faded belles.

His Soap and eke the Poudre Subtile
Shall brighten up the lone eves still,
And with its almost magic spell,
Induce the beaux to ring the belles.

Ladies, are you emolious of beauty? If so, use the beautifying and innocent preparations of Dr. GOURAUD, to be had at his new establishment, 453 Broadway, near Grand street.

Brilliant and Powerful Day and Night Double Perspective Glasses, for the field, sea, opera and tourist's use—compact, portable and efficient. A splendid assortment at SEMMONS', Oculists' Optician, 569½ Broadway, under Lafarge House.

Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eye Preservers, to strengthen and improve the sight of old and young, by day and night, without pain or fatigue. Highly recommended by the medical faculty. SEMMONS, Oculists' Optician, 569½ Broadway, opposite Bond street.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are Suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple remedy which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

Cartes de Visite—8 for $1. Artistic Positions warranted to give satisfaction.
PERCIVAL, 142 Chatham street.

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