THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A message came from the President proved to be a veto of the act to repeal that part of an act of Congress which prohibits the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars in the District of Columbia.

A number of memorials were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, a bill supplementary to "an act for the release of certain persons held to labor," approved April 16, 1862.

The second section is proposed to be stricken out, and the following are offered as new sections:

Section 2. That if any person having a claim to the service or labor of any person or persons in the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, shall neglect or refuse to file with the clerk of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia the statement in writing, or schedule, provided in the ninth section of the act approved April 16, 1862, to which this is supplementary, then it shall be lawful for the person or persons whose services are claimed as aforesaid, to file such statement in writing, or schedule, setting forth the particular facts mentioned in the ninth section, and the said clerk shall receive and record the same as provided in said section, on receiving fifty cents therefor.

Sec. 3. That the said clerk and his successors in office shall prepare, sign and deliver certificates, as prescribed in the tenth section of the act to which this is a supplementary, to such person or persons as shall file their statements in pursuance of the foregoing section, in all respects the same as if such statements were filed by the person having claim to their service or labor.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment the bill making appropriations for the payment of bounty authorized by the sixth section of the act of July 22, 1861. It was considered briefly, and postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill abolishing the office of marshal in the District of Columbia, and creating that of sheriff of the District of Columbia.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the title to League Island, and advocated its passage, from its proximity to the iron and coal of Pennsylvania, to be used in manufacturing iron ships, as well as from its protected internal situation.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the statements of the report of Hons. Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen, in the case of G. D. Scberbarb, and report by bill or otherwise, what additional legislation may be necessary to prohibit or punish Senators or Representatives in Congress who shall lend their influence in obtaining contracts, or receive or accept directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, any reward or compensation whatever.

The House confiscation bill came up as the special order, the question pending being the amendment substituting the Senate bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY took the floor. He remarked that the country was on the verge of ruin. It was his solemn conviction that either abolitionism or constitutional liberty must die. They could not exist together. Abolition had sundered the ties of Union, seized despotic powers and invaded the rights of individuals, and trampled upon the judiciary. He held that the war might have been averted by the adoption of the Crittenden compromise.

He proceeded to consider the measures of the Administration, among which he referred to an attempt to build up an abolition party in the border States by "the promise of pecuniary aid, which you have neither the means, the constitutional power, nor the intention to redeem." He examined the provisions of the confiscation bill. That which had been called rebellion and treason he called revolution, and quoted authorities to show that revolution was right when the existing government fails to answer the purpose for which it was intended. After present ng the argument, he said he dissented from such opinion, which more than justified this revolution, which he did not justify. As it was not a mere mob or insurrection, it was necessarily involve confiscation.

He believes be fight. A law found which punishes an illegal act, supported with a unanimity by people through an extent of country truly imperial. Those people had sworn allegiance to both Governments; which of those oaths should be respected by them it was not for us to say. Shall we imprison men and take their property in punishment of an honest difference of opinion? We should never send people to the galleys or the penitentiary for an expression of their political views, erroneous though they may be; let the conrequences of mistaken views be their own punishment.

If the fathers of the Constitution were alive to-day, he asserted, they would be extremely fortunate if they escaped a residence in Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren, at the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the sovereign, and Wm. H. Seward, his prime minister. He acknowledged that the Federal Union was supreme within certain limits, but without constitutional power to coerce sovereign States, which were supreme within certain undelegated powers, and allegiance to each, within their constitutional limits, was due to both. Whether the war which we waged would be justified or not, would therefore depend upon the spirit with which it was waged. If for the Union as it was, and for the Constitution as it is, it would be justified; if for the destruction of the institution guaranteed by the Constitution, war would be murder and success treason. Abolition and secession were twin spirits of evil, allies in a common cause, and should meet a common fate.

In the Providence of God he believed that the country might yet be saved, and closed with asserting that the country which had made him what he was should ever be his country, and the God who had thus far guarded it should be his God; and here where he had lived he would die, and here also be buried.

Mr. HOWARD spoke at some length in opposition to the bill of the Senate.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation of five millions of dollars for the payment of bounties to the volunteers who were employed under the act passed last July. Passed.

The House resumed the consideration of House bill authorizing an additional issue of United States notes.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered as amendment as a proviso that no new notes shall be issued under this act when the bonds of the United States can be sold or negotiated at not less than par. Disagreed to.

The bill then passed.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in addition to the amount heretofore authorized, on the credit of the United States, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient. Fifty millions of said issue to be of less denominations than five dollars.

Those who voted against the bill were Allen of Illinois, Baker of New York, Biddle of Pennsylvania, Browne of Rhode Island, Buffinton of Massachusetts, Calvert of Maryland, Clements of Tennessee, Cobb of New Jersey, R. Conkling of New York, Corning of New York, Cravens of Indiana, Chrisfield, of Maryland, Delano of Massachusetts, Dawes of Massachusetts, Dunlap of Kentucky, Elliot of Massachusetts, English of Connecticut, Foake of Illinois, Goodwin of Maine, Grider of Kentucky, Harding of Kentucky, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Law of Indiana, Menzies of Kentucky, Morrill of Vermont, Norton of Missouri, Pendleton of Ohio, Perry of New Jersey, Phelps of Missouri, Porter of Indiana, Rice of Massachusetts, Richardson of Illinois, Sheffield of Rhode Island, Shiel of Oregon, Styles of Pennsylvania, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Vibbard of New York, Wadsworth of Kentucky, Webster of Maryland, White of Ohio, Wickliffe of Kentucky, Wood of New York, and Woodruff of Connecticut.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill to incorporate a bank in the District of Columbia. The following gentlemen to be corporators: Wm. L. Hodge, F. G. Washington, Johnson Helm, E. G. Carrington, John L. Kidwell, John Little, J. M. Broadhead, J. W. Thompson, H. A. Willard, J. S. Coombs, H. Fowler, Wm. Orme, J. P. Brown, Francis Mohsen. The bank to be called the National Bank, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes. Made the special order for Monday next.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to House bill to incorporate a Guardian Society in the city of Washington for the reform of juvenile offenders.

The House also concurred in Senate amendments to House bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States. It provides that, upon conviction, bigamy shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported, from the Committee on Commerce, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a deputy collector for Chingoteague Island, Virginia. Passed.

Mr. SHERFIELD, of Rhode Island, reported, from the Committee on Commerce, a bill to abolish certain ports of delivery in the Mississippi Valley. Passed.

Adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT REQUESTED TO SEND HOME A REGIMENT.

At a meeting of the City Council of Cincinnati, held last Friday, the following was presented and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, The 5th Ohio regiment, of this city, has been sadly decimated in battle, and by hard, long and fatiguing marches; and whereas, the gallantry, efficiency and heroic bearing of the regiment in the several battles in which it has participated entitles its remaining members to the kind consideration of the Government; therefore be it

Resolved, By the City Council of Cincinnati, That the President of the United States and the Secretary of War be solicited to order the regiment to Camp Dennison, there to remain until the regiment shall be recruited to its decimated ranks.

PRIZE SALE.—Twelve hundred barrels of Twelve Hundred Bbls. of Rosin, prize of the schooner Harriet Pickens, taken from the rebel privateers Napoleon and Exertion, were sold on Tuesday, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, by Simeon Draper, auctioneer, by direction of the Prize Commissioners and United States Marshal. The rosin brought $9 to $9 62½ per bbl., and the aggregate amount of money realized was nearly $12,000.—*N. Y. Post.*

The official published report of the sick and wounded soldiers in the different hospitals in the District of Columbia makes the entire number at present in those institutions 5,267.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS.—There are now in the studio of Col. J. R. Johnston two beautiful landscapes, which he has just finished to the order of W. A. Pagget, Esq. One is a scene on Warwick Creek, near Yorktown, which was a portion of the ground occupied in the recent battle. The Colonel sketched it a few days after the fight. It is truly a beautiful scene, and is finished with great taste and artistic skill. It presents great depth, is rich in tone and admirably colored. The other is a scene in the Cheat Mountains, and represents one of those grand and picturesque views which awaken admiration and awe in all who have ever beheld them. A bend in the river is given, with the adjacent perpendicular mountains rising on the banks. Away in the distance can be seen the towering peaks of a different chain. The almost fathomless chasm and gorges are admirably portrayed. The entire picture is admirably conceived, and the coloring is rich and natural. These paintings will remain on exhibition at the studio during the present week.

ARREST OF A YOUNG THIEF.—About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, John Wright, police officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Camden station, noticed four boys lurking about the station, two of them having bags upon their shoulders. Concluding that they were not bent upon doing any good, the officer proceeded to arrest them, when they ran off. He followed them and succeeded in overtaking one of them on Charles street, beyond Montgomery, whom he took into custody. The boy gave his name as William Johnson, and stated that he resided on the Belair road. He is about sixteen years of age, and was very drunk at the time of his arrest. A bag, containing five pairs of new military pantaloons, was taken from him. Upon being questioned as to where they were obtained he refused to answer, but stated that he was employed by one of his escaped comrades, an elder boy, named Cooney, to carry the bag. He was taken before Justice Shower, who committed him for the action of the Grand Jury. Had a policeman been upon the route taken by the boys the entire party would have been captured.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday night, about nine o'clock, a man named Romboltv, who lived on Bond street, was attacked on the Belair road by three men, who robbed him of $13 in money, a silver watch, and a single barrelled pistol. He had been to a pic-nic during the day, but left the grounds before night. Having imbibed pretty freely of lager, before he reached the city he got tired and laid down in a fence corner to rest. He fell asleep and remained there until about nine o'clock, when he awoke and started for home. He had proceeded but a short distance when three men approached him, one of whom presented a pistol to his head and demanded his money, at the same time assuring him that if he made the least noise his brains would be blown out. Under the circumstances he considered it prudent to hand over his valuables. The thieves made their escape.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Yesterday morning Mr. H. S. Norris, accompanied by a lady, was driving down Low street in a buggy, when a man named Adam Harning came dashing down the same street, driving a large lager beer wagon, and before Mr. Norris could get out of the way the wheels of the wagon struck those of the buggy, breaking the axles of the latter. Mr. Norris and lady were thrown violently to the ground, and both sustained some bruises. Harting was arrested and taken to the Central police station, where he had an examination before Justice Hiss, who fined him $10 and costs. He will also have to pay for damage done to the buggy, which will amount to $60.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the heavy storm which prevailed between seven and eight o'clock last night, house No. 129 Cross street, occupied by Mr. W. W. Martins, was struck by lightning and the back building damaged to the extent of one hundred dollars. An infant, about seven months old, was slightly scorched about the head. Several members of the family, who were in the yard at the time, were violently shocked by the electric current.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl, about eight years of age, while jumping across the stepping-stones at the corner of Hanover and Cross streets yesterday afternoon, made a mistep, by which she was precipitated to the ground, cutting her head, face and left arm. She was picked up by policeman Lippey, who carried her to the drug store of Mr. Block, on Brown street, near Charles, where her injuries were dressed. She was afterwards removed to the city. Early in the morning George Ruder, ... continued throughout the day with brief intermissions, and about nine o'clock last night the water came down in torrents. While these heavy rains may prove beneficial to some species of vegetation, it certainly will seriously interrupt the process of "making hay while the sun shines."

INQUEST.—On Wednesday evening, officer Pursal discovered a negress lying on Calvert street, near Reed street, in an insensible condition. She was taken to the station-house, where she lingered until yesterday evening twelve o'clock. Coroner Brewer held an inquest over the body, and a verdict was rendered of death from intemperance and exposure.

SENT TO FORT DELAWARE.—Lieut. J. O. Murray, who was arrested near Winchester, some months since, and who was paroled by Gen. Banks, has been ordered to report at Fort Delaware, and has left the city for that purpose.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The great local drama of the *Three First Men* attracted a large audience last evening, who were kept in most excellent humor at the fun in which the piece abounds. Jerry Blossom was at his best, large as life; his quips, quicks and quiddities drew forth peal on peal of laughter. The charming young actress, Miss Mollie Williams, although having little to do in the play, made the different characters quite interesting, singing a number of delightful songs. Mrs. Bishop performed her various characters in her usual correct manner, and elicited the warmest applause from her numerous admirers. The graceful Olivia executed one of her most fascinating dances, and the company generally acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. The new local scenery of Barnum's and the Lutaw House received repeated rounds of applause, which must have been exceedingly gratifying to Mr. J. Parker, the scenic artist. It will be repeated to-night with new songs and conundrums in the minstrel scene, and a new scene giving a view of Harnden's Express Office.

THE MELODEON.—Last night, notwithstanding the bad weather, the Melodeon was crowded, and the entertainment was received with great favor. The programme for to-night is excellent.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

A case against Martha Blake, negress, indicted for larceny, was *stetted*.

Thomas J. Bromberg, indicted in three cases for selling liquor on Sunday, gave bail with Emanuel Irons, in the sum of $500 in each case.

George Friedell, indicted for the same offence, gave bail with P. T. Wilson in the sum of $500.

Thomas Johnson, George Williams, Nathan Lee, Richard Boston and John Wesley, all negroes, charged with stealing shirts from the Government steamer Thomas Sparks, were arrested on benchwarrants and committed to jail.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KEEDY.

David Barnum *et al.* *vs.* Zeuas Barnum *et al.*—Before reported. Not concluded.

Thomas W. Lurty *vs.* Laura V. Lurty. Petition for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

Thomas Johnson, negro, indicted for the larceny of twelve shirts from the Government steamer Thomas Sparks. Verdict—not guilty, the Court having no jurisdiction. The District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in the cases of George Williams, Nathan Lee, Richard Boston and John Wesley, all negroes, indicted for the same offence. The motion was made on the ground that the steamer Thomas Sparks having been attached to the wharf in this city at the time of the alleged offence, the case was not within the jurisdiction of the United States Court. The witnesses were accordingly sent before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, which has jurisdiction in the case.

Daniel Keyser, indicted for making and passing counterfeit coin. Verdict—not guilty.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

James Frazier *vs.* the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Before reported. Not concluded.

Assignment for to-day from No. 746 to 814 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

John Burris *vs.* Richard P. Sherwood. Action on open account. Verdict for plaintiff for $119.74.

Horace L. Brooks *et al.* *vs.* Frederick Thiemeyer. Action on open account. Verdict for defendant. Jury finally discharged.

CONFEDERATES OPENING FIRE—SHOOTING AT THE BALLOON—UNSUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

GAINES' HILL, Va., June 20.—Yesterday afternoon the Confederates opened fire from guns planted near the Price House, on the opposite side of the river. We made but few replies. The Confederates used both solid shot and shell, some of them being of large size. At first their fire was promiscuous, but when the balloon went up, for reconnoitering purposes, their attention was attracted, and several shots were thrown for the special benefit of the balloon and those persons who were in the car. After taking an observation of the enemy's movements, the balloon was lowered and the firing ceased.

Early this morning the Confederates resumed their artillery practice, directing the fire at a party of workmen at the right of New Bridge, also at a battery which we have in position at the right of Gaines' House. They have kept up an even but not rapid fire till the present time of writing. (2 P. M.) Their apparent object is to draw us out, and ascertain, if possible, the location of our batteries. If that is the case they have failed in both particulars, as we have not deigned to return the fire. With all their expenditure of ammunition since the commencement of the firing yesterday not a man of us has been either killed or wounded.

If it is the desire of the Confederates to bring on an engagement, we shall doubtless have an early opportunity of gratifying them in that respect to their heart's content. The Chickahominy has now obtained its ordinary level; the bridges which for the past three weeks have been in course of construction are completed, and everything appears to be in readiness either to make or repel an attack. Yesterday morning it was observed that the force in the enemy's left was considerably diminished.—It was thought they had gone round to the right in the direction of Hanover Court House. To-day, however, they reappear in their original position on the left. What these transitory migrations of the Confederates mean, we are at a loss to discover. If their object is to effect a surprise they will be baffled in their undertaking, as a little experience would soon show them.

CURIOSITIES OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION—OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS—BANK NOTE PROTECTORS.

From the London Times.

The Italian makers in this country show some fine instruments, especially in binocular microscopes, as all the profession knew they would; but on the whole, the English collection of instruments may safely defy competition. Negretti and Zambra exhibit a collection of optical instruments, and the most delicately sensitive self registering thermometers and barometers. They also show an improved anemometer, which records on a sheet of paper the force, direction and velocity of the wind at every moment. The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M. P., is also an exhibitor in this class, showing a curious pair of spectacles which magnify without glass or any other refracting medium.

The collection of microscopes is, as we have said, unequalled, and with them Mr. Norman shows a wonderful series of microscopic slides containing minute sections and preparations of almost every conceivable object, animal or vegetable, from sections of the tooth of a lion to the liver or skin of a man, from the lungs of a boa constrictor to the palate of a toad or the tongue of an alligator. One of the most curious instruments in this extraordinary collection is a machine exhibited by Mr. Peters for microscopic writing, which is infinitely more wonderful than Mr. Whitworth's machine for measuring the millionth part of an inch, which excited such astonishment in 1851. With this machine of Mr. Peters' it is stated that the words "Matthew Marshall, Bank of England," can be written in the two and a half millionth of an inch in length, and it is actually said that calculations made on this data show that the whole Bible can be written twenty-two times in the space of a square inch.

We must leave a detailed description of this extraordinary instrument to another occasion, and content ourselves now with simply saying that the words to be written microscopically are written in pencil, in ordinary characters, on a sheet of paper at the bottom of the instrument. But the pencil with which this is done communicates by a series of levers and gimbals with another minute pencil and tablet at the top, by means of which the ordinary writing of the pencil and the pencil for the microscopic writing both move in unison, though the motion of the latter is so graduated that a stroke of a quarter of an inch at the bottom is only a stroke of a quarter of a millionth of an inch at the top, the shape and character of both marks being nevertheless precisely alike in outline.

As a matter of course, the microscopic writing at the top is only visible under powerful magnifiers, and the object of the machine is chiefly to mark bank notes with certain minute signatures for the prevention of forgery. Such a precaution, no doubt, would prove an effectual stopper on counterfeit notes, if only tradesmen supplied themselves with the requisite means to examine them, just as a little ordinary care would detect any forgery.

Close by this curious instrument is another more curious still, with the existence of which the public are already, no doubt, aware, from the fines inflicted on musical Savoyards who would play their organs in front of Mr. Babbage's house.—This is Mr. Babbage's great calculating machine, which will work equations and calculate logarithms up to seven places of figures. It was the account of this invention written by the late Lady Lovelace—Lord Byron's daughter—that led the Messrs. Scheutz, of Stockholm, to improve upon it to such an extent as not only enabled the machine to calculate its tables, but to print its results.—This improved machine was at once bought up by the English Government, but it does not show to advantage in the exhibition, as it is very busy at Somerset House night and day, working out annuity and other tables for the Registrar-General.

The small and by no means complicated machine of Mr. Babbage is in the gallery, however, and we can only echo the regret expressed by all the many visitors who come to see it that there is no one in attendance to show and explain its mode of working. Near this, also, are exhibited bullion scales which, when weighed with 3,000 ounces, turn with the addition of a single grain, and scales for chemical experiments which the thousandth of a grain will move. Of course, these latter are under glass cases, as a slight addition of a sunbeam either way would almost suffice to turn them, and a moment's exposure to dust would instantly throw them out of order. Wheatstone will also show in this class a collection of philosophical and scientific instruments, and, among others, his domestic telegraph in working order.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

Republicans are far from being agreed as to the benefits likely to accrue from the passage by the House of the Emancipation Bill. Even those who have been most earnest in its behalf, prefer to be silent. Elsewhere, been so much changed in essential ... measure originally proposed by Boston *Advertiser*. ... The Boston paper is in opposition. It says:

"The bill as now passed threatens the emancipation of their slaves to all who do not cease from their rebellious conduct within sixty days after the President, acting at his own discretion, shall have issued his proclamation calling upon them to do so. The question is submitted to the President, whether to adopt the policy of emancipation, and when to adopt it. Those who prefer to give a policy to the President, rather than take one from him, will find that here the bill leaves to him the definition of the policy of the country, upon what some regard as the most important question of the war. And it is here that the dissatisfaction of the advocates of emancipation arises to its height. They are not anxious to see their favorite scheme placed entirely within the control of the President's cautious and discriminating judgment.

"As we have explained before, we do regard this, the most sweeping portion of the bill, as adding a little to the power already belonging to the President. If passed by Congress, this part of the bill would merely affect the authority of the President to issue a proclamation, which we believe that he is already empowered to issue, by virtue of his military power, acting in good faith in a case of military necessity. None the less do we regret the passage of the bill. It certainly appears to us scarcely worth while to take the risk of throwing a bone of contention among loyal men and loyal States, at a time when so much depends upon cordial harmony and mutual confidence, for the sake of passing a measure of which the minor branch is probably unconstitutional and the important branch nugatory. Under such circumstances it is not found policy to court dissension, by legislation which can in hardly any sense be regarded as practical and which is certainly unnecessary. The important point, however, in avoiding the evils to which such action tends, is to secure a ... And, as we have now explained, we do not think that upon a fair review it will be found that much has yet been done in the way of precipitating that great issue, which a certain school of politicians are so anxious to bring upon the country."

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of June.

A. L. HUGGINS,	HENRY JAMES,
JOHN MANN,	SAMUEL ORNDORFF,
	J. G. GRAFFLIN.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, June 24, 1862.

There was not much business transacted at the Stock Board to-day. For Maryland coupon 6's 1870 103 was bid, but without finding sellers; for Missouri coupon 6's 51 was bid. In City stocks we notice the sale of $2,000 6's 1875 at 101¾, and $100 do. 1890 at 101¾, closing at 101¾ bid, 102 asked for those of 1875, and the same rates bid and asked for the new issue of 1890, for Park stock 100¾ was bid. The only sales of Railroad bonds were $700 Western Maryland 6's, unendorsed, at 70, and $400 do. do. at 71¼. In other stocks there is little doing. The bidding and asking rates will be found below:

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, June 24, 1862.

$2,000 Baltimore city 6's '75	101¾
100 do. do.	90
700 Western Maryland bonds unendorsed	71¼
400 do. do. do. do.	71¾

The following are the rates at which the Brokers were buying and selling Gold, Silver and Treasury notes to-day:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
Gold	7 @8 perct. prem.	8 @9 perct. prem.
Silver	5 @6 " "	6 @7 " "
Demand notes	3 @3¾ " "	3¾@4 " "
Eastern exchange	1-2 discount.	Par.
	Irregular and excited.	

PRICES OF STOCKS BONDS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH,

To LEONARD J. TORMEY, 22 South street.

TUESDAY, June 24th, 1862.

United States 6's, 1881, coupon	100		2p BOARD.
" " 1 year certificates, Treasury notes, 7			00
Tennessee 6's	93¾		00
Virginia 6's	105¾		00
Missouri 6's	58¾		58¾
North Carolina 6's	55		00
Canton	51¾		51¾
Erie	14		00
Reading	37		37¼
Cleveland and Toledo	47¾		48
Michigan S. and North Indiana	27¾		00
Rock Island	62¾		00
Galena and Chicago	67¾		67¾
New York Central	71¾		00
Gold	93¾		93¾
	109		108¾

The following are the bidding and asking rates at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day, as taken from the books of ISRAEL COHEN, No. 7 South street:

STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK	STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK
Government & State Stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's 1881				W. Virginia	50		
Mdl 6's int.	100	103		Wstn. R. R. & C.	100		
do. ins.	100			Phil Wil & Balt.	50		
do. ins.	100			*Railroad Bonds.*			
Md 5's				B. & O. 6's		95	95
Va 6's int				do. do.	1867		
do. do.				do. do.	1875		
Missouri 6's				do. do.	1885	75	
N. Carolina 6's				do. do.	1886		
S. Carolina 6's				N. W. Va. im.	1878		72
Georgia 6's				do. 2d	1878	89	88
Tennessee 6's				do. 3d	1885	80	
Kentucky 6's				do. 3d	1888		20
Louisiana 6's				N. C. (B. & S.)	1860		
City Stocks.				do. (Y. & C.)	1870		
Balt. 6's pieces				do. (W. Con.)	1871		
do. 1850				do. (S. Con.)	1875		
do. 1870				do. (Y. & C.)	1877		
do. 1875				do. 1883		84¾	85
do. 1885		101¾	102	C. O. 7's im.	1871	82	
do. new 1890				do. 3m. 1861			
do. old 1890		100¾		do. 3m. 1865		70	68
Park 6's				do. 3m. 1876			
Balt. 5's				do. inc. 1867-76			
Bank Stocks.				W. Md. 6's, im.	1890	99	
Baltimore	100			do. do. im.	1900	71¾	74
Commerce				*Turnpike Stocks.*			
Chesapeake	25			Keisterst'n P'ke	6		
Citizens'	10	9¾		do. do.	20		
Co. & Far. Nat	25¾	26¾		Frederick do.	2	2¾	
do. short	20			*Mining Stocks.*			
Farmers' of Md	30			Md. & N. O.	5		30
Far. & Mech	75			*Gas Stocks.*			
Far. & Plant's	25	27¾	27¾	Consolidated	5		
Fill'r Pt. R'h	25			Deep River	5		
Franklin	12¾			Harford Hill	5	1.25	
Howard	10	9¾		Guilford	5	.45	.55
Marine	30	28¾	31¾	Md. State	5	.15	
Mechanics'	16	18		Md. Coupon	5		
Merchants'	100	103		Mudsill	5	1.00	
People's	25	18¾		Harpstan	5	1.20	2.20
Union	75		58¾	Silver Hill	5		
Western	20		20	Silver Valley	5	.40	
Insurance Stocks.				Spring field	5	1.40	2.50
Firemen's	18			*Miscellaneous.*			
Balt. Fire	10			Canton Comp'y.	25	73	145¾
Balt. Marine	50	65	75	Balt. Gas	100		
Associated	100			U. S. Dub'n & M	100		
Maryland	10			Georgia Grat.	100		
Baltimore Ins.	50			Maryland Guano	100		6
Railroad Stks.				Patapsco Co. bds			
Balt. & Ohio	100	51	55	Saint Clara M'g			
Nor'n Central	50	24	24¼	Sup'r Gunal bds.	100		

CLOSE & BROTHER,

Importers & Commission Merchants,

4 GERMAN STREET,

Have now in store and are daily receiving full lines of

BRITISH, FRENCH AND DUNDEE GOODS.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF GOODS SUITED FOR THE

CLOTHING TRADE,

All of which are offered

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

CLOSE & BROTHER,

a9-eod3m 4 German street.

COOK & HERRING,

NO. 7 SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY, and

KEROSENE LAMPS IN GREAT VARIETIES.

Manufacturers of *STONE WARE.*

Orders promptly attended to. je22-eo1m

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD PILLS.

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HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA

VEGETABLE OR BLOOD PILLS,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

BALTIMORE, July 20, 1860.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with a violent pain in the breast and right arm, which I supposed proceeded from a disordered state of my blood. I was recommended to take HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD PILLS, and after taking one box the pain was entirely removed from my breast and arm. I found them extremely gentle in their operation, and would recommend them to every person in want of a mild purgative.

PATRICK ROCHE,

No. 25 Conway street, between Howard and Eutaw.

In purchasing these pills be sure and

ONE WORD OF CAUTION.

Always ask for HANCE'S PILLS, and purchase of none but those advertised as agents, and if convenient call and see for yourselves, himself.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, and SWEETZER & CO., corner of Charles and Pratt streets. je-eo6m

DR. J. R. MARCHISP'S

CELEBRATED CATHOLICON,

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF SUFFERING FEMALES.

It stands pre-eminent for its curative powers in all the diseases for which it is recommended, usually called

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This medicine has never been introduced by empty puffs and misrepresentations, nor is it intended that its present popularity shall be owing to any medium but its merits and approbation of the public.

Pamphlets containing certificates and information can be had on application to the Agent.

Price $2 per bottle, or six bottles $10.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE,

je12-eo6m 108 Baltimore street.

YOU CAN'T FIND AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS

HANCE'S CHEMICAL

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLE FOR THE BALD AND GRAY.

"IT IS NOT A DYE."

But restores gray hair to its natural or original color, and imparts to it a silky softness; it also prevents the hair from falling out, and where the roots are not dead it will accelerate the growth.

It combines the double property of a Hair Restorat ve and Dressing. Without enumerating two articles in one, a trial of a single bottle will satisfy a majority of cases to convince a person of its merits than page upon page of printed or written matter.

Price 50 cts per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE,

Ask for 108 Baltimore street.

HANCE'S CHEMICAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take none other. je11-eo6m

TWO IN ONE!

RELIABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE AND NICE HAIR DRESSING.

Almost all the Restoratives, *so called*, are made of water, combined with articles which dry up the hair, and render some other preparation NECESSARY.

HAIR RESTORATIVE

is a combination of Stimulating Spirits and Oil, affording an agreeable *Hair Dressing* in addition to its Restorative properties.

IT IS UNEQUALED FOR PRODUCING A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR,

GLOSSY CURLS,

and possesses the property of restoring

GRAY HAIR to its SOFT CAUSUAL

NATURAL COLOR.

It is not a hair dye, and so simple it may be used by all with perfect safety.

Price 25 per bottle, or six for $5. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. N. B.—Ask for HANCE'S CHEMICAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take none other. je14-eo6m

CAPSULES

OF CUBEBS AND COPAIVA.

These capsules are far superior to ordinary ones of Copaiva, and possess many advantages not enjoyed by any other medicine. They need no confinement or change of diet. Being in a convenient and approved form, as well as entirely tasteless, they leave no unpleasant odor on the breath or cause any disagreeable sensations to the patient.

They have acquired a world-wide reputation, and need only to be fully known to become generally used. The genuine constantly for sale by

SETH S. HANCE,

e9 eo6m 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

HANCE'S CELEBRATED TETTER

WASH for the speedy and positive cure of Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Itching Worm, Barbers' Itch, and all Cutaneous or Skin Diseases.

A single bottle of this inestimable compound has cured many of the most stubborn cases of the above diseases, after the best remedies had given up all hope of ever being cured, and had expended thousands of dollars for different remedies. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by

SETH S. HANCE,

je13-eo6m 108 Baltimore street.

DR. AYER'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

Comprising—

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
AYER'S AGUE CURE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

For sale by SETH S. HANCE,

je9-eo6m 108 Baltimore st.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

KENTUCKY SARSAPARILLA

A supply of this old-established and favorite SARSAPARILLA,

Warranted genuine, kept constantly on hand by

SETH S. HANCE,

108 Baltimore street.

Also—For sale TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, AND JAYNE'S SARSAPARILLA. je12-eo6m

Legal Notices.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY, SITTING IN EQUITY, 19th June 1862—SAMUEL GREW vs. JOSEPH H. GARSON—ORDERED, that the sale of the property mentioned in the bill of complaint, made and reported by Wm. Parkin Scott, Trustee for the purposes mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 7th day of July next; provided, a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Baltimore, once in each of three successive weeks before the 7th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,890.

GEO. E. SANGSTON, Clerk.

True copy—Test: GEO. E. SANGSTON, Clerk.

je14-law3w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY, June 10th, 1862—BETWEEN BALTIMORE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION vs. MARTIN J. KEENEY—Order—That the sale made and reported by William A. Stewart, Trustee for the purposes of the leasehold estate in said proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second day of July next; prov