"Any person doing nothing shall pay a license of ten dollars," which was adopted. (Laughter.)

Mr. MALLORY moved further to amend the clause to read:—"Such person's license shall apply to his disbursements instead of receipts." Finally the entire clause was stricken out.

Mr. MORRIS, (opp.) of Ohio, offered an amendment that loafers shall pay each a license of ten dollars. Every person loitering at street corners or standing on hotel steps shall be deemed a loafer, provided that members of Congress waiting at the crossings for the street cars shall not be required to take out a license therefor. (Laughter.) The amendment was rejected.

The committee have thus far acted upon all the sections relating to the general provisions and licenses, seventy-nine in number, and have commenced upon those under the head of manufactured articles and products.

An amendment was made including stemmed tobacco, snuff or cigars which may be transferred without payment of duty directly from the place of manufacture to a bonded warehouse for exportation.

The committee took a recess till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The tax bill came up. An amendment was made so as to read:—On all mineral coals, except such as are known in the trade as pea coal and dust coal, a duty of five cents per ton; provided that, in case of contract of lease of coal lands made prior to the passage of this act, the lessee shall pay the tax if not otherwise agreed; and all dues or taxes on coal mines and coal delivered by coal operators on contracts heretofore made shall be paid by the purchaser thereof, if not otherwise agreed upon by the parties.

The committee struck out the following:—All gas companies are authorized to add the duty or tax imposed by law to the price per thousand cubic feet on the gas sold.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment increasing the duty from twenty to twenty-five cents on coal illuminating oils per gallon.

Mr. HOLMAN, (opp.) of Md., unsuccessfully moved to tax them thirty cents.

Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa., said there was no comparison between whiskey and light. Whiskey was a demoralizing luxury, while these illuminating oils were the poor man's light. It cost twenty cents to produce a gallon of oil, and the tax proposed was one hundred per cent.

Mr. KASSON explained that the revenue from such oils would not be as large as anticipated, for the reason that the bill provided for drawbacks on the large quantities exported.

Mr. AMOS MYERS, (rep.) of Va., contended that such a heavy tax would have the effect to decrease the consumption and cut off the poor man's light.

Mr. MORRILL said the consumption would not be reduced. It was the cheapest article of light in the world. We had taxed gas and lard oil nearly double, and yet there had been no complaints.

Mr. Morrill's amendments were adopted; and also one that oil produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum or shale, exclusively, shall pay fifty cents per gallon.

Mr. KASSON offered an amendment taxing crude petroleum one dollar per barrel. Adopted—55 against 43.

The duty on screws, commonly called wood screws, was increased to ten per cent ad valorem.

An amendment was made laying a tax of two dollars on gold foil per troy ounce.

The duty on artificial mineral water, soda water, sarsaparilla water and all other beverages used for like purposes, sold in bottles or from fountains, was reduced from ten to five per cent ad valorem.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, (opp.) of Ill., moved to increase the tax on pig iron from one dollar to two dollars per ton. He said the tax proposed was entirely too small.

Mr. MOORHEAD, (rep.) of Pa., remarked that the manufacturers were perfectly willing to bear their share of the burden. They asked for no exemption, but for an assurance that the duty on the foreign article would be increased in the tariff bill.

Mr. STEVENS said the duty on iron was double what it had been, and on some of the smaller kinds three or four times as much. Iron was taxed higher than any other article.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, said, all things considered, the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania had protection to the extent of one hundred and fifty per cent. He reminded the gentleman from Pennsylvania that whiskey had been taxed to four times its worth.

Mr. SCOFIELD said his colleague (Mr. Stevens) had voted to tax illuminating oils one hundred and fifty per cent—an article consumed by the poor; while iron, which was used by the wealthy, was to be taxed to the small extent of $1 per ton. It ought to be $5.

Mr. KELLOGG, (opp.) of N. Y., mentioned facts to show that iron could bear a higher tax. The manufacturers in his district wished to bear their just proportion of the expenses of the government.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the increase.

Mr. GRISWOLD, (opp.) of N. Y., also spoke against the amendment to increase the duty on pig iron to $2 per ton.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 72 ayes to 20 noes.

An amendment was also adopted making the duty four dollars per ton on blooms, slabs or loops, when made in forges or bloomeries directly from the ore, thus doubling the original duty.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN unsuccessfully moved for a duty of six dollars, instead of three dollars, per ton on railroad iron.

Mr. SCOFIELD proposed four dollars per ton.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, (rep.) of Vt., opposed the amendment.

Pending its consideration the committee rose.

At ten o'clock the House adjourned.

Official.

DISMISSALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16, 1864.

Colonel Asher S. Leidy, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date April 9, 1864, for absence without leave.

Lieut. Colonel L. M. Ralston, One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date April 12, 1864, for absence without leave from the general rendezvous for veteran volunteers at Chester Hospital, from the 11th of March to the 24th of March, 1864.

Major Henry M. Alles, Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers, to date March 21, 1864, for giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men.

Major Siegfried Von Fostner and Captain John Stull, Third New Jersey cavalry, to date April 11, 1864, for making false musters and being implicated in borrowing men from one company to swell the ranks of another.

Captain Albert Hertzberg and Captain F. W. Schaefer, Third New Jersey cavalry, to date April 11, 1864, for borrowing men from one company to swell the ranks of another, thereby making false musters.

Captain S. C. Means, Third West Virginia cavalry, to date April 13, 1864, for disobedience of orders.

Captain M. A. Downing, First New York Mounted rifles, to date April 15, 1864, for absence without leave.

Lieutenant and Adjutant N. Flansburg, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, to date April 9, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for committing a fraud upon the government by passing three private citizens on government transportation from Galva to Chicago, Illinois.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel T. Storer, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteers, and First Lieutenant Charles G. Baldwin, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, to date April 12, 1864, for drunkenness.

Lieutenant W. G. Aigle, First Maryland cavalry, to date April 11, 1864, for breach of arrest and habitual drunkenness.

Second Lieutenant Nisbet Comly, First Ohio heavy artillery, to date April 9, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for continued absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant James Colter, Thirty fourth Ohio Volunteers, to date December 8, 1863, for desertion.

Second Lieutenant John C. Howard, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, to date April 11, 1864, for drunkenness.

The following officers, to date March 21, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:—

ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.

Captain J. H. Baker, First United States sharpshooters.

FOR IMPROPERLY ENLISTING A MINOR.

Captain James A. Harris, Fourth Ohio cavalry, and Captain S. A. Clark, Fifth Independent battalion, Ohio cavalry.

ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE FROM CAMP PAROLE SINCE JANUARY 30, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Custer, Ninth Ohio Volunteers.

DISMISSAL CONFIRMED.

The order revoking the dismissal of and discharging First Lieutenant William T. Worrall, Fourth United States colored troops, has been revoked, and the dismissal of Lieutenant Worrall, to date March 23, 1864, has been confirmed.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Colonel John Stockton, Eighth Michigan cavalry, and Captain A. C. Stockton, Eighth Michigan cavalry, to date April 15, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the government.

First Lieutenant L. C. Kent, Thirty-second United States colored troops, having requested a mustering officer to sign a false certificate in order that he (Kent) might obtain a local bounty to which he was not entitled.

MUSTERED OUT.

First Lieutenant William P. Otney, First Delaware cavalry, to date April 11, 1864, for drunkenness.

The muster out of Captain Timothy M. Wilcox, Third Missouri cavalry, to date March 26, 1864, for inefficiency and neglect in the performance of his duty has been confirmed.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:—

Captain George W. Hill, Thirteenth United States infantry.

Captain Timothy Guilford, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of order of dismissal.

Captain E. P. Boas, Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, satisfactory evidence having been furnished that the charge upon which he was dismissed was erroneous.

Captain F. Seguin, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, published March 8, 1864, as Captain F. Leguin, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Hospital Chaplain John A. Spooner, United States army, and his resignation has been accepted, thus leaving him honorably out of the service, to date February 8, 1864.

Lieutenant S. C. Collins, Twenty third Indiana Volunteers, satisfactory evidence having been furnished that he died in November, 1863, from disease contracted in the line of his duty.

Lieutenant John V. Bovell, Sixty sixth Illinois Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged, to date August 13, 1863.

DISHONORABLE MUSTER OUT REVOKED.

The order dishonorably mustering out of service Assistant Surgeon Washington Bury, One Hundred and Twenty second Pennsylvania Volunteers, as Assistant Surgeon Washington Bury, One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania volunteers, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, to date May 16, 1863.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Captain D. H. Connors, Second Pennsylvania reserves; Captain James Durgine, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and Captain Granville P. Mason, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty.

Surgeon J. B. McConaughy, Seventeenth Missouri Volunteers.

The Whiskey Market.

CHICAGO, April 21, 1864.

High wines unsettled, opening at $1 02 a $1 05, and advancing to $1 06 a $1 10.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1864.

High wines quiet at $1 19 a $1 20.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The State Militia Tendered by the Governor for Garrison Duty.

Message of the Governor on the State Debt Interest.

Passage of the Assembly Bank Enabling Act in the Senate.

Modification of the Senate Amendments to the Metropolitan Police Bill, and Its Final Passage.

The Charity Bill and the Bill Extending the Term of Office of the Tax Commissioners Passed in the Senate.

The Squabble Over the City Tax Levy,

&c., &c., &c.

ALBANY, April 22, 1864.

THE STATE MILITIA TO RELIEVE THE REGULAR TROOPS IN THE HARBOR DEFENCES.

The rumors in reference to the call of the War Department upon Governor Seymour for the State militia grew out of intelligence received here from the War Department that State troops will be received by General Dix for guard and other special duty in and around the harbor forts of New York, during the absence of the volunteer forces recently stationed there. The Governor has tendered to the War Department the use of the militia regiments for the defence of the forts around New York and elsewhere on the frontiers. He thinks this desirable, as well to relieve the regular troops detained within the State for such purpose as to afford the National Guard a desirable opportunity for drill and practice.

THE INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT.

The Governor sent into both houses a message this evening, protesting against the policy adopted by the passage of the resolution paying the interest on the State debt in currency, on the ground that it will depreciate State stocks and injure the credit of the State. He recommends a reconsideration of the action of the two houses, and that the interest be paid in gold.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The vote by which the Senate bill authorizing the banks of the State to organize under the United States Banking law was lost yesterday was reconsidered this morning, and the bill that passed the Assembly was substituted in its place, and read the third time and passed. This disposes of it as far as the Legislature is concerned. It now goes to the Governor, and the general impression is that the Governor will take his own time in considering it, and when the lawmakers leave here will, in a veto message, show up the whole system of the republican party in trying to exempt the property of moneyed institutions from taxation, and to throw additional burthens on the farmers and real estate owners of the State.

THE CHARITY BILL.

The bill making appropriations to the charitable institutions passed the Senate this morning. The only amendment made to the bill after it left the Assembly was an increase in the appropriation to some of the hospitals. The Assembly will yet be called upon to vote upon the amendments before the bill can be sent to the Governor for his approval.

POLICE SALARY AND SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

The committee of conference on the Senate amendments to the Metropolitan Police bill have come to an agreement and reported to the two houses, and their report has been concurred in, and the bill will now go to the Governor for his signature as soon as it can be re-engrossed. The conference committee agreed to strike out the three sections abolishing the Board of Excise Commissioners in the counties of New York, Kings and Richmond, inserted in the Senate, and let that board remain as it now stands under the present laws of the State. Section forty two, in regard to the Sunday Liquor law, they modified and amended so as to read as follows:—

It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within that part of the said Metropolitan Police district situated within the cities of New York and Brooklyn, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, for the benefit of the Police fund.

This leaves the question of selling liquor on Sundays virtually the same as it stands now in the laws of the State, applicable to the whole State, with the exception that the authority and power of prosecuting the fines for violation and penalties are transferred from the District Attorneys in New York and Brooklyn and placed in the hands of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The conference committee also added a clause to the section increasing the salary of the police, providing that this increase shall not apply after the resumption of specie payment. The concurrence of both houses with this report of the conference committee settles the question, and puts an end to the controversy over this bill, much to the relief of the friends of the police force.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The bill making appropriations for the deficiencies of the State government has been jumping back and forth between the two houses for several days past. Four or five conference committees have been appointed, and all disagreed. They have finally reached a settlement of all but one item. That is the extra compensation to the clerks of committees in the Senate of one hundred dollars, and over that they are quarreling, the Assembly committee refusing to recognize the right of the Senate to favor its own clerks above those in the Assembly, and thus they stand divided, and will probably until the very last thing before the adjournment.

TAX AND ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONERS.

The bill extending the term of office of the Tax Commissioners in the city of New York came up in the Senate for a third reading this morning. Mr. Fields made two motions to recommit and amend, both of which were lost, and the bill was read the third time and passed, receiving eighteen affirmative votes. There were no amendments made to the bill as it passed the Senate, and it will, therefore, immediately go to the Governor. His action upon it is looked for with great interest.

OTHER BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

A large number of bills were read the third time and passed in the Senate, and quite a number reported; but they were mostly of no importance.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

The Assembly, after concurring with Senate amendments to bills, went into the Committee of the Whole on the New York city tax levy, and were engaged all the balance of the morning session on the bill. A contest arose over nearly every paragraph in the bill, and a small reduction was made to several of the items, and others were increased, but not much. An amendment was inserted authorizing the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector to enter into a contract for five years for cleaning the streets, and appropriating three hundred thousand dollars to be expended annually. The party taking the contract shall give security for the faithful performance of a half a million of dollars. About half of the bill was gone through with when the committee rose and reported progress, and the bill was made the special order for the afternoon session.

The afternoon session of the Assembly was taken up in consideration of the city tax levy. The salary to the members of the Common Council was stricken out, and several other items cut down in a sort of indiscriminate way. A number of items were added for different purposes, among which was one by Mr. Bryant, of some fifty thousand dollars, for the Roman Catholic Asylum. Mr. Ingraham succeeded in getting about sixty-five thousand dollars added for the improvement of the different roads in the upper part of the island. The amount for each locality is specified. The levy was finally ordered to a third reading.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY PASSED.

The county levy, considered yesterday, then had its third reading, and was passed.

THE MILITIA BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the Militia bill this afternoon, in Committee of the Whole, and substituted a new bill for the House bill, which is much shorter than the latter. The elective system of officers was retained, also one or two other features of the House bill. The appropriation was left at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The substitute was ordered to a third reading, the rules suspended, and the bill read the third time and passed. This leaves the question in such a position that those in the Assembly who raised such a howl against the National Guard of the State have lost everything that they were fighting for. The power of organization of regiments is left with the Governor, the same as in the law of 1862. It may fall to become a law in any shape, on account of the radical difference between the two houses.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY BOUNDARY LINE.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate this afternoon instructing the Attorney General to take such action as he may deem advisable to protect the interest of the State involved in those cases pending in the United States Circuit Court of New York in which the boundary between the States of New York and New Jersey is involved. The cases referred to arise out of the arrest of some Staten Island oystermen for planting and raising oysters in Raritan Bay, which the State of New Jersey claims to be within the jurisdiction of that State.

QUARANTINE.

The bill amending the bill relating to the Quarantine, passed last winter, striking out the power given to the Commissioners of the Land Office, was ordered to a third reading.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

There is a general preparation going on for an early adjournment. The members have commenced packing up and removing their files from the Assembly, characteristic of the last few hours of the session, all pointing to the conclusion that a stampede will soon be made. The Speaker of the House announced from his chair this morning that it was a settled fact that the Legislature would adjourn to-morrow at twelve o'clock. The Assembly has passed a resolution to that effect; but the Senate has not concurred in it.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The republican caucus last night brought up the Low and Niven case, and it seems that the result of the operation of the caucus is that the majority of the committee have suddenly become prepared to report, and that, too, after agreeing in committee that they would not report until the entire committee were ready. It was stated last night, and authoritatively, coming direct from one of the majority of the committee, that they would not be ready to report for two or three days. A party caucus had been held since, and now a change has come over their dreams, and the majority are to report, as soon as they get an opportunity, in favor of Mr. Low having his seat, and against Mr. Niven, the sitting member.

CONFERENCE OF WAR DEMOCRATS.

A conference of war democrats of this State was held last evening, at which arrangements were made for the more effectual organization of that wing of the Union party. The proceedings were not public; but it is understood that a Committee on Organization was appointed, comprising the names of leading war democrats.

THE MILITIA BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Militia bill came up in the Assembly this evening on the question of concurring with the Senate amendments. There was a long contest over the question, and the debate and charges made on the floor were reviewed. Mr. Crooke, Chairman of the Militia Committee of the House, finally moved that the House concur, on the ground that it would be impossible for the Senate to appreciate the amendments, and he did not desire that the appropriation should be lost at this time, with the country in its present condition, when there was an indication that the militia would be called into service.

The motion to concur was finally carried by a close vote, and the bill was sent to the Governor for his approval.

EVENING SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Several bills were read the third time and passed in the Assembly this evening. Among the number were Mr. Benedict's School bill and the New York city tax levy; also a bill relative to the Commissioners of Emigration.

NEW CAPITOL BUILDINGS—A SENATORIAL ROW.

The main portion of the evening session of the Senate was taken up in consideration of the bill relative to the erection of new Capitol buildings. The debate was exceedingly spicy, and grew personal towards the last. Nearly all the Senators participated in the discussion, and, take it altogether, it was one of the most spicy occasions of the Senate. Senators were charged with being candidates for Governor and aspirants for other positions, words were handied back and forth until, finally, a passage at arms occurred between Senators Folger and Bell. The former, evidently embittered by the effect of the working men's indignation meeting held here last night on on the bill to prevent strikes, assailed Mr. Bell by insinuations that he, as chairman of the Finance Committee, had reported in favor of raising more tax than necessary. This was handsomely answered by Senator Bell. Senator Folger again rose and insinuated that Senator Bell, if he could not get his measures through by fair means, would by unfair ones, and also that he had defeated the voice of the Senate by interpolating reports. This charge against a man like Senator Bell caused quite a sensation. Mr. Bell, however, replied, and stated that the Senator had been dealing in insinuatinns, and he now demanded the charges and specifications. He called upon Senator Folger, if he knew anything wrong in his action, to specify and state what it was, that it might be met. Senator Folger made no reply to this. He saw that he had got his foot in, and desired to back out. It was one of the most disgraceful scenes of the session. The sympathy and feeling of the Senate were plainly with Mr. Bell, as between the two Senators.

The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly bill relative to swindling recruits of their bounty money passed the Senate this evening.

City Intelligence.

FIRE IN ANN STREET—LOSS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, ETC.

Between four and five o'clock on Friday morning a fire broke out in the four story brick building rear of No. 45 Ann street, occupied by William McKenzie, machinist. The flames spread rapidly throughout the building, and notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions of the firemen the whole of the building, with its contents, was destroyed, leaving only the side walls standing in a dilapidated condition. Mr. McKenzie estimates his loss at $15,000; no insurance. The building was owned by William Fuller, and valued at about $3,000; insured for $2,500 in the Stuyvesant and Astor Insurance companies. The firemen worked manfully, and under the direction of their able assistant engineers, Messrs. Acker and Perley, the surrounding property was saved from any great amount of damage. In the paper warehouse of H. C. & M. Hulbert, No. 13 Peckman street, the stock was damaged a few hundred dollars by water; insured for $60,000 in the following companies:—Rutgers, Market, Kings County, Phœnix, Lamar, Humboldt, Beekman, Park, Firemen's, American Exchange, East River, Croton. C. H. & A. T. Baxter & Co., No. 15 Beekman street, whole sale dealers in paints, had their stock damaged a few hundred dollars by water; insured as follows, to the amount of $59,500: in the Astor, Exchange, Lenox, City of Hartford, Empire City, St. Marks, Nassau, Park, Manhattan, Montauk, New York Equitable, Firemen's, St. Nicholas, Croton, Ætna, Corn Exchange, Grocers', New World and East River. In the same building Edward H. Truex, wholesale druggist, had his stock slightly damaged by water; insured for $40,500 in the following companies:—Relief, Yonkers, Corn Exchange, Hope, Bowery, Jersey City, Northwestern, Home, Albany City, People's, Mercantile, Hampden, Greenwich, New England and Norwich. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. Fire Marshal Baker and Captain Mills have the affair under investigation.

CAPTURE OF TWO LARGE WHALES OFF SANDY HOOK.—Two whales of respectable dimensions arrived at Fulton market yesterday in tow of the fishing smack Riley. The monsters were caught off Sandy Hook, and measured over forty feet in length. The captors expect to realize forty barrels of oil. The tails of these leviathans, measuring fifteen feet in width, are on exhibition at the market.

PRESENTATION TO THE COLLECTOR OF THE CITY REVENUE.—Charles E. Losw, collector of the city revenue, was presented with a chronometer watch and chain, valued at twelve hundred dollars, on Thursday evening, by some of his personal friends. The ceremony took place at Delmonico's, and, as usual on such occasions, ended with a sumptuous repast, toasts, speeches, &c.

Fire at Ashland Pond, Me.

PORTLAND, April 22, 1864.

The steam sawmill of N. L. Woodbury, at Ashland Pond, Me., was destroyed by fire last night.

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, April 22, 1864.

Oil market quiet but holders firm, at $1 65 for sperm and $1 10 for whale. In sperm no transactions. In whale 700 bbls sold for home use at $1 10.

Railroad Bridge at Rock Island Burned.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1864.

The railroad bridge at Rock Island, on the Chicago and Dixon air line, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000. Travel unimpeded.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

KINGSTON, JA—Steamship Fa'ndin—Col Roumain and son, G de Cordova and lady, W F Langbridge, Rev Isaac Prince, G Lafayade, E Wenner, S Halzepfel, Miss Scroon, D Drouins, J Fournier, C R Griffin, J Smith, Mme Jan Hoten and child, G Zagermann, L C Hiller.

Remember that Phalon & Son's "Night Blooming Cereus" is imitated by pretenders with worthless trash, no more like the peerless perfume they manufacture than the will-o'-the-wisp of a foul morass is like the glorious sun in heaven. See to it that the words "PHALON & SON, Perfumers, New York," are blown in the bottle. All others are spurious. Sold by all druggists.

Decay of the Teeth Arises from Various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect, ill health, or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders containing mineral or deleterious acids, which give a momentary whiteness to the the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The extreme prevalence of this last cause is too well known to need comment. To this fact, indeed, is principally to be attributed the long botanical research which terminated in the greatest discovery ever given to the world for the preservation of the teeth and gums and purifying the breath—"Fragrant Sozodont." Sold by druggists everywhere; price 75 cents per bottle, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, 218 Greenwich street, New York.

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Managers.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 239—April 22, 1864.
75, 22, 18, 53, 35, 32, 7, 66, 1, 65, 14, 38.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 230—April 22, 1864.
64, 61, 6, 16, 59, 11, 56, 14, 63, 28, 17, 76, 25.

E. D. Simmons & Co.—Managers.
SUMLEY, EXTRA CLASS 133—April 22, 1864.
63, 69, 57, 74, 7, 52, 59, 37, 55, 72, 13, 67.
CLASS 196—April 22, 1864.
34, 55, 59, 7, 17, 32, 72, 10, 43, 68, 19, 21, 53

France, Ellis & Co.—Managers.
LIBRARY, EXTRA CLASS 57—April 22, 1864.
24, 73, 46, 37, 50, 60, 65, 3, 36, 23, 6, 48.
CLASS 38—April 22, 1864.
17, 34, 54, 40, 15, 36, 58, 22, 67, 78, 62, 30, 49

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN, Brokers, 310 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.

Prizes Cashed in All Legal Lotteries.— Information given or sent. J. R. OLAFTON & CO., 10 Wall street, N. Y.

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

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum manufacturers, 387 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. 493 Broadway, and druggists everywhere.

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

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Best and Cheapest Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD, for the present week, ready this (Saturday) morning, will contain a full account of the Battle at Pleasant Hill, La., eventuating in the success of the Union Forces and the Defeat of the Rebels, illustrated with a Map of the scene of operations; Account of the Rebel Attack on the Union Forces at Plymouth, N. C., resulting in the Defeat of the Rebels with terrible slaughter. It will also contain the latest despatches from the Union Army in all parts of the country; Late and Important News from the Rebel States; The Latest News from Europe; Full Account of the Explosion of a Boiler on board the gunboat Chenango in New York harbor; Poetry; Two excellent Stories; Facetiæ; Scientific, Artistic and Literary reading; Important Agricultural Matter; Valuable reports of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Cattle, Horse and Family Markets, and reports of all important and interesting occurrences of the week.

Terms—Single subscription, $2 per year; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Single copies five cents each.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Late Battle at Pleasant Hill, La.—The Success of the Union Forces—Interesting Intelligence from the Rebel States—The Latest News from Europe—Market Reports, &c., &c.

The steamship Ariel, Captain Wilson, will leave this port at noon to-day for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be published at half-past nine o'clock this (Saturday) morning, and will give an interesting account of the late Battle at Pleasant Hill, La., in which the Rebels were at first partially successful, but were finally badly whipped by the Union Forces, with a Map of the scene of action; Interesting Intelligence from the Rebel States; Late and Important News from Europe; Account of the Explosion on board the gunboat Chenango in New York harbor; Reports of the condition of the New York markets, with accounts of all interesting events of the past week.

Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, six cents.

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. It 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 hurting 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 an immediate 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.

A Tonic.

"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS is composed very largely of calisaya, with a number of other rare medical plants, chiefly the products of the tropics of Asia and America. It is the only exhilarant tonic or beverage in the world followed by no stupefying reaction; hence for convalescents, the debilitated and sedentary, it has no equal. It has the pleasant bitter taste of pure calisaya bark, with an undefinable exquisite flavor, suited to the most refined palate. We refer to testimonials published daily in this column, as to the scope of its medical powers.

W. CHILTON & CO., Marble store, 22 Walker street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

FROM A CLERGYMAN.

NEWARK, June 18, 1863.

MESSRS. W. CHILTON & CO.:—

In answer to your inquiries with regard to the Crimean Bitters you kindly gave me, I can right honestly say, that as an invigorating and exhilarating tonic for the sedentary, it is all you said of it. It is better for that than wine, generous at home, Horace, as a dispeptic, wished for at sea bathing quarters:—

"Quod curas abigat, quod cum spe divite manet
In venas animumque meum, quod verba ministret."

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.
5,000 cases Schiedam Schnapps, in bond.
1,000 cases Cognac Brandy.
2,000 cases old Bourbon Whiskey.
1,000 cases Madeira and Sherry Wine.
500 cases Jamaica and St. Croix Rum.
For sale by UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street.

A Bad Breath.—How Many Lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted. To effect a radical cure use the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS as a dentrifice, night and morning. It is so beautifies the complexion. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

"Contain no opium nor anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for coughs."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to public speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in bronchitis."
REV. S. SKIPPRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from colds."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Paris Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Banta, Hatter, No. 357 Canal Street.— Spring styles of Cloth and Felt Hats and Caps, for gent'emen and boys; Straw Goods for misses, boys and infants. All the new and desirable spring styles now ready.

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

Cartes de Visite, 8 for $1.—Satisfaction warranted. Proof shown. PERCIVAL, 142 Chatham st.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.—Pure and genuine medicines.

Cloth and Parchment Tags, for Shipping Cotton, Wool, Flax, &c., at VICTOR E. MAUGER'S, 115 Chambers street.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience by the patent, by Dr. ZAGHARIE, Surgeon Chiropedist, 785 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail—No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Deafness and Diseases of the Ear, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, and all other affections appertaining to the ear and hearing, receive the usual attention and prompt relief from Dr. CADWELL, Oculist, &c., 34 Clinton place, Eighth street. Hours from 9 to 4.

D. Bernard's "Self-Sewer," for All Sewing Machines. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN referring to it at the Fair, says, "It is really a useful and novel instrument. It guides the cloth itself," &c. Price $1 50, with directions. For sale at the Fair, in the Sewing Machine Room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILLCOX & GIBBS'S Sewing Machine office, 658 Broadway, New York.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats, 209½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff is the best remedy known for Catarrh, and all diseases caused by a Cold in the Head. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. Sold by all druggists.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver plate, &c., at 63 Murray street, corner of College place. E. M. PATRICK.

United States 10-40 Bonds.

These bonds are issued under the act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding Two Hundred Million Dollars during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under any State or municipal authority.

Subscriptions to these bonds are received in United States notes or notes of national banks. They are to be redeemed in coin, at the pleasure of the government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption five per cent interest will be paid in coin, on bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the fifty and one hundred dollar bonds are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds as they may prefer. Registered bonds are recordered on