# THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

SPEECH OF MR. COWAN CF PENNSYLVANIA. On the Confiscation Bill,

IN SENATE, MARCH 4, 1862.

The Senate having under consideration the bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of persons in rebellion against the United States, Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, rose and addressed

the Senate as follows :

the Senate as follows: Mr. President: I agree with the honorable Se-nator from California, and look upon the bill now under consideration as the most important by far upon our calendar, involving the gravest questions and most momentous issues. If it passes, I think it will be the great historic event of the times—times which are as fruitful of events as any the world has ever witnessed. Upon the disposition we may make of it perhaps the fate of the American Re-public may depend; and no one surely can over-rate the magnitude of anything which may be at-tended with such consequences. tended with such consequences

If, for one moment, we can suppose the scheme consummated which it contemplates, we shall have

the following results: I suppose it is reasonable and moderate to esti-mate the number of people engaged in the rebel-I suppose it is reasonable and moderate to esti-mate the number of people engaged in the rebel-lion to be equal to one-half of the whole white population of the Confederate States—say four millions. If so, this bill proposes, at a single stroke, to strip all this vast number of people of all their property, real, personal, and mixed, of every kind whatsoever, and reduce them at once to absolute poverty; and that, teo, at a time when we are at war with them, when they have arms in their war with them, when they have arms in their hands, with four hundred thousand of them in the

wat with four hundred thousand of them in the field opposing us desperately. Now, sir, it does seem to me that if there was anyebing in the world calculated to make that four millions of people, and their four hundred thousand soldiers in the field, now and' forever hostile to us and our Government. it would be the promul-gation of a law such as this. Will they yield to us sconer in view of such a result to them? What would we be likely to do if they were to threaten us with a similar law? Would we ever, under any circumstances, yield on terms like those? I need hardly ask that question to mon descended from sires who refused to pay the tax on teas, and from grandivers who rose in rebellion and overturned a monarchy rather than pay twenty shillings ship moncy—for that, I believe, was the sum demanded from Hampden, and which cost Charles I. his head. money-for that, I believe, was the sum demanded from Hampden, and which cost Charles I. his head. Now, I do not mean to stop here to discuss their right to this species of property; it is enough for me to say that all the people of the slave States, loyal and rebellious, seem to agree as to this with a won-derful unanimity, and to resent with an excessive sensibility any interference with it whatever. And lthough in the bitterness of the feuds engendered by the civil war now raging among them, the loyal-ists there would be glad to join in inflicting upon ing upon Its mere wonth be gian to join in innicting upon the rebels even the severest punishments, yet this one they abhor and refuse, because they aver that it would be equally injurious to them as to their enemies; and it makes no manner of difference whether that view is correct or not, if they believe it—and this their representatives can tell us. What it—and this their representatives can tell us. What I mean to say is, that this bill would liberate, per-haps, three millions of slaves; surely the most stu-pendous stroke for universal emancipation ever before attempted in the world; nay, I think it equivalent if carried out, to a virtual liberation of the whole four millions of slaves in the Union. Not content, however, with this, those who favor this bill seem determined to be wilder, and blind us still more by an additional project of greater mag-

this bill seem actermined to be wilder, and billed us still more by an additional project of greater mag-nificence. and, if possible, of greater difficulty; and that is, in the duty it imposes upon the President, in the third section, of procuring a home for these emancipated millions in some tropical country and of transporting, colonizing, and settling them there, if they desire to go, with guarantees for their rights are from one : and this is all provided for in a section s freemen; and this is all provided for in a section of a single sentence of nine lines! Surely, sir, we must have been recently transported away from the sober domain of practical fact, and set down in the regions of Essterr faction, if we can for a moment entertsin this proposition serionsly. Do the ad-vocates of the scheme propose to confer upon the President the gold making touch of Midas? One President the gold making fouch of Midas! One would think the universal menstruum or the philo-sopher's isone had been at last discovered. Cer-tainly, nothing short of the ring and lamp of Aladdin, with their attendant genii, would enable us, in our present condition, to assure the President of his ability to enter upon such a task, unless in-deed it is conceived the treasury note is of equal potency in this healf.

potency in this behalf. Then there is a further consideration involved in Then there is a further consideration involved in this bill of still greater moment than even those I have already glanced at, and that is, its direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, requiring us, indeed, should we pass it, to set aside and ignore that instrument in all its mot valuable and fundamental provisions; those which guaran-ty the life. liberty, and property of the citizen, and those which define the boundaries between the powers delegated to the several departments of the

Pass this bill, sir, and all that is left of the Constitution is not worth much. Certainly it is not worth a terrible and destructive war, such as we And it must he ren for it waged solely for the Constitution, and

reigning faction, it might be, and probably would be, abused, to the ruin and death of the most vir-tuous citizens. Bills of this sort have been most usually passed, in England, in times of rebellion, or of grossubservious to the Crown, or of violant political excitements—periods in which all nations are most light (a well the frace at the cardwall to has the negro strick for nimbel in this his his hares opportunity? His rebel master, with a madness to all other men incomprehensible, ongaged himself in revolt, broke up the society in which he lived, liberated all its elements so that they are free to act, and thus tacitly invited him to assert his manhood. How has he availed himself of it? Why, sir, just re most liable (as well the free as the enslaved) to forget their duties, and to trample upon the rights and liberties of others." I have thus far considered the subject of forfei-ture of estates as a punishment for orlino, and I think no one can doubt that it is unconstitutional, in the way one might have expected ; knowing no-thing of liberty, caring nothing for it, he has romain-

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

ed inactive as the domestic animals around him, im

think no one can doubt that it is unconstitutional, if absolute, even in the ordinary course of the ad-ministration of the laws; and I think it is also clear that no warrant can be found for it, where the Legislature undertakes to declare it upon the principle of a bill of attainder. I now propose to go further, and argue that the exercise of such a power, even if it had been granted, would now be mischlevous and impolitic, and that our fathers did wisely and well in refusing it. Their event incide no to when it the guilty along. And our fathers did wisely and well in refusing it. Their great principle was to punish the guilty alone, and not involve a whole family in the ruin which the head of it might have brought upon himsolf, by his crimes, because, in fact, the family might have been, and in most cases was, wholly inmocent. By their just leniency they showed that they looked beyond the hour of conflict to the better day of re-conciliation, and afterent a bounty to the hoirs of the

conciliation, and offerent a bounty to the hoirs of the guilty that they might be loyal. In the light of this oxposition let us follow the consequences of this bill into detail, and let us sup-pose its provisions fully carried out. Our armies have overrun the whole territories of the Confede-rate States; resistance has entirely ceased, and the President and his officers being masters of the coun-try, they have time to finish the residue of their work by gathering in the balance of the property try, they have time to hnish the result of their work by gathering in the balance of the property of the rebels not already taken to supply the "mili-tary necessities" of the suppression. The rebels themselves are homeless, houseless, and property-less; and the question arises, have you made them loyal by your severity? Are you assured their love for the Union will return again after this chastisement? Have you thought how thoy would 

liverance But the President and his officers are to dispose of But the President and his officers are to dispose of these confiscated estates. Who will buy them? What kind of neighborhood will exist between the former owner or his heirs and your alienees or their heirs? How the delights of this society will en-hance the value of those estates to the parchasers, eigecially when they reflect that the forfeiture will never be forgotten in the family of the robel, and that, if they have no other, they can transmit this inheritance to their descendants, unimpaired for centuries! The tradition of it will sit continually by the hearthstone of that family, a hideous spectre, deathless for aces, prompting to revenge and ineathless for ages, prompting to revenge and inciting to rel I desire here, sir, to notice, in regard to this

second section, that it is liable to another objec-tion, which, to my mind, is fatal in itself upon grounds of policy :

grounds of pointy.  $a \in Eec. 2$  and be if further enacted, That every per-son having claim to the service or labor of any other per-son in any State under the laws thereof, who, during the present rebellion, shall take up arms against the United son in any State under the laws thereor, who, during the present rebellion, shall take up arms against the limited States, or in any manner give sid and comfort to said ro-bellior, shall thereby forthwith foreist all claim to such arryice or labor, and the persons from whom it is claimed to he due, commonly called slaves, shall, *ipsofacto*, on the commission of the act of forfeiture by the party ha-ving claim to the service or labor aforesaid, be discharged therefrom and become forever thereafter free persons, any law of any State, or of the United States, to the con-trary notwithstanding. And whoeover any person claim-ing to be entitled to the service or labor of any other per-son declared to be discharged from such labor or service, under the provisions of this act, shall seek to enforce any claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order for the surrender of the person whose service is claimed, establish not only his title to such service, as now provided by Jaw, but also that he is and has been, during the existing rebellion, loyal to the Government of the United States; and no person engaged in the military or navel service of the United States small, under any pretence whatever, assume to deside on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or to surrender mp any such person to the other person, or to surrender up any such person to the claimant."

Now, sir, as a Republican, I protest against any neasure of this kind emanating from the legisla-tive branch of this Government. I do so for my tive branch of this Government. I do 80 for my own and for the sake of the great party which came to the rescue of the Union and the Government just at the time when the conspirators had almost oon-summated the ruin of both, and both of which. I trust in God, with the aid of good loyal men every-where, it will be strong enough to restore and wise enough to preserve in all their former vigor and glory. Now, sir, if ever there was one slander mere four them enther oer more mice biavast to the and glory. Now, sir, if ever there was one slander more foul than another, or more mischievous to the peace and heppiness of the country than another, it was the allegation made by the conspirators of the South, and reiterated over and over again by the South, and reiterated over and over again by their scarcely less wicked confederates of the North, that the sole object of the Republican party was the abolitien of negro slavery in the Southern States of the Union. That scander, sir, was the moving cause of this war; that was the catchword which inflamed the South, which enabled the leaders of the rebel-lion to consolidate her people and obtain over them a control which prevented us ever since 1854 from having a hearing before them, which chut out from them all testimony as to our roal principles and beliefs, and left them exposed to be confirmed in their error by the knowing and wilful falsehoods of their allies in the North. And, sir, I have but a single word here to say of those allies, and

have but a single word here to say of those allies, and I am, therefore, opposed to this bill, to all and every part of it, except to the last two sections, bard for the order, and purposes annetioned by it, it is this: that I have a thousand times more respect for, and faith in, the poor soldier in the rebel army to-day, and in his patriotism and loyalty, than I have in those editors of the North who, year after bave in those editors of the North who, year after year, month after month, and day after day, know-ing the same to be false, published and sent down to the South this gigantic lie and base slander against the true men of the free States, nine hun-dred and ninery-nine out of every thousand of whom never dreamed of disturbing anybody's con-stitutional rights; never thought of abolishing negro slavery when it lawfully existed in States; men who, on the contrary, were as obedient to the Constitution as to the behest of their religion, re-verencing it next to their Bible, and giving now, on the battle-fields of the South, the offer of their very lives to sustain it; men who never cared or took a thought of slavery as imposing a single re-sponsibility upon them, and who never would have come into collision with it anywhere of their own choice.

or annul any action which Congress may take in the premises, for the reason that the Constitution, by vesting in Congress the express power "to delare war," "to naise and support armics," provide for their govern-ment, "make rules concerning captures on land and water," and for suppressing insurrection by force, has vested it also with the discretion of determining what means are necessary and proper to enable it to carry into effect these granter powers. It does not belong to the courts to determine how a war shall be prosented, or what that be done with the persons or property of an ene-my. Those are questions depending on policical considera-tions, which may continually vary, and to be judged of by the roverrign power, which in this country is the people, who speak through their Representatives in Congress so far as war matters are concerned. All the courts can do is to add in giving offect to the sovorign will when expressed. The position that, in executing the laws of war, the Executive may solar and the courts condemn all property which, accounting is not allowed," before that bus of and alway on the sourd and the souries condemn all property which, accounting is not allowed." because this law of nations, as the court say, is only "a guide which the souries of nations, as the court say, is only "a guide which the event and in a court say, is only "a guide which the vorting in the are made to be alway of a bandons at his will." It is whelly dependent on our Government for its being recognized here at all. The rule in segard to the seizure and appropriation of enemy's property is stated in these words her where no the sourd law: thing of networks the domestic animals around him, im-pelled perbaps by the same unconscious instinct of dependence upon the providence of a master wiser and stronger than himself. A child slways in the scale of development, he may have had some child's consciousness that the boon of liberty, so estenta-tionsly offered him by his over zoatous friends, might prove to him fatal as the shirt of Nessus or the box of Pandora, and he still hesitates and hugs his chains. I have no hupe of him yet, though, Ged knows, I would have him free—free as I am myself, if freedom be his choice through the strife and agony by which he, as all men, must purchaso it. Eternal vigilance and continual struggle is the price of liberty.

will." It is wholly dependent on our Government for its being recognized here at all. The rule in regard to the seizure and appropriation of enemy's property is stated in lines words by wilters on international law:
"From the moment one State is at war with another, it has, on general principles, a right to suize all the energy in property of whatsoever kind and whoresoever found, and to appropriation the property thus taken to its own use or to that of the captors."
Jam unwilling that reled chiefs, like Slidelf and Mason, who are escaped to foreign lands, should be permitted to chip the fulls of their solves, should be permitted to chip the fulls of their solves, should be permitted to chip the fulls of their solves, and a debt incurred which will be a burden on the country for generations to come in consequence of the observations to come in consequence of the observation within they have inangurated. Twat we have the right to aver dished being for a solve the opponents of this bill will achieve the opponents of this bill will achieve the opponents of this bill will achieve the fore the opponents of this bill will achieve the fore of the Overnment, and who are facilities for its overthrow, even the opponents of this bill will achieve the fore of the Overnment for almost a synt. However, the opponents of this bill will achieve the fore of the Overnment for almost a synt. It is over throw, even the opponents of this bill will achieve the fore of the Overnment for almost a synt. It is not the the transitional any gainst the diverse of the over the opponents of this bill will achieve the fore of the owner and the sont and the opponents of the solution of the same manner as in a wir bitween independent States. If, therefore, it waging war against a foreign nation, the the same ware to the observed in a civil war in the same and a sin a war bitween independent States. If, therefore, it waging war against a foreign anation, the same while methies as in a war bitween independent States. If, seizure and appropriation of enemy's property is stated in these words by writers on international law: price of liberty. In conclusion, I have only to say that I hope this bill will not pass, and that we may all address our-selves to the matters we have in hand, that are in which we are engaged. Surely necessary to our success in the great struggle in which we are engaged. Surely there is no can for us that we should turn out of our safe way to tread upon dubious ground. Surely we have enemies enough already, without making more by embarking in new projects so ob-jectionable to the friends we now need so much. Can we not await a little longer the tide of events before we engage in doing that which, even if there were nothing else against it, all must agree is there were nothing else against it, all must agree is now premature? Is not our first duty to carry on the great war we have undertaken, till we have triumphantly secured the great end for which we wage it. without anticipating that triumph, and perhaps losing it by yielding ourselves to that pre-mature anticipation? For my own part, I can only soe my duty clearly by confining my vision to the sole end of restoring the supremacy of the Constitution and laws over the whole territory of the Union, and then all else is easy. May God grant this consummation ! The Speech of Senator Trumbull. We give additional extracts from Hon. Mr. Trumbull's great speech on the confiscation bill, delivered in the United States Senate on Monday :

bull's great speech on the confisoation bill, delivered in the United States Senate on Monday : Mr. TRUMBULL said: The bill does not propose to confacate, either absolutely or for life, the property of rebels who are or can be arrested. If, therefore, it werd admitted that it is in the power of Congress to forteit the property of rebels who are arrested and coavieted of treacen for loncer than their lives, it could have no bear-ing upon this bill, for the simple reason that this bill only aims to reach the property of such rebels or traitors as aro bey ond the reach of judicial process, and can neither be ar-rested, tried, nor convicted for treason or any other offonce. Surely, the prohibition against confiscating beyond hife the property of the man who is arrested and made to suffer in his person for his eithnes, cannot provent the absolute confiscation of the property of the criminal who is beyond our reach, and cannot be arrested, but who has left pro-perty within our juriadiction, which we can reach. Sup-pose a foreigner were engaged in this rebellion against the Government, it is clear that such a person, owing no alle-giance to the Government, could not be considered as ba-yond the reach of the Government, even to forfuit his property within its territorial boundary? If is manifast that the clause of the Constitution limiting the punish-ment for treason can have no more application to the acceasy of the recentry, it is offence to be considered as ba-yond the reach of the Government, even to forfuit his property within its territorial boundary? It is manifast that the clause of the Constitution limiting the punish-ment for treason can have no more application to the acceasy. The fifth amendment to the Constitution throws stronger safeguards around the life and liberty of a per-son than around his property, for the reason, doubles, that life and hisery are more valuable than property. If, then, it is unconstitutional to dowitt, that for lacceasy. The fifth amendment to the Constitution any arrest,

treat them as traitors and pusish them for their scinics, which I trust will be done, at least to far as the leaders are concerned.
To the most important features in the bill under consideration I have thus far made no allusion. They are the second and third soctions of the bill. The second is in these words:
And be il further enacted, That every person baving claim to the service or labor of any other person in any State, under the laws thereof, who during the present rebellion shall take up arms against the United States, or in any manuer give aid and confort to said rebellion, shall there by forthwith forfoit all claim to such service or labor and the confort to said rebellion, shall the persons from whom it is claimed to be due, commonly called slaves, shall, *ipso facto*, on the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other proceeding with the trial of the claim device of the United States, the service or labor and become forever thereafty r free persons, any law of any State, ord the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service of labor danged in the first instance, and before proceeding with the trial of the claim of sub restore of the United States to the Govornment of the United States. And has been during the existing rebulion, layal to the Govornment of the United States. And has been during the rescon, or to surrender up any such person to the claiment.
The third section makes it the duty of the African reee made free by the previse or flabor is any become and easily of up of a state and the service or labor of any such person the African reee made free by the previous section as any desire to emirary. Sharery is admitted, by most loyal clitears, to have been the cause of this wicked rebellion; and it is also very generally admitted that the Federal Government of the summer.

prisoners the robels on the battle field *l*. Are the patri-otic soliders who do it murderers? Would the Sonstor from Pennsylvania have a presentment by a grand jury and a trial by a petit jury on the field of battle of each person in the enemy's ranks who was firing upon our soldiers, in order that he might not be bot and deprived of life in the very face of the provision requiring that it shall only be done "by due process of law, which all commentators and all lawyers agree means proceedings according to the course of the common law ?" Is it not clear that if we cannot take the property of our enemies in war excert "by due pro-cess of law," meither can we take their lives in any other way ? What is the answer to all this ? How is it, in the face of the fifth amendment, that Congress may provide for taking the lives and property of rebels without "due process of law?" The answer is to be found in the grat is of power in other parts of the Constitution, which declare that Congress hall have power to do clare war," and "make rules concerning captures on land and water;" to raise and support armics;" "to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the laud and naval forces; to provide in make the limitia to execute the laws of the Upion, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," "We per for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." have been the cause of this wicked relocid, and it is also very generally admitted that the Federal Govern-ment has no power under the Constitution to remove this cause by abolishing slavery in the States. I, in common with the Republicans generally, have often declared that Congress was not responsible for, and had no power under the Constitution to interfere with, slavery

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, N That the partnership lately subsisting between SAMUEL J. LEVICK and JOSEPH SAUNDERS, under the firm of LEVICK & SAUNDERS, is this day dis-solved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. The business will be settled by SAMUEL J. LEVICK, at QUAKERTOWN, Pa. SAMUEL J. LEVICK. Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA. ia13-17 CABINET FURNITURE. QUARERIUNN, F8. SAMUEL J. LEVICK, JOSEPH SAUNDERS. Quakertown, 4th month, 7th, 1862. ap8-3t\* CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIABD TABLES. DORT RICHMOND IRON WORKS. MOORE & CAMPION. CONTINUED IN WORKS. -COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. - JOHN H. TOWNE, formerly of the firm of Merrick & Towne, has become a member of the firm of I. P. MORBIS & CO., to take effect from and after the 1st of January, 1362. Issae P. Norris withdraws from active participa-tion in the conduct of the business. The title of the new firm is L. P. MORBIS, TOWNE, & CO. ISAAC P. MOBBIS. No. 261 South SECOND Street, In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used thus, to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these tables the manu-facturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. fe26-6m ISAAC P. MOBBIS, LEWIS TAWS, JOHN J. THOMPSON, JOHN H. TOWNE. fe11 MEDICINAL.

BALES BY AUCTION. SALES BY ADCTION. JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTION-EESS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Surol. THOMAS & SONE, M. Soc. 139 and 241 Boath FoldErn Street (Formerly Not. 21 and 62.) SALE OF DRY GOODS. PUBLIC SALES BEAL ESTATIAND STOCKS AT THE EXCHANGE ON TUESDAYS. On Thursday Morning, April 10, on four months' credit--500 packages British, French, and American dry good BEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. We have a large amount of real estate at structs sale, including svery description of city and constry pro-porty. Printed lists may be heal at the Auction Store. SALE OF CARPETINGS. On Friday Morning. April 11, on four months' credit — 360 pieces velves, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian car-petings, mattings, &c Administrators' Sale--Estate of W. Woodnutt, deo'd. SFOUKS, LOAN -, &c., 15th APRIL SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS. April 15, at 12 o'clock moon at the Philadelphia Re-charge, by order of administrators, the following stocks, house, Sc.-\$2,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company 8 per On Mouday Morning. April 14, on four months' credit-700 packages Fronch, German, Swiss, and British dry BALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. On Tuesday Morning, April 15, on four months' cresit— 1,069 packages boots and shoes. cent, mortgage loan S170 North Pennsylvania Bailroad Company '6 per Sito North Pennsylvania Railroad Company o per Cent componerin. Silö 200 Schuyikill Navigation Company convertible to organge loan, redeemalie 1882. Sito Behnyikil Navigation Company boat And car loan. 20 shares stock Schuyikill Navigation Company. 30 shares Rediance Mutual Insurance Company. Strip cettificate Heliance Mutual Insurance Company. 50 shares Pennsylvania Railroad stock. 30 shares Pennsylvania Railroad and Coal Company, et a shares Beaver Meadow Hailroad and Coal Company, et a shares Deaver Meadow Hailroad and Coal Company, common stock. FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., 429 OHESTNUT STURRT. FALE OF FBENCH GOODS. On Friday Morning, April 11, at 10 o'clock, by catalogues for cash-400 lots of fancy and staple French dry goods, com-prising a general assortment. 20mmon stock. 50 shates Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, Phi-PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUG-TIONERIS. No. 213 MARKET Street. 50 shares Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, Phi-Jadelphia.
22 ahares Insurance Company State of Penneylvanis.
500 chares Long Island Bailroad Company.
10 chares San Francisco Land Association.
5 shares Momit Carbon Ruilroad Company.
10 shares San Francisco Land Association.
6 shares Anonient Acadomy of Musik.
81,600 Sandy and Beaver Cand Company.
10 shares do do.
10 shares Chester Valley Consolidated Bailroad stock.
10 shares Steuborthile and Indiana Bailroad stock.
10 shares Chester County Mining Company.
10 shares Bedford Mineral Springs.
10 shares Bedford Mineral Springs.
10 shares Florence and Kee port Company.
100 shares Philadelphia and Atlantic Steam Navigation
Company.
30 shares Shaukill Wingigation company stock LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERCES, MIG-LINERY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &v., by Catalogue, This Morning, April 9, commencing at 10 °clock precisely. Included will be found— EMBROIDERVES. An inveice of late and distable styles embriding pacenet collars and sets, bands, edgings, flouncings, fants' rolns, waists, &c. LINEN CAMBRIC HDNFS, (LOANS, &c. styles embroidere A full line of lavies' 5-8 and gents' 3-4 linen cambric hardkerchiefs, gents' shirt fronts, Zouwe fronts, linen collars, &c.; ladies' cloth cloaks, silk and lace mantillas, &c. Contrast, acc., insufer cloud clouds, six and recommentations, &c. LACE COODS. A line of Paris black lace points, wells, barbes, coif-fures, fillet mitts, &c. WHITE GOODS. Also, super white jaconet and Swiss muslins, tape check, bidtop lawn, painscolt, &c. HOOP skillers, STOCK GUODS, NOTIONS, &c. 150 dozen ladies' and misses' single and double-tied medium and who woven tape hoop stirts, gents gum supenders, head-dresses, stock of trimmings and hosiery store, fancy goods, &c. Bonness, Bonness, Bonness, Bonness, I share Ocean Steam Navigation, common stock. REAL ENTATE SALE-APRIL 15. Will in THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1212 THILD STORT BROCK DWINDING, NO. 1214 Parithe street, weed of Twidth, VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND —A substantially built three-story brick Store, No. 640 North Sixth street, below Costes street, screeted for a rectifying establish-ment, and complete with fixtures, sc. Orthogas Contr Sale. Extense division have Buck de de suppenders, head-dresses, stock of trimmings and hostery store, fancy goods, &c. BONNET BIBBONS AND FRENOH FLOWERS. Also, on Wednesday, an invoice of late and choice spring style bonnet and trimming ribbons, Nos. 4∞20; choice style Paris artificial flowers, millinery goods, &c. ment, and complete with fixtures, &c. Orphans' Contt Sale-Ekate of Christopher Buck, dea'd. TWO.STORY BRICK TAVELM AND DWELL-ING, known as the "Twelfth.ward House," No. 334 Noth Fourth street, above Brown. NEAT MODERN DWELLING, with side yard, No. 1920 Markoll street. LARGE SPECIAL SATE OF STRAW GOODS, MIL-LINERY GOODS, &c. On Friday Morning, April 11, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. Sec. Goods open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sole 1220 Maishall street. LARGE AND VALUABLE LOT OF GBOUND, south east side of Lancaster avenue, near Girard avenua 278 feet front. 278 feet front. 2 LABGE AND\_VALUABLE LOTS, adjoining the morning of sale above, 503 feet on Torr avenue, and 504 feet on Cathedre on morning of Balo COGNAC OIL. On Friday Morning, At 10 o'clock precisely, 36 hs cogna oil, warranted pure. Samples may be had for examination. avenue. A plan by the City Surveyor may be seen at th Auction Rooma. LABOR AND YALUABLE LOT, 133 feet on Alle-gheny avenue, and in depth 655 feet on Westmoreland street-2 rainable fronts. THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 529 SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFE. At private sale, a very superior fire-proof North Thirteenth street. Kxcentor's Sale-HANDSCME NEW BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE. No 2021 Walnut street, repiste PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-EERS, 525 MARKET and 523 COMMERCE Sta. 

 BALE OF 1,000 CASES BOUTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS. On Thursday Morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock, precisely, will be sold, by relations, 1,00 cases mon's, bors', and youths' calif, kip, grain, and thick boots; calf and kip, brogans, Con-gress gaiters, Oxford ites, walking shoes, &c.; women's, misses' and children's calif, kip, goat, kid, and morocco heeled boots, shces, gaiters, slippers, buskins, &c. Also, a large and desirable assortment of first-class city-made goods.

 BF Goots opon for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sale. READY-MADE CLOTHING. At commencement of sale, an invoice of ready-made clothing, to close a concern. Also, a desirable invoice of fresh goods, from a first-class clothier.

 T
 D HADDEN & CLOTHING

 SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND 250 feet. Eals at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street. SUPERIOR FURNTURE, FOUR MAHOGANY PIANO.FORTES, FRENCH.-PLA^R MIRRORS, GAS CHANDELLERS, DAGATELLE TABLE, FIRE.PROOF SAFES, CARPETS, &c. On Thursdey Morning, At 9 o'clock, at the Au. tion Store, superior furniture, superior mukogany plano.fortes, mude by Gilbert; supe-rior grand-action plano.fortes, inno French.-plate pier sad oval mirrors, in rich carved frames, French.-plate pier sad oval mirrors, clegant bronze and gilt gas chandeliors, begatelie table, large and superior fire-potof safe, inade by Evans & Watson, Lillie's burglar.proof safe, large bookcase, beds and bedding, Irmasic acrets, As. STATUARY, MARELE VASES, HANDSOME OHINA, Ac. Aloo, On Thursday Morning, B. HOPPIN & CO., AUCTION-L. B. HOPPIN & U., 20., BEBS, 242 MABKET STREET. M. FITZPATRIUR & DAVA AND Sixth. Alao, On Thursday Morning, In the Second story Salesroom of the Auction Store, a arge assortment of statuery, basso relievos, faucy china, SALES EVERY EVENING, marble vases, &c. Of Fancy Goods Stationery, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, &o. Consignments solicited. Sale No. 927 Clinton Street. SUPEBIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRBORS, CHANDELIEBS, TAPESTHY UALIPETS, ac. On Tuesday Morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 927 Clin-ton street, below Tenth, the superior parlor, dining-room, and chamber furbiture, piano-forte, fino French-plate mirrors gas chandelier, sepastry carpets, ac. May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of the sale. Consignments solicited. Out-door sales promptly attended to. MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Southeast Corner of BIXTH and BAOR Streets TAKE NOTICE. TALL NUTIUE. The highest possible price is loaned on goods at Ma-thans' Principal Establishment, southeast corner of Sixth and Race streets. At least one-third more than at any other establishment in this city. the sale NEW YORK. BURDETT, JONES, & CO., STORE 100 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. AT PRIVATE SALE. One superior brilliant toucd plano-forte, with metallic late, soft and loud pedals. Price only \$90. THURSDAY. APRIL 10, One very fine toned plano-forte, price only \$50. At 12 o'clock, at the Wall-street Salestoom, corner Wall and Front streets.

in the ends, atms, and purposes satisfied of by R, and for to others I am, therefore, opposed to this bill, to all and every part of it, except to the last two sections, which, although not free from objections, yet these are not of such a serious character but that I could give my assent to them. I will proceed to give my reasons, then, and show, if I can, why I think the bill and its main provisions unnecessary, impolitic, inexpedient, and unconstitutional, and, I might add, utterly and totally useless. Now, however, I shall address myself to sustain this proposition, to wit, Congress cannot forfeit the property of rebels for longer than their lives, by the enactment of any law whetever, for the following reasons: I. Those persons now in rebellion, having leyicd war against the United States, are guilty of treason within the exact definition of that crime contained in the third section of the third article of the Con-

in the third section of the third article of the Con-stitution, in which it is declared that "Trenson against the United States shall consist

only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Hence, it cannot be doubted but that as soon as the rebels are arrested and brought within the

tual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of hf-, liberty, or property, without due process of iaw; nor shall private property be taken for pub-lic use without just compensation."

Here it is altempted to deprive a large class of persons of all their estates and property, without any arrest, without any presentment by a grand any arrest, without any presentinent by a grand jury, without any trial by a petit jury, without, in-deed, any trial at all in any court. This would be to deprive them of their property in the very face of the provision requiring that it shall only be done "by due process of law," which all commentators and all lawyers agree, means proceedings according to the course of common law. I may also further remark that it is in this limi-tation of the powers of the Government, and their distribution after the manner of the Constitution, that its great merit consists. On those accounts we love, chorish, and revere it; and because it has

that its great merit consists. On those accounts we love, cherish, and revere it; and because it has such features we are now at war with all our force and treasure to defend and preserve it. Had we no Constitution limiting its powers, defining its sgencies, fixing the boundaries of their rights and duties under it, nobody would lift a hand for it; and if you make it usurp powers not granted at all, not granted to the usurp in definite our not granted to the usurping department, then our war for it is a great mistake, if not a great wicked-

ness. Again, this is further guarded against in the ninth section of the first article and third clause, as fol-lows: "No bill of attainder or ex post facto law

lows: "No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be parsed." Besides, to grant our power of passing bills of pains and penalties is to nullify the whole effect of the clause, inazmuch 2s it is easy, by passing several of these against the same person, to make their aggregate rusult precisely the same as a bill of attainder. Such a construction would defeat the provision instead of making it avail, as in-tended.

tended. We are not left, however, without authority as to this point, if any were needed to give force to the reason adduced for it, because Judge Story, in his Commentary on the Constitution, at section

power under the Constitution independent of such an act? Does he not know that without such act he could not call forth arms even to suppress insurrection or roped hyperion? If not, I refer him to the Constitution, which declares that "Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion." But, sir, another decision of the Supreme Court of the United States disposes of all these questions, decides that the power of confiscation is vested in Congress, and no-where else; that the President possesses no such power under the law of nations; and that the modern usage or law of nations does not of itself, by its own force, consti-tute a rule which acts upon property, except through the sovereign power, the Legislature. I refer to the case of Bowen vs. The United States, reported in Cranch (page 110), in which the court says; " Hespecting the power of the Government no doubt is entertained. That war gives to the sovereign full right to take the persons and confiacate the property of the ene-my wherever found, is conceded. The mitigations of this rigid rule, which humano and wise policy of modern times has introduced into practice, will more or less affect the oscretise of this fight but caunot impair the right itaaf. That romalias undiminishad, and when the sovereign authority shall choose to bring it into opera-tion, the judicial department must give effect to its will. But unit that will shall be expressed, no power of con-demnation can exist in the court." **\* \* \* \*** "It appears to the court that the row of confiscating an enemy's property is in the bucitistume, and that the la-gislature has not jeed declared liss will to confiscate pro-perty which was within our territory at the declaration of war." <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> The Flour to be derivered at the failout depoint Washington, or at any of the warehouses in Georgetown, D. C. Government reserves the right to reject any bid for THE ADAMS EX-PRESS COMPANY, Office 826 CHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcola, Packages, Mer-chandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, is all the principal Towns and Cities of the United States all the principal Towns and Cities of the United States E. S. SANDFØBD, fel9 General Superintendent. Payments to be made in treasury notes and the bids to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. G. mh28-12t HOTELS. STEVENS HOUSE, (LATE DELMONICO'S,) FOR NEW YORK-THIS DAY-Via Delaware and Baritan Oanal. The Propeller MARS, Nichols master, is now loading at third Pier above WALNUT Street, and will sail at 14 Free circles with the faten on accomputating No. 25 BROADWAY, NEW YOBK. Five minutes' walk from Fall River boat landing, Chambers street, and fost of Cortland street. M. For freight, which will be faken ou accommodating terms, apply to WM. M. BAIRD & OO., app 132 South Delaware Avenue. mh28-3m GEO. W. STEPHENS, Proprietor. ▲ CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, FOR NEW YORK. A late of the GIRABD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have issued, for a torm of years, WILLABD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this eccasion to return to the old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to use them in their new quarters. SYKES, OHADWIOE, & OO. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. 912-17 Ravitan Canal: Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Com-pany receive freight and leave daily at 2 P. M., deliver-ing their cargoes in New York the following day. Freights taken at reasonable rates. WM. P. OLYDE, Agent, No, 14 SOUTH WHADYES, Philadelphia. JAMES HAND, Agent, aul-tf Piers 14 and 16 EAST EIVER, New York. al-tf Piers 14 and 15 EAST BIVER, New York. FOR BALTIMORS, New York. FOR BALTIMORS, New York. WASHINGTON, D. C., AND FOR-THESS MONROR, DAILY, AT 3 CULUOK P. M., BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA STRAMBOAT COMPANY, (ERICSSON LINE.) One of the Steamers of this Company leaves the upper ride of Chestnut-street Wharf daily (Sundays excepted.) at 3 Clock P. M., and arrives in Baltimore early next morning. Treights for Washington and Tortreas Moortee received and forwarded with all possible despatch, and are required to be preprid through. Treights of all kinds carried at the lowest rates. A. GBOYES, Jr., Agent, No. 34 Bouth WHARVING. CHOW CASES. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CAN-COTTON SALL DUCA VAS, of all numbers and brands. Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tonis, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drive Folts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpaüling, Belling, Sall Twine, &c. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., WWA-H DENER OF BERAD AND QUAREY STREETS, Jais-Sm<sup>\*</sup> Bet Arch and Bace, and Scoond and Third. NATURACTURES. Jais-Sm<sup>\*</sup> Bet Arch and Bace, and Scoond and Third.

And in the case before us, the President, or his And in the case before us, the President, or his generals, with their armies, have a right to attack the rebels in arms, and kill them if they do no his offspring and relatives that property which may be the only means of saving them from poverty and be the only means of saving them from poverty and the the only means of saving them from poverty and be the only means of saving them from poverty and be the only means of saving them from poverty and the the only means of saving them from poverty and be the only means of saving them from poverty and the the only means of saving them from povery and be the only means of saving them from povery and the the only means of saving them from povery and the the only means of saving them from povery and the the only means of saving them from povery and the the only means of saving them from povery and the the only means of saving them from povery and the the only means of saving them from povery and the the only means of saving them from povery and the the only means of saving them from povery and the the only means of saving them from povery and the the only means of saving them from povery and the the only means of saving them from povery sident, who, it is alleged, as Commander-in-thief of the proposes to do; he could not do as this bill proposes to do; he could not follow the rebel after property which he had left thore for his wife and children while he was at the war. And all this be-cause a Christian civilization has taught the nations that such modes of making war are not only not necessary, but that they are in all cases mischer proue being an authority for such assumption, is an au-

their enemies, giving them and and comfort." Hence, it cannot be doubted but that as soon as the robels are arrested and brought within the power of any law we may pass, they become co in-stante traitors, and obnoxious to the punishment biony, however, as the robel is at large, or in the hands of the military, we cares nothing for the law, and is not annenable to it, because the military power cannot try him under the law-that must be done by the courts. But the second clause of that same section provides, further, that "The Congress shall have power to declare the punsitue to fife or the person attained." Therefore, any law made for the guidance of the absolute forfeiture of the estates of the traitor, it would be had for the excass, and the judges would warrant. If, therefore, the law was to enset a forfeiture of the estates of the traitor, it would be had for the excass, and the judges would to be doubted. 2. The power assumed in this bill is also obnoxious to the provisions of the Constitution, if it be as sumed that Congress can legislate an effectual for-feiture of the estates for fife, or by omiting to frefit them at all. All this seems to me so obvious to the provisions of the Constitution, if it be as sumed that congress can list is also obnoxious to the provisions of the Constitution, if is provided: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital for-feiture of the estates of rife or by omiting ofter-fit is labened recess, rife or by omiting to forfeiture of the estates of rife or by omiting to the provisions of the Constitution, if the bea sumed that congress can legislate an effectual for-fiture of the estates of rife, or by omiting to become shall be held to answer for a capital for-mit is provided: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital for-mithe lador unwal forces, tr in the inflict Ame and force prime is miting out-mass, ind the duite duis devolved upon them by the laws and the content to confied it to then, as I and I othere duise devol foundation, and that the case of Luther vs. Borden, so far from being an nuthority for such assumption, is an au-thority against it. 1. There is not a syllable in the Constitution confer-ring on the President war powers. The Constitution sima-ply makes him Commander in-Chiet of the Army and Navy, when called into being, but he has no power to ply makes him Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, when called into being, but he has no power to raise like one nor provide the other. As Commander-in-Chief, when an army is raised, in the absence of any rules adopted by Congress for its government, he would have the right to control it in the prosecution of the war, according to his discretion, not violating the 'established rules of civilized warfare, but he would not have the right to confiscate enemy's property, because this is a power which saw thigh be established rules of civilized warfare, but he would not have the right to confiscate enemy's property, because this is a power which saw they, could only seize and hold property that was visible and tangible till the end of the war, when it would revert to its original owner. The Constitution says: "Congress, for the President) "shall have power to declare war to raise and support armics," and to "provide and maintain a pavy." 2. When armies and navies are raised by Congress, of which the President is, by the Constitution says: "Congress shall have power to mike rules for the go-vernment and regulation of the iand and naval forces." 3. It has been the practice of Congress, from the or-ganization of the Government, to control the President in his government of the army, as they oxitted under the Constitution adopted the rules and articles of war for the Government of the army, as they oxitted under the Constitution adopted the rules and articles of the Bo constitution adopted the rules and articles of war for the Government of the army, as they oxitted under the Constitution adopted the rules and articles for the government of the army, as they oxitted under the Constitution adopted the rules and articles for the government of the army, as they oxitted under the Constitution adopted the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the line and articles for the government of the armies of the line and articles for the government of the armies of the line and articles for the am all other duties devolved upon them by the laws

and the Constitution. But it is said that because the Constitution con-fers upon Congress the right "to make rules concerning captures on land and water," that this law f is proper to enable the President to make the cap-tures it contemplates. The answer is, that the bill does not contemplate, apply, or relate to captures at all; because, in the case of a capture, the right of the thing captured depends solely upon the taking, and, in case of recapture by the first owner, his right reverts again; but this is a bill of forfeiture and confiscation, or, perhaps, a confused attempt at woth; and if it could operate at all, it would pass the title to all the property of rebels immediately to and vest in the United States with-out any capture or seizure of it whatever, the law cerning captures on land and water." that this law

would pass the title to all the property of reveals immediately to and vest in the United States with-out any capture or seizure of it whatever, the law itself conferring seizin upon the United States by the very terms of it. Again: it is attempted to put the propriety of this bill, and I suppose the constitutionality of it, too, upon the principle ruled in the case of the United States vs. Brown, 3 Cranch, 110, in which it was held that enemy property in this country at the declaration of war against Great Britain, in 1812, was not confisonted by that declaration, and that in order to do so an act of Congress was neces-sary—and so I think the law is—for the reason that in that case the property attempted to be confiscated was within the domain of *law*, and the *law*—I mean here municipal law—is of course supreme every-whare within its domain; but the property which this bill attempts to confiscate by the first section is in the country of the beligerent, and therefore ex-tra-territorial, where the law can have no effect, and where we are obliged to operate by force or trateritorial, where the law can have no enect, and where we are obliged to operate by force or war. The Legislature, therefore, has nothing to do with it till the President captures it, (as he might in certain cases be warranted in doing.) and then Congress might make a law for its disposition, either giving it in whole or in part to the captors, or directing the whole to be put into the public treasury.

treasury. Sir, I hope and trust some other and better way than this will be found to punish those concerned in this rebellion after it shall have been suppressed,

Union. suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." These provisions of the Constitution do not mean that Congress may raise armics and call forth the militia to suppress rehelion "according to the course of the com-non law," but to put it down by force and violence. It is because the peace cannot be preserved, the enemy overcome, and the rebelion suppressed by proceedings according to the course of the common law, but according to the course of the common law, but according to the usage of armies engaged in war in deal-ing with their enemies. Hence, the authority of the army by violence to deprive an enemy of life, liberty, and property, in time of war, is as ample as that of the courts to deprive a person of either by due process of law in time of peace, for the reasen that it is by force and vio-lence that armies, it conferred also, as incident to that armies are accustomed to operate. The Senator that any its and support armies, its down the constitution conferred on Congress the power to raise and support armies, it conferred also, as incident to that armies are accustomed to operate. The Senator from California, to show why this bill ought not to pass, quotes from Sierry the following: ought not to pass, quotes from Story the following: "It surely is enough for society to take the life of the offender, as a just punishment of his crime, without taking from his offspring and relatives that property which may

common with the RepublicAns generally, have often no power under the Constitution to interfere with, slavery in the States. I say so to-day: and hecause the Repub-lican party generally has maintained this position, the Secator from Pennzylvania (Mr. Cowan), in the name of Kepublicanism, arraigne those of us who are in favor of this bill as acting inconsistently with our professions. He has probably been misled by the title of the bill, which might more properly be styled a bill to discourage rebellion, than "a bill to confiscato the property and free the slaves of rebels," for, sir, this bill does not make a repel of anylody, nor of itself free a single slave. If a glave gets his freedom under it, it will be by the voluntary never pledged itself not to pass a law to punish rebels. Suppose, be cre this rebellion broke ont, a slave had been detected in robbing the mails, would the Senator from Pennsylranja have considered the Republican party normed he in successful to the supression, would the Senator from Pennsylranja have considered the Republican Party bound by its pledges not to punish the slave for his orime, lest in so doing it should interfere with slavery ? Suppose a servile insurrection to have broken out in some Southern Etate, and the State to have called on the Federal Government to furnish aid for fils against the Union, would the Republican Senator from Pennsylvania heasi-tate to direct the Union avenies to shoot them on the slaves of the South should be armed by their rebel masters, and markheld to fight against the Union, would the Republican Senator from Pennsylvania heasi-tate to direct the Union avenies to shoot them on the halfa-fidd, leat, in so dsing, they should interferes with slavery? I presume the Senator would do none of these thinge. Neither Congress may and ought to provide for these thinger. Neither Congress may and ought to provide for the unishner of or times committed against the laws of the Union i it may and ought to provide for the superasion of rebellion; and if in doing t

of the acts of his rebel master; and I am not aware that Republican party ever pledged itself not to allow the ers of slaves to make them free.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, EDWARD C. BIDDLE.

### LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia. Bhip Westmoreland, Decan......Liverpool, soon Ship Free Trade, Stover.....Liverpool, soon Ship Adelaide Bdll, Robertson......Liverpool, soon ark American, Christian......Port Spain, soon ark Eliza Ann, Cook.....Belfast, Ircland, soon ark Observer, Killam....Belfast Ireland, soon 

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1862. 

ABBIYED. Steamship Saxon, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdue to H Winsor. Passed off the Brandywine one ship and three herm brigs, bound up; bark Floresta was bo-low the Ledge, sailing up. Bohr See Witch, Tyler, 5 days from New Bedford, in ballast to captoin.

ef war for the government of the army, as they existed undar the Cohlederation, and before we had a President. In 1866 Congress revised the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, in an act containing more than a hundred distinct articles, which, with few variations, are now the law, whereby the mode of organizing, officering, and governing the officers and men, was regulated with great minuteness. The fifty-cighth article declares that—
"All public stores takon in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage, or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States, for the neglect of which the commanding efficient shall be answerable."
Surely the men who made and put into operation the Constitution understood very little of its provisions when they passed such a law as this, if my colleague is right in the President, in the excentive department of the Government, and Cougrees has no more right to touch them or exercise them than it has to usurp and exertise the judicial functions of the Government.
4. The advocates for this arbitrary power in the President, without limitation or restraint of any kind, will find as little support for the assumption in judicial decisions as in the Constitution and the practice of the Government. Schr Sea Witch, Tyler, 5 days from New Bedford, in bollast to captain. Schr J W McKee, Christie, 4 days from Wareham, in ballast to captain. Schr Burrows C, Clark, trom Port Boyal. Schr Flyaway, Davis, trom Salem. Schr Expedite, Behee, from New York. Schr Bally W Ponder, Norton, from New York. Schr Boston, Brower, from New York. Schr Boston, Brower, from New York. Schr Panthea, Clark, from New York. Schr Voits, Brooks, from Newtock. Schr Voits, Brooks, from Nerwich. Schr Wergreen, Potter, from Newport. Schr Wergreen, Potter, from Newport. Schr S V W Simmons, Gudfrey, from Boston. Schr H A Weeks, Godfrey, from Boston. Schr R Thompson, Blackman, from Providence. Schr John Lancaster, Willetts, from Providence. Schr Bichard Law, York, from Stonington.

OLEABED. Brig J Dock, Swendson, Key West, Tyler, Stone

Cc. Schr S W Ponder, Norton, Newbern, N C. do Schr Niantic, White, Newbern, N C. do Echr Boston, Brower, Fortress Monree, do Schr Flyaway, Davis, Cambridgeport, Sinnickson an act of Congress, and has no reference whatever to his power under the Constitution independent of such an act Does he not know that without such act he could not

Schr Evergreen, Potter, Providence, R H Powell. Schr J Lancaster, Willetts, Providence, L Auden 2 Co.

Schr J Lancester, willens, rioritation, do Schr Rich'd Law, York, Newburyport, do Schr J W McKee, Christie, Warelsan, do Schr A S Russell, Hödges, Newport, Repplier & Bro. Schr H A Weeks, Godfrey, Medford, Castner, Stickney

& Co, Cchr J O Ireland, Chase, Boston, do Schr S Y W Simmone, Godfrey, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co. Schr Rescue, Pettingill, Portland, E A Souder & Co.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

(Correspondence of the Press.) BEADING, April 7. The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows: G P Watson, lumber to Garst & Marst; Dubois & Lowe, do to Norcross & Sheets; Young Heury, do to James Haler; G W Miller, grain to capitain; D A Al-bright, lims to Mr Finfruck; Lebanon Valley, Hour, &c. to Budd & Comby; Sarah Nohr, blooms to Trenton Iron Works.

LEGAL.

**TO THE DISEASED OF ALL** CLASSES. EXPRESSION FROM THE FOUNDER OF THIS NEW DICOVERY, PROF.C. II. BOLLES. More than two thousand invalids have been cured by Prof. BOLLES, at his Institute, 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadciphia, fn less than three years, and thirty persons have been permanently cured of old long-standing chronic diseases in twelve days, many of whose certificates are publiched daily, for the good of humanity. Prof. Bolles therefore is not compelled to publish old far-brought cer-tificates, but is daily unbicking testimonials of the most satisfactory and reliable character, and all of this city. apl-132 A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—Distribution of the Estate of JOSEPH BIDGE, late of the Township of Tinicum, in the county of Bucks, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the Courty of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, to dis-tribute the balance in the hands of JOHN N. SOL-LIDAY, Administrator of said estate, to and among the balas thereof according to law, will meet the matrice in hips thereof, according to law, will meet the parties in-terested at his Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, in said County, on THUBSDAY, the 17th day of April next, at 10 °clock A. M., and make distribution afore-said. ELIAS CABVER, Auditor. March 18, 1862. mh20-w4t

salislactory and reliable character, and all of this city. apl-32t A NOTHER CURE OF PARALY-SIS OF THE LOWER LIMBS (PARAPLEGY) AND APOPLEXY COMBINED. BEAD THE FOLLOWING: PHILADEL-HIA, March 31, 1862. Professors BOLLES and ADAMS, 1220 Walnut street. GENTS.: The remarkable curse which I have deaived from your method of applying ELECTRIOITY, compels me to thus acknowledge the great obligatious I am un-diate death. About two years ago, while a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, I was visited with an attack of para-lysis of the lower extremilies, which rendered me almost entirity unable to stand upon my limbs. I compored some of the most celebrated physicians pronunced a fit of appender. The weaks ago, while a resident of that section, but received no apparent bosofit, and after a lapse of about eighteon months was taken with a spasm, which one of my physicians pronunced a fit of appender. Two weaks elapsed from that time before I became the least corscious of anything that laran-pired, nor contil concentrate my mind or convase upon any subject without becoming very visionary and ex-cited, until I placed myself under your valuable treat-tent. While in Ohio, and after my frienda, my family, and my subject whom alter consent and approval. After my arrival in Philadelphia my attention was called to your treatment by a pamphlet banded me by my faither, which contained the names of some gentlement whom I had been formerly acquainted with, and whose stitements I could rely upon. I immediately made up my mind to place myself under your treatment. I have new been the recipient of four treatments, and I now feel perfectly satified that I am rostrored to a sound con-dition, and I therefore foel it my duty to gratefully acknowledge the bonefits which I have received through your treatment. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR

TO THE DISEASED OF ALL

acknowledge the bonefits which I have received through your treatment. Very respectfully, yours, &c., WILLIAM H. SHAIN,

F. BROWN. COPY-BIGHT SECURED.

Prepared only from the Original Prescription of the late PROFESSOB MUTTER. AT FREDERICK BROWN'S,

MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP. F. BROWN.

8p8-5t\*

BROWN'S

GLUTEN CAPSULES

The ropugnance of most patients to COD-LIVER OIL, and the inability of many to take it st all, has in-duced various forms for disguise for its administration that are familiar to the Medical Profession. Bome of them answer in special cases, but more offen they which neutralizes the usual effect of the Oil, proving quite as unpalatable and of less therapeutic value. The reprg-nance, nauses, &c., to invalids, induced by disgusts of the Oil, is entirely obviated by the use of our OAPSULES OOD-LIVER OIL CAPSULES have been much used lately in Europe, the experience there of the goodfre-mits from their use in both hospital and private practicoy aside from the naturally suggested advantages, are suf-ficient to warrant our claiming the virtuos we do for them, feeling assured their use will result in benefit and deserved favor. Frepared by WYETH & BROTHER,

No 110 South Twentieth street.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PBILADELPHIA. Estate of MARGABET MCGINLEY, deceased. The Auditor approinted by the Court to audit, settlo, and adjust the account of JAMES MCGINLEY, Excen-tor of Margaret McGinley, deceased, and to make distri-bution of the balance, &c., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUES-DAY, April 15, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, Southeast corner of SIXTH and WALLNT Streets, Phi-ladelphia. D. W. O'BBIEN, apfmw6t\* Auditor.

Byshuwers Autors, BYSTATE OF JUDITH HEYLIGER, DECEASED.~Lotters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JUDITH HEYLIGER, Deceased, by the Begister of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all per-sons indebted to said estate will, therefore, please make payment, and those having claims present the same to HANNAH M. SHARP, Administrator, mh5-w6t No. 248 UNION Street, Philadelphia.

LEITERS OF ADMINISTRATION LITIALS OF ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATION to the Estate of JOHN B. W. HAMILTON, late of the city of Philadeiphis, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment, and those having claims or de-mands will present them without delay, to JOSHUA C, ORAYEN, Administrator, fe26-w6it\* 504 MINOR Street.

**INSTATE OF JOSEPH A. WEDER,** L. M. D., Deceased.—Whereas, Letters of Adminis-tration, with the will annexed, on the estate of JOSEPH A. WEDER, M. D., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will please make payment, and those having claims count of the asymptotic provided to the said

estate will please make payment, and those norms the sgainst the same present them to WM. S. COTTINGER, Adm'r.c.t.a., 134 North TWELLTH Street, Or his Attorney, J. G. BRINKLE, N. E. cor. of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets. mh19-w6t\*

DHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 19,

PROFESSOR MUTTEL. AT FREDERICK BROWN'S, Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets Philadelphia. This Remedy is a safe and simple preparation from the receipt of the late distinguished Professor Mutter, with whom it was a favorito proceription. That he used it in his extensive practice, insures to the timid a certain proof of its pure and innoxious elements, and to those who know his character for skill and careful sitentize, to prescribe only such remedial agents as should socure restoration without producing subsequent evil, if will be welcomed as a real good. Under the guidance of a Phy-sician (to whom its combination will unhesitatingly be made known), it will always be found vory benchical, and in cases where a medical adviser is not at hand, it may be used with safety, according to the directions, in all cases of short or long duration. For sale at FREDERICK BROWN'S, Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Sits, oclp-saw 8m TOROWINS PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 19, 1862.-NOTICE IS HEBEDY GIVEN. That writs of scire facias will be issued upon the following claims, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are previously paid to the undersigned, at his office, No. 520 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia: The city of Philadelphia, to the use of James McOlos-köy, ₹z. James Streud, awasF, &c. D. C., March T., 1860. No. 3. Claim for S78.16, for curbing and paving in front of a lot of ground on the N. E. corner of Thirty-fifth and Aspen streets, Twenty-fourth ward. Same vs. Thomas Bracken, owner, &c. Com. Pleas, March T., 1860. No. 19. Claim for \$60.90, for curbing and paving in front of a lot of ground on the seast side of Thirty-fifth street, Twenty-fourth ward, 155 feet north of Sycamore street. STEPHEN BENTON, fel9-wSm Attorney for Claimant.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

### DEALER IN FINE GROCEBIES

BROWN'S ESSENCE JAMAIOA GINGER, Manufactured only at FREDEBIUE BROWN'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STOBE, Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, PHILADELPHIA. Attention is called to this valuable remedy which should be in every family, and for the Army and Navy it is in-dispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. CAUTION...To prevent this valuable Easence from being connerfected, a new Stoel Engraving, executed at great cost, will he found on the outside of the wrapper. In order to guard the purchaser against being imposed upon by worthless initations. And sold by all respectable Druggists in the United States. fe5 wfrm-6m mhlo.tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS. CROSSE & BLACKWELLS' ENG-lish Pickles and Sauces, quart and pint bottles, just landing and for sale by PHOPES A WHITTANS

BHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 South WATEB Street. 807

The bolt of the second second

CHEAP BUTTER !- CHEAP BUT-U TER ! only 12 ets. per pound, at No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street. mh26-tf.

VERY CHOICE WHITE RYE FLOUB. only 24 cts. per pound, at No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Sireet. mh25.tf

NATHANS' PEINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISH-MENT. 250,000 TO LOAN, In large or small amounts, from one dollar to thousands, on diamonds, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry, marchandise, clothing, furniture, bedding, planos, and goada of eavy (dewrintion).

and Front Streets. U.S. GOVERNMENT SALE. (By jorder and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port.) LARGE SALE OF SEA ISLAND COTTON. 600 bales superior Sea Island Cotton, choice brands, and in perfect merchantalle order. ALSO, GULF COTTON.-23 bales superior Gulf Cotton, all in prime order. 200ds of every description. LOANS MADE AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

LUAND MADE AT THE LOWEST DARKET RATES. This stabilishment has large fire and thicf-proof safes, for the safety of valuable goods, together with **•** private wotchman on the premises. ESTABLISHED FOB THE LAST 30 YEARS. ALL LARGE LOANS MADE AT THIS, THE "FRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT." CHARGES GREATLY BEDUCED. prime order. Samples per cutilogue can be stamined at the Wat-street Sulversoom, on and after Monday, 7th inst. The bales of SEA ISLAND can be seen at the Atlantic Dark Store No. 61. Dock Store, No. 54. The bales of GULF COTTON can be seen at No. 4

AT PRIVATE SALE, AT LESS THAN HALF USUAL STORE PRIORS. Goid and silvor watches of overy description, from one deliar to one hundred dollars each, gold chains, fashion-able yewelry, diamonds, &c. Stone street. The sale will take place in New York, at the Wall-street Salescoom, per sample. Terms CASH.

m125-H

SHIPPING.

For freight or passengers), apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO., 332 SOUTH WHARVES.

ONDON EXHIBITION-RETURN TICKETS TO LONDON AND BACK: First-class. Second-class WEEKLY OOMMUNIOA-

WEEKLY COMMUNICA-TION BY STEAM BETWEEN NEW XOLK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENS-TOWN, (Ireland,) to land and embark passengers and dampathes

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOSTON AND PHILADEL-BOSTON AND PHILADEL-FMIA STEAMSHIP LINE-From PINE Street, Philadelphia and LONG Wharf, Boston, &a. The steamship SANON, Captain Matthews, will said from Boston for Philadelphia on SATURIDAY April 5, atd from Philadelphia for Boston on FRIDAY Morning, April 11, at 10 A. M. Insurance one half that by sail vessels. ELECTRICITY, PROPERLY AP-TEUED, TRIUMPHANT. -- Doctor A. H. STEVENS, late of No. 1220 Walnut street, Phila-delphia, has located himself at No. 1418 South PRNN SQUARE, a few doors weat of BBOAD Street. The location is a very desirable one in spring and summer, Insurance one non that of an rates. Freight taken at fair rates. Shippers will please send bills lading with their goods. For freight or passage (having fine accommodations

particularly for those who may choose to in the Doctor's family while under treatment. Having had extonelive practice in the treatm rious diseases, both of ladies and goutloment rions diseases, both of ladies and goutcomen, in this Bac other cities, he expects a large chars of patronage from his special friends, and from the diseased generally. All curable cases will be warranted, if desired. CONSUL-TATION AND ADVICE FREE. N. B.—One day in each week will be exclusively de-voted to the treatment of the respectable and worthy prove theory of charge the second second

poor, free of charge, Lucation. No. 1418 South PENN SQUABE, a few Location. No. 1410 South A Medical Electrician. doors west of BRUAD Street, Philadelphia. A. H. STEVENS, Medical Electrician.

TIST for 18 years, No. 219 VINE Street, above Second, inserts the most beautiful Teeth of the age, mounted on fine Gold, Platins, Bilver, Vulcanite, Co-ralite, Amber, &c., at prices more reasonable for nead and substantial work than any Deutist in this city. Teeth Plugged to last for life. No pain in extracting Teeth. Artificial Teeth repaired to suit. No pay until satisfield all is right. Reference, beat families. fc22-3m Advances, New York, and Philadelphia Steems-ship Company's spiceoid Clyde-built iron screw steam-ships company's spiceoid Clyde-built iron screw steam-ships are intended to sail as follows: FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL. KANGAROO......Saturday, April 12, 1862. ETNA......Saturday, April 19, 1863.

TOHN A. ALLDERDICE,

Has resumed the Practice of his Protestion at NEW CASTLE, DELAWABE. fja28-8m\*

JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE BOOFER, THIRD Street and GEBMANTOWN Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, on the meat MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight. make every Building perfectly Water-tight. my7-ly

## PROPOSALS.

his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guaran-tes. The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm. Bids to be directed to Major A. BECK WITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C. FORM OF GUARANTES: We, \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the county of \_\_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_, of the county of \_\_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_\_, tract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and the should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be swarded to bin we kay prepared to become his securities. This guarantee must be ap-pended to each bid. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ applied and the same securities.

NOTICE. — Proposals from dealers acd millors are invited till the 10th of April, 1862, for FURNISHING FLOUR to the Sub. Department, of the same kind which has been received by the U. S. Go-vernment, and known as No. 1 eXtra. Samples of this Four may be seen at the Capitol Bakery, in Washington. It is desired to make a contract for 20,000 barrela. Should, however, any person desire to furnish a less quantity, he will state the precise number of barrels in his bid. Mo Flour will be recuired to furnish at the rate of 500 barrels daily, until the contract is filled. No Flour will be received which does not come up to the standard at the inspection made just before the pur-chase.

The Flour to be delivered at the railroad depot in

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE IN-VITED till the 16th day of APBIL, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the 878-H

hoof. The Cattle to be delivered at Washington city, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds THE BRITISH AND NORTH

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government n ay require. Cattle will be required under this contract soon after the contract is closed. Holfers and bulls not wanted. A bond, with good and splistactory security, will be

required. Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes. No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their con-tracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guaran-The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Zar-bor. PERBIA, Oapt. JEdkins. AFADIA, Oapt. J. Stone. ATA DA, Oapt. J. Leibul. AUBTRALASIAN, Capt. Cork. Cana DA, Oapt. J. Leibul. AUBTRALASIAN, Capt. Cork. EUROPA, Capt. Microsci. SOOTIA, CHINA. These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-based green on starboard bow; red on port bow. CHINA, Anderson, NiAGARA, Cook, Boston, Wednesday, April 80. OANA DA, MicCauley, W York, Wednesday, April 80. OANA DA, MicCauley, Boston, Wednesday, April 80. OANA DA, MicCauley, Boston, Wednesday, May 14. SCOTIA, Lott, K Nork, Wednesday, May 14. SCOTIA, Judkins, SCOTIA, Judkins, SCOTIA, Judkins, M Nork, Wednesday, May 24. SCOTIA, Stanbor,

Or to

A BOWLING GBEEN. New York. E. O. & J. G. BATES, 103 STATE Street. Boston.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Should be sent by HARNDEN'd EXPRESS, 697 CHISSINUT Street. They charge only HALP BATES, and send delly to Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Mon-roe, and all other points occupied by our troops. 624-mas

IMPORTANT! ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS