SPEECH OF THE HON. DAVID WILMOT. On the Bill to Confiscate the Property and in the Senate of the United States, April 30th, 1862.

The Sanata resumed the consideration of the bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of

Mr. Wilmor. Mr President, the second section of the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee is an act of emancipation, giving freedom to the slaves of those who, during the present rebellion, shall take up arms against the United States, or in any manner give aid and comfort to said rebellion. bill itself declares their emancipation with The bill itself declares their emancipation without the intervention of court or commissioners, and provides that in any proceeding by the master to enforce his claim against the slave, he shall satablish his loyalty before an order shall be made for the surrender of the slave. The bill also provides for the confiscation to the National Trensury of both the real and personal estate of rebels who shall, after the passage of this act, be engaged in the rebellion, or in giving it aid and comfort, and who are beyond the United States, or, within the United States, are beyond the reach if within the United States, are beyond the reach of judicial progress. The bill does not per se work a forfeiture, but forfeiture takes place after seizure and appropriation by the commissioners appointed to act within those States and districts where the to act within those States and districts where the rebellion makes the holding of courts impossible, and after condemnation by the courts, in districts where they can be held, of the property suized, upon proceedings in rem, as in prize cases, or cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws.

I will consider briefly of both features of the bill. The second sention that providing for the

I will consider briefly of both features of the bill. The second section, that providing for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, I sustain in the whole length and breadth of its provisions. While I shall claim for the Government full power over the subject of slavery, I would not at this time go hayond the provisions of this bill. I would to day give freedom to the slaves of every traitor; and after that would confidently look for the early adoption of the policy recommended by the President, gradually to work out the great result of universal emandication.

Special guarantees are claimed for the protection of slavery. Exemption is demanded for it from the hazards and necessities of war. Greater security is attempted to be thrown around it than is accorded to any other interest or right. I deny the legality of this pretension in behalf of slavery. the legality of this pretension in behalf of slavery. It has no constitutional basis. Its claims of peculiar sacredness, and for special protection, are an insult to the nation. Life and liberty are made secondary to the safety and preservation of slavery. The property of the nation is to be subjected to heavy contributions, the lives of tens of thousands of its citizens sacrificed, hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans cast upon the charity of triangle for support all that we noses, life and

sands of widows and orphans cast upon the charity of friends for support, all that we possess, life and property, are at the disposal of the Government: slavery alone claims exemption—the cause of the rebellion, the parent of all the calamities that threaten ard sflict us. This great revolt against the integrity and sovereignty of the nation has no other foundation than slavery. Democratic government is a perpetual danger to slavery. The government of an oligarchy is demanded as accurity for its perpetuity and power. Here is the cause of the rebellion with its immense sacrifices of tire and treasure. Amidst the sacrifices of this hour, this universal wreck of interests, shall the slaveholding traitor grasp securely his human chattel? Not, universal wreck of interests, shall the staveholding traitor grasp securely his human chattel? Not, sir, if my voice or vote can reach him.

We must rightly comprehend the unparalleled wickedness of slavery, and the desperate determination with which it makes war on the Government, or we shall fail to deal with it as our security and peace demand. For thirty years slaveholders have taked with four and betted on our free system of looked with fear and hatred on our free system of looked with rear and narred on our rree system or government. Universal suffrage and the wide dif-fusion and increase of knowledge were sources of constant dread. For years they have kept the peace only on the terms of their domination and our subjection. They have governed the country, shaped its foreign and domestic policy, controlled its legislation on all questions of interest to themselves, and administered, in their own hands or through Northern men subservient to them, every high office of State A more imperious oligarchy ver ruled a Government.

The freemen—the democracy of the nation—in the election of Abraham Lincoln, vindicated their right to administer the Government, and in the st hour of victory were met by the armed rebelthis Government? The nation has the right of selffence, of self-protection—the right to make secure its peace and safety, and to remove whatever stands in the way. Slavery, in the war it has provoked, perils the national existence. It is the immutable law of nature and of nations, that a State shall preserve itself, that it may destroy whatever enemy threatens its life.

Vattel, a writer of caution, and of high authorivattof, a writer of candid, and of inight authority on national law, lays it down that—

"A state kas s right to everything that can secure it from threatend danger, and to keep at a distance whatever is capable of causing its ruin. A nation is obliged to preserve itself, and the law of nature gives it the right to everything without which it could not fulful this obligation.

gation.

"The law of nations is originally no more than the law of nature applied to nations. We call that the necessary law of nations that consists in the application of the law law of nations that consists in the application of a con-of nature to nations. It is necessary because nations are absolutely obliged to observe it. The necessary law of nations, being founded on the nature of things, is immu-table. Whence, as this law is immutable, and the obliga-tions of the control with each other"
Again, Mr. Rawle, in his view of the Constitu-tion, in speaking of our duty to maintain the Union,

"In every aspect, therefore, which this great subject presents, we feel the depest impression of a sacred obligation to preserve the Union of our country; we feel our glory, our safety, and our happiness involved in it; we unite the interests of those who coldly calculate advantages with those who glow with what is little short of fillal affection, and we must resist the attempt of our own citizens to destroy it with the same feelings that we should avert the dagger of the particide." Slavery is the particide that now aims at the na-tional life. We must bind the criminal in perpetual bonds, if we would secure to the nation safety and peace.

The right of a State to preserve itself is clearly

The right of a State to preserve itself is clearly set forth by Vattel; nay, it is obliged so to do by a necessary and paramount law. Every writer of authority on the law of nations agrees with Vattel touching the right of national self-defence. The law is consonant with reason and justice and the common sense of mankind, and needs no citation of authorities to support it. authorities to support it.

The law being established, the only questions open for examination are, the nature of this Government, and the hostile character of the enemy by which it is assailed. If we are a league of inby which it is assailed. If we are a league of independent States, each having the right to withdraw at pleasure, and for causes, the sufficiency of
which each may judge, then the Confederate States
are right in the independence they assume, and
the war on our part is a war of subjugation, flagrant
and unjust. Our right to carry on the war can
only be defended on the ground that we are a
nation, bound by the obligation to defend our
national existence. mational existence.

What enemy puts our safety in peril; assails with war our unity and life? All enlightened and impartial men will give the same answer. Slavery is that enemy—the deadly and persistent foe of the nation Slavery has organized for the overthrow of the Go

enemy—the deadly and persistent foe of the nation. Slavery has organized for the overthrow of the Government the greatest rebellion in history, and without cause, save its fear and hatred of republican institutions. The nation was prosperous and happy; life and property were secure; we enjoyed a freedem given to no other people, a prosperity full to overflowing. Every blessing and every right was ours. The Government was only felt in the protection it gave and in the blessings it conferred. The armed revelt of the slaveholders against a Government so just and beneficent is the most detectable crime on record. Slavery arms brother against brother, and imbrues the nation in fraternal blood. It offers alliances with foreign despots, and consents to the establishment of monarchies on our continent. Does any Senator on this side of the chamber doubt that slavery is the immediate cause of our troubles? If not, then I claim his support for such measures against slavery as shall make it powerless-for future mischief. I demand indemnity for the past and security for the future. The nation must never again pass under the yoke of the slave power. We must have no reconstruction re-establishing the domination of slavery. We shall deserve, and will receive, the scorn and execution of the civilized world if we step back from the plain duty before us. We must cripole forever the cration of the civilized world if we step back from
the plain duty before us. We must give the country lastrag peace; we must cripple forever the
power of slavery, and enfranchise the nation from
its insolent rule. Slavery has made and unmade,
built up and torn down at pleasure. It has enforced upon the Government and country novel and
unwarrantable constructions of the Constitution by
threats of disunion and blood.

It is an alement of constant disturbance and dan-

threats of disunion and blood.

It is an element of constant disturbance and danger. Mr. Calboun earlier saw and more clearly comprehended than his cotemporaries the irreconcilable antagonism between freedom and slavery. Commodore Stewart is the witness that, as early as 1814, Mr. Calboun became satisfied that the two systems of society and labor could not both stand under one Government; that slavery must go to the wall, or a dissolution of the Union was inevitable. The devoted his life in giving strength to slavery. He devoted his life in giving strength to slavery, and thus preparing for the conflict which he saw must surely come. What Mr. Calhoun saw in 1814 is now the philosophy and fixed belief of the leaders of the South. This war on their part is for the perpetuity of slavery, and this can only be secured at the exof siavery, and this can only be secured at the expense of individual and national freedom.

The Constitution is continually pushed forward in support of the inviolability of slavery. Sir, I deny that the Constitution contains any special guarantees in behalf of slavery. It provides for the surrender of persons owing labor or service escaping from one State to another to the person to whom such labor or service is due. This is as applicable to surrentices are always and the plicable to apprentices as to slaves; and, at the time the Constitution was framed, embraced a large number of emigrants known as redemptioners. No one ever claimed that property in the service of an apprentice wasapecially placed under however, the Constitution were all that slavery claims for it in this respect, the paramount law of self preservation is not the less obligatory on the nation. Whatever we deem necessary, in the exercise of an honest and sound discretion, as a means of precerving national existence, that we have the authority of reason and of law to do. This nave the authority of reason and of law to do. This doctrine is clearly recognized in the late special message of the President to Congress recommending national aid to the liberating border States. It is sound law, and has both reason and authority in its support. Slavery is not only the cause, but one of the great supports of the rebellion. Slaves do much of the work of the rebel army throw up the intrenchments and build the fortifi-cations of the cremy. Their labor, in a large de-gree, furnishes-the means of support to the armics employed against us, and gives to the Confederate States the little credit they have either at home or abroad. Yet slavery is the one thing we must not disturb. We must not directly attack it, even as an act of confineation. Here its provisions are not as broad and sweeping as its opponents represent. It is not a general act of confineation against the preperty of all rebels, but against the property of such only as shall be beyond the reach of judicial process. The bill is based on the principle that if the rebel can be arrested, and punishment inflicted upon him through the courte, his property is not melested. But if he abandon his property, and floe the country, or be within territory where the rebellion has overridden the authority of the United States, the bill proposes, after

rity of the United States, the bill proposes, after condemnation in court, or by military commissioners when no courts can be held, to take and sell his proporty, placing its proceeds in the National Treasury. I favor the amendment adopted

on Thursday last, of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman.) I desire to reach only the property of the leaders of the rebellion. To the masses of the

Southern people, who have been grossly deceived, I would grant an ampesty, a full and free pardon. Three grounds of objection are made to this bill. It is claimed to be in contravention of the law of nations, violative of the Constitution of the United

I would grant an amnesty, a full and free pardon.

Three grounds of objection are made to this bill.

It is claimed to be in contravention of the law of nations, violative of the Constitution of the United Grants, and that its passage would be most impolitio.

driving our enemies to desperation, and sowing the seeds of bitter enmity for generations to come.

I will consider, briefly, the objections presented.

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Honderson) The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Henderson) labored learnedly to make good the first ground of objection. He cited authorities of weight and respectability; but upon further examination he will find, I think, the law settled against him, both on general authority and by the decision of our own National law rests upon the law of nature, con-

National law rests upon the law of nature, conventional law, or treaties, and upon general custems which, by common consent, have the force of law. Nations are bound by the natural law, which is called the necessary law of nations. Of this I considered in speaking of emancipation under this bill. It is of universal obligation, binding at all times and under all circumstances. Conventional law rests upon conventions and treaties, and of course binds those nations only that are parties to them. General customs or usage have the authority of law only by the consent of nations, and each failed has the right to decide for itself under what circumstances and to what extent it will submit to a custom or usage. This must of necessity be so. The right is essential to the freedom of nations. Vallel says:

"The natural society of nations connot subjist, if the "The natural society of nations cannot subsist, if the rights each have received from nature are not respected. None would willingly renounce is liberty; it would rather break off all counction with those that should attempt to violate it. From this liberty and independence it follows that avery nation is to judge what its conscience-densitied; if what it can or cannot do; of what it is proper or improper to be done. In all cases where a nation has the liberty of judging what its duty requires, another cannot collige it to any given action. For attempting this would be an injury to the liberty of the nations."

As an independent member of the commonwealth of nations we also a determine when and how for

of nations, we alone determine when and how far we will be bound by the customary law. Upon the by pothesis, then, that the measure before us is in excilient with international law, still our right to enact it cannot be questioned.

Should we pass this bill, what power will an-Should we pass this bill, what power will annul it within our jorisdiction, on the ground that the law of pations is violated? If national law is invaded, nations must come to its support. Does any Senator believe that the passage of this bill would prevoke towards us the bestlity of nations? Would the foreign ministers resident here protest on behalf of their respective Governments? Sir, we know they would not, and for the best of reasons: the bill does not impinge on the national law. So much of the bill as is a measure of emancipation would be hailed with joy throughout the civilized world. For this we would receive the plaudits instead of the censure of nations

I have thus far considered the case on the hypothesis that the bill is violative of national law, and presented the ground that we are bound to obt dience by our consent alone. But the law is well settled in favor of our right to suice and conobtdience by our consent alone. But the law is well settled in favor of our right to seize and confiscate the property of an alien enemy in time of war, and who, at the time of seizure is engaged in peaceful commerce. The case is greatly strengthened against a rebel in arms. The point was decided in our Supreme court, in the case of Brown vs The United States (8 Cranch, 110.) The points will be adjudication ware. raised for adjudication were:

1. May enemies' property found on land at the commencement of hostilities be soized and con-2. Is an act of Congress authorizing such seizure and condemnation necessary, or does the right fol-low a declaration of war? The opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall. On the first point, the court says:

"Respecting the power of the Government, no doubt is

"Respecting the power of the Government, no doubt is crientalized. That war gives the surersign full right to take the persons, and confiscate the property of the enemy wherever found, is conceded. The mitigations of this rule, which the humane and wise policy of nodern times has introduced into practice, will more or less affect the exercise of this right, but cannot impair the right tests. That remains undiminished, and when the sovereign authority shall choose to bring it into ope-ration, the judicial department must give effect to its Kent, in commenting on this case, says; Kent, in commenting on this case, says;

"However strong the current of authority in favor of the modern and mildern construction of the rule of national law on this subject, the point seems to be no longer or or in for discussion in this country. It has been definitely settled in favor of the ancient and sternor rule, by the Suprema Court of the United States. The effect of war on British property, found in the United States, on land, at the commencement of the war, was learnedly discussed and thoroughly considered, in the case of Brown; and it was decided as upon a settled rule of the law of nations, that the goods of an enemy found in the country, and the vessuls and cargoes found alfost in our ports, at the commencement of hostilities, are liable to seizure and confiscation; and the exercise of the right vested in the discretion of the sovereign of the nation." The right to soize and confiscate the property of an alien enemy, whenever found within our territory, is as clearly established as the adjudications of our own courts can establish it. He was is both

of our own courts can establish it. He who is both a public enemy and a traitor surely cancot claim to stand in a better position than an alien enemy actually guilty of no offence. The traitors of our country occupy a very different position from that of lanful belligerents. It is true that we second to them many belligerent rights, but we may properly treat them as traitors. As against them, we are possessed of every belligerent right, as fully as if they were an independent nation levying war against us; and we are also possessed of all the rights of a legitimate to evereign against traitors in armed revoit. Their property cannot be reached, because they are citizens, and entitled to the protection of the Constitution! Constitution!

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;" that is, without proceedings according to the course of the common law. How grosely we violate the Constitution in shooting down these citizen traitors! There can be no mistake. The violation of the Constitution is most palpable. We take the lives of these citizens and brothers without due process of law. How absurd is all this! Those in rebellion of law. How absurd is all this! Those in rebellion are both traitors and public enemies and are amenable to the laws provided against both. An alien enemy, whose property is found among us, having never himself borne arms against the country, this property we seize and forfeit; but if his allegiance were due to us, if he had sworn to support and defend the Constitution, and then wickedly perjured himself; if he had borne commission in rebel armies, and devoted his all to the overthrow of the Government, we cannot take and forfeit his property; it is under the ægts of the Constitution, and must be used only in the service of the rebe lion! The very point I am now considering was recently before the United States District Court for Massachusetts

The Amy Warvick was captured on the high seas by the United States ship-of war Quaker City,

The Amy Warnick was captured on the high seas by the United States ship-of-war Quaker City, Angust 10, 1861. The libel was against both vessel and cargo. The vessel and part of the cargo were admitted to belong to citizens and permanent residents of Richmond, Virginia. The hearing was confined to the property so owned; the question as to the rest of the cargo being left for fature investigation. Sprague, Justice, delivered the opinion of the court. I give so much as bears on the point under consideration:

"Some have apprehended that if this conflict of arms is to be deemed war, our connies must have, as against the Government, all the immunities of international belligerents. But this is to overlook the double character which these enemies sustain. They are at the same time belligerents and traitors, and subject to the liabilities of both; while the United States sustains the double character of belligerent and sovereign, and have the rights of both. These rights coexist, and may be exercised at pleasure. Thus we may treat the crew of a repel privateer, merely as prisoners of war, or as pirates or treitors; or we may, at the same time, give to a part of the crew the one character, and to the residue the other, and after treating them as prisoners of war, we may as resides over them sovereign power and deal with them as traitors. The temporary non-u er of such rights is not as reput and after treating them as presented of them, but they may be called into traitors. The temporary non-u er of such rights is not a renunciation of them, but they may be called into pactical exercise."

"Mr. Wharton, in his Elements of International Law, (page 365,) so strongly maintains beligerent rights in civil war that some of his language would imply that three were no other rights. This, however, could not have been intended; for, if sovereign rights be at an end, the war is merely international. Civil war, ez ut termini, imports that sovereign rights are not relinquished, but insisted on. The war is wared to maintain them. Rose vs. Hienely (4 Cranch, 272) war a case arising out of the exercise of sovereign rights by France in her civil war with \$t. Dominate. This countries the coexistence of belligerent and sovereign rights."

"The United States have, during the present war, exercised both belligerent and sovereign rights of the cnemy as prisoness of war, and budding and exchanging them as such; and a still more prominent in stance is the blockade which, before the assembling of Congress, was established by millitary authority of the Commander-in-Chief."

"I am estight that the United States, as a nation, have

Con mander in Chief."

'I am satisfied that the United States, as a nation, have full and complete beligerent rights, which are in no dogre impaired by the fact that their enemies owe allegiance, and have superadded the guilt of treason to that of unjust war."

The confiscation of the property of those engaged in rebellion and unsuccessful revolution is a part of the history of civilized nations. It is deeply impressed upon English legislation during the last century. Half the titles of the kingdom rest upon ests and decrees of confiscation. Such, too, is the history of France. Every one, I think, of the old Thirteen Colonies confiscated the property of enemies within their respective jurisdictions in the time of our own Revolution. The property of German refugees who engaged in the revolution of 1848 beyond question was confiscated. It is the policy and practice of every nation thus to punish rebellion and treason. In passing this bill, we are travelling in the beaten path of rations. All men who understand the true nature of the struggle in which we are engaged will hall this measure as just, and demanded by a wise consideration of our own interests, and by the atrocious wickedness of our enemy.

sideration of our own interests, and by the atrocious wickedness of our enemy.

Again: objection is made to the bill because of its alleged unconstitutionality. The Constitution, after defining the crime of treason, provides that—

"Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted."

What is "attainder," as here used? Simply indicial indements against an offender for the crime the person attainted."

What is "attainder," as here used? Simply judicial judgment against an offender for the crime of treason. The provision, then, is, no judgment pronounced by a court for treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture beyond the life of the party. This provision changed the rule of the common law; the judgment of a court against an offender for treason did corrupt the blood, and destroy its inheritable qualities, and his property become forfeited to the Crown. The Constitution simply does away with the common law consequences of the judgment, by declaring that no attainder, that is, no judgment for treason, shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture beyond the life of the party against whom judgment shall be promounced. Our right to confiscate the property of rebels cannot be affected by a constitutional provision which declares that certain consequences, which attached to a judgment for treason at common law, shall not follow such judgment here. This bill does not pronounce judgment against any one. No man can be tried under it. It affects property alone, and touches no property of an offender amenable to process. It does not change the punishment of treason by declaring a forfeiture of estate as part of the penalty. Those whose property is taken are beyond the reach of personal punishment. Are the refugees of this rebellion to live upon the revenues of large estates here? Is Slidell to live in Europe in affluence on the revenue from estates in Louisiana? Does a traiter possessing large estates gain immunity from all punishment whatever by fleeing the country disturb. We must now unway, and disturb the must not as a consider the sile of proceedings and necessities of war.

To no other interest do we accord this exemption from the dangers and necessities of war.

Mr. President, I come now to consider the bill ss an act of conficuation. Here its provisions are not as broad and sweeping as its opponents represent. It is not a general act of confiscation against the property of such only as shall be beyond the reach of judicial process. The bill is based on the principle of judicial process. The bill is based on the principle of the property of rebels; if afterwards they should come within our power, they may be indicated, convicted, and hung for the crime of treatment the property of such as a confiscation of judicial process. dicted, convicted, and hung for the crime of treason. The bill provides for proceedings in rem, as in prize cases, and in no way affects the penalties in personam administered by our criminal courts. The case of the Palmyra (12 Wheaton, p. 1) was the case of seizure by a Government vessel, the Grampus, under acts of piracy, of the 3d March, 1819, and of 15th May, 1820. One ground taken against a condemnation of the vessel was, that it was not averred in the libel that there had been a conviction in personam of the offence charged in the libel; and it was contended that there must be a conviction upon an indictinent for the offence in personam. Averred and proved, in order to maintain the libel in rem.

chattels of the felon could be acquired by the Orowa by the mere commission of the offence; but the right attached only by the conviction of the offender. Is contemplatin of the common law, the offender's right was not divested until conviction. But this doctrine never was applied to seizures and forfeitures created by statute in rem, cognizable on the revenue side of the exchange. The thing is here primarily considered as the offender, or rather the offence is primarily attached to offinder, or rather the offence is primarily attached to the thing. Many cases exist where the forfeiture for acts done staches solely in rem, and there is no accompaning penalty in personam. Many cases exist where the letter is both à forfeiture in rem and a personal penalty. But in neither class of cases has it ever been decided that the post cutions were dependent upon each other. But the practice has been, and so this court understand the law to be, that the proceeding in rem stacks independently in the form of the creding in personam."

Letter the offence is attached to the thing and the Here the offence is attached to the thing, and the

bill provides for the proceedings in rem, as in prize cases or forfeitures arising under the revenue laws. It has no connection whatever with criminal proceedings in personam; they are still open to be resorted to, if the offender shall ever come within resorted to, if the offender shall ever come within the reach of our criminal process.

The Constitution provides that "no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed;" and it is objected that the bill under consideration impinges on this constitutional prevision. It is claimed to be a bill of pains and penalties within the mischief, and, therefore, within the constitutional prohibition against bills of attainder. I agree, if this be a bill of "pains and penalties," that we have no constitutional power to enact it. A bill of "attainder" differs from a bill of "pains and penalties" only in pronouncing the judgment of of "attainder" differs from a bill of "pains and penulties" only in pronouncing the judgment of death instead of a milder punishment. Both are equally within the reason and spirit of the constitutional prohibition. In both, the Legislature assumes judicial functions, and pronounces somence for past offences, and without the safeguards of a trial. No jury, no court, no evidence—the Legislature, by an act of legislation, pronounces sentence. Both a bill of attainder and a bill of pains and populties are of the nature of a many total and penalties are of the nature of ex post facto laws. In both, the Legislature assumes judicing functions, and proceeds to conviction without law

r evidence. This bill has no feature of a bill of pains and pe-This bill has no resture or a bill of pains and penalties. It is not ex post facto; it inflicts no penalty for past offences, but only inflicts forfeiture against such as shall, after its passage, be guilty of bearing arms against the United States, or in giving them aid and comfort. It pronounces no legislative centence. The bill itself does not approximate any greater but only makes the approximate any greater but only makes the approximation. propriate any property, but only makes the appropriation : feer condemnation by the courts, or through commissioners where the rebellion makes the sitting of courts impossible. If it is complained the sitting of courts impossible. If it is complained that the bill gives too great power to the commissioners, I arswer that this objection is not open to those who, by arms, have set up another jurisdiction, and driven our courts from the territory of several States. The would be to give exemption to the property of trailors because of their treason. Very extraordinary powers are claimed for the President on this subject of emancipation of slaves and the confiscation of property. As Commander in Chief, it is claimed that ha has full power to emancipate the slaves, and the right to take for public use such property of the rebels as he pleases. This, sir, is claiming large powers for the President, and if he possess them, then, indeed, does warmake him as absolute as the Caar or Sultan. The President, as Commander-in Chief, has no power to emancipate slaves, except as actually connected to emancipate slaves, except as actually connected

to emancipate slaves, except as actually connected with his military operations, and here he is limited to the actual power of the force under his command. A general in the field has the same power. A proclamation by the President of general emancipation, or of emancipation of the slaves of rebels, is utterly without force. He may control by martial law (which, for the time being, supersedes the municipal law) within his military array. Here he may call upon the slave for military service, and take him out of the power and control of his master. His authority as inilitary commander goes not beyond his lines. power and control of his master. His authority as military commander goes not beyond his lines. He has no power whatever of confiscation. He may take such military stores, forage, and provisions, as are necessary for the support of his army, and this he may do alike from friend or foe. The supreme power of this Government, under and within the limits of the Constitution, is in Congress. In the case, before cited, of Brown vs. The United States, while it was determined that we might confiscate enemies' property found on land, it was also decided—and the case turned on this point—that the power of confiscating eneon this point—that the power of confiscating enemics' property is in Congress. After citing the act of Congress, declaring war against Great Britain, the court says:

"There being 10 other act of Congress which bears
upon the subject, it is considered as proved that the Legielature has not confis sated enemy property which was
within the United States at the declaration of war, and
this soutence of condemnation cannot be sustained."

"It appears to the court that the power of confiscating enemy property is in the Legislature, and that the
Legislature has not yet declared its will to confiscate
property which was within our territory at the declaration of wer."

This disposes effectually of the extraordinary
preservings set up for the President as a ground of pretensions set up for the President, as a ground of opposition to this bill. Those who really favor the con-fiscation of rebel property will go for some legislation to effectuate that end. The President has no more power of confiscation than any Senator on this floor.

Mr. President, the passage of this bill is demanded by the strongest considerations of justice and policy. It is very much a question whether the property of loyal men of the North shall be consistented by taxation, or the vast property of the leading rebels be taken to defray in part the expenses of the war. Between independent Powers,

leading rebels be taken to defray in part the expenses of the war. Between independent Powers, it is not unusual in treaties of peace to introduce stipulations providing for the payment in part by one party to the other of the expenses attending the war. Indeed, it is most common in modern times. If nations thus claim and receive indemnity for the expenses into which unjust war has plunged them, may we not, with much justice and propriety, indemnify ourselves in part for the enormous costs of this most causeless and unprovoked war? All loyal men agree that the rebellion must be crushed out. This can only be done by driving the leaders from the country and confiscating their estates. They must be reduced to poverty before their pewer in the South can be broken. Our interests and our safety demand the speedy passage of this bill. Leniency emboldens the traitors. They feel secure in their property, come what may. Those suspected of loyalty only suffer. Refuse-to pass this bill, and you offer a premium to disloyalty and treason. The safety of a man's property in the South will impel him to side with our enemies. The rebels seize and appropriate the property of loyalists; we secure and protect the property of rebels. The passage of this measure is demanded as a just measure of retailiation. Hundreds of millions of property in the South, belonging to Northern men, has been confiscated or destroyed. Other hundreds of millions of debts due our merchants and manufacturers, and of investments in railroad stocks and other Southers senvities, have hear forfeited to the rebel and of investments in railroad stocks and other and of investments in railroad stocks and other Southern securities, have been forfeited to the rebel Government. Other millions, the property of loyal Southern men, have been pillaged and destroyed. "A State," says Vattel, "taking up arms in a just cause, has a double right against its éneiny. A right of putting itself in possession of what belongs to it, and which the enemy withholds; and to this must be added the expenses incurred to this end, the charges of the war, and the reparation of damages." We must not give license to rebellion by

mages. We must not give license to rebollion by the forbearance with which we treat the rebels. We must protect the interests of loyal citizens by charging the property of traitors with the expenses of the war.

THE CITY.

A BUSY BUILDING SEASON.—From

A BUSY BUILDING SEASON.—From some of our largest builders, we learn that the present building season will be an unusually brisk one. Mechanics are more in demand each day, and it is thought that, soon, they cannot be obtained in as large numbers as are wanted. But comparatively few men are out of employment at the present time, and the wagos paid are fair. During lest month, the whole number of building permits issued was 288, of which 340 were for dwellings. Among other improvements, we learn that, on Chestint street, corner of Ninth, three new and handsome stores, in the Itslian style of architecture, each with a front of thirty-three feet, are to take the place of the Burd mansion. They will be five stories high, and will extend back to Sansom street, a distance of two hundred and thirty feet. The work on the new sugar house, at the foot of Shippen street, is being carried on with great activity. The great tachie, it has alwater, on Washington-street wharf, are finished. They are nearly fifty feet in height and about eighteen feet in diameter.

The Roman Catholic church of St. Paul, Christian street, near Touth, which was nearly destroyed by fire a few months since, is being rapidly completed.

The new Protestant Episcopal church of St. Paul, at Chestout Hill, which was begun last fall, is approaching completion. It is built in Guthic style, with a front of forty-three feet and a depth of eighty-three feet. It will be ready for service in about three months.

Among the many improvements in the lower wards, now in progress or under contract, are fifty-four houses on Ellsworth and Lukens streets, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth; fifty-two on Bread, Reed, and Fitteenth streets; thenty-four on Christian and Nineteenth streets; they on Twellth streets and Passyunk road; eighteen on Fitzwater and Seventeenth streets, and thirteen on Stippen and Sixteenth; fifty-two on Bread, Reed, and Fitteenth and Sixteenth streets.

There is a moderate amount or building going on as Maylandvile, on the Darby road; also, near the Woodlan's Cemetery. In the latter neighborhood some handtome private residences, cottages, etc., are in course of construction. In Powelton and Mantia there are some few houses finishing. The Burd Orphan Asylum, on the West Chester turnpike, about three miles from Market-street bridge, is approaching completion; it will cost \$100,000, and will be finished by October. It is a handle true the proaching to the proper of the solution of schiletory. \$100,000, and will be finished by October. It is a handstene, tones true ure, in the Gothic style of architecture. It stands on an elevated piece of ground adjaining the turnpike, about forty-two acres in size. There is a hospital in the Twenty-fourth ward, near Maylandville, on West Spruce street, intended for the reception of wounded and sick soldlers, now in course of construction. It is a frame building, but erected with great care, and with special regard to the sanitary condition of the patients. The private residences now being built in West Philadelphia are first class, many of them in the cottage style. West Philadelphia are first class, many of it em in the cottage style.

Large cash investments in real estate have been made during the past week by New York capitalists on South Broad street. The whole distance from Jackson street to Moyamensing read, on the east side of Broad street, consisting of some five or six equares, and taking in the whole of the Shetrine, West, and part of the Bond estates, have been thus purchased, and contracts are being made for the improvement of the two squares below Jackson street fronting Broad, this present season, with beautiful dwellings. The boulevard parks and paving are to be extended south from its present season, with seating in the street, as the above improvements progress. This large purchase has been made for cash, after a careful investigation of several weeks, of the different localities of the city, on the part of the purchasers, and further negotiations are in progress, by the same parties, for like investments below Federal street.

EXPERIMENTS IN ILLUMINATING EXPERIMENTS IN ILLUMINATING
FLUIDS.—The water gas fever has for the present
subsided, and our speculators are turning their attention
to other means of cheap illumination. A plan is about
to be brought into use by which petroleum can be converted into first rate illuminating gas at a cost of about
fifty cents per thousand. If the statement of the patentees
is correct, we will soon witness a revolution in the business of illumination that will place a most effectual check
on gas monopolies. No other corporations, chartered
for any purpose whatever—not even immorbh railroad
companies. An ass clation which puts up a so-called
"gas measure" in your cellar, keeps its own accounts "gas measure" in your celler, keeps its own accounts of the register, admitting no error or contradiction, and thus off your supply of gas at its own will and pleasure, is not likely to become popular, even with green old age, and the cvil is none the more endurable because there is no remedy. Thousands will rejoice in the success of p trolenm gas or any substitute for it.

THE CHESAPEAKE SHAD.—We have plenty of Chesapeake shad in market. The fishermen in that quarter have not, however, been remarkably suc-cessful in securing an abundance of the scaly spoil. The fishing on the Elk and Northeast rivers has been unfishing on the Kik and Northeast rivers has been un-prefitable. The weather has been remarkably unfavor-able for nabing, but fishermen live in hope that a good time is yet coming for them.

On the Surquetanna, the gillers are busy, and ap-peared to be doing a tolerable business during the early part of last week.

The river at that time was in good rafting order, and lumber was coming down rapidly. A run of pine lumber is considered more profitable even than a run of fish. PROMISE OF THE (ROPS.—The prospect for a good crop of wheat never was better in this and adjoining counties than at the present time. An old farmer in the upper part of the county says he has never known it to look better in that quarter within his recollection. The grass crop slee promises well. These crops have not been injured in the least by "freezing out," as has been the case frequently in past years. The present prospect is very favorable for abundant crops of hay and grain the company numers.

OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC HIGHWAYS .-UBSTRUCTING TUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—
INTERESTING CASE.—A case of considerable integreet, in which the defendant was charged with obstructing a public road, was recently heard in one of the courts of an adjacent county. It seems that a fence had been placed upon tue public highway running through the land of the defendant. It was shown that in February. 1861, the supervisors put up a printed general notice requiring all land owners in the township to move the fences, wherever the roads were not twenty-eight feet wide, or they would proceed to move them. In this case the supervisors reserved the fence of the defendant, the latter having refused so to do. latter having refused so to do.

The judge, in charging the jury, said the defendant was charged with baving placed and maintained a missance in the public highway by erecting a fence within its li-

latter having refused so to do.

The indge, in charging the jury, said the defendant way charged with baving placed and maintained a missance in the public bishway by erecting a fence within its ilmits In Agmilty?

This is the only question which you have to try. Whether the road is one much travelled, and whether it was established of greater with than the public necessities required, are matters with which you have nothing whatever to do. It is as clearly a nuisance to obstruct one public road as another, and it was the province of the court, in laying out this roal, to determine its with, and the views of individuals or the neighborhood afterwards in regard to it are not important. Public roads are not laid out aload to accommodate the heighborhood afterwards in regard to it are not important. Public roads are not laid out aload to accommodate the heighborhood afterwards in try those in the immediate vicinity. Individuals, not townships, are to determine how roads shall be op-ned and maintained. Their interests in this respect are contentines in direct conflict with their dates. The townships are required to open and maintain the public roads, to because it is the general scheme by which public irravel is accommodated; it is fair and just they should do so. It appears that in 1856 a public road was laid out over lands row owned by the defendant—a part of it on the bed of an old road, and it was setablished and ordered to be opened to the width of 33 feet; that the supervisor, into whose hause the order was far the placed, disobeyed it so first regarded that part of the road laid ou the bed of ine old one. The reads at that public had been been been been about the order was far the placed, disobeyed it so first regarded that part of the road laid ou the bed of the old one. The reads was laid out. But in December, 1864, when the supervisors removed them. Up to this time the defendant had compiled to open it—it was not his duty; and he could not, therefore, be complained of for allowing his fences to the meanin

TRIAL OF A HOMICIDE CASE—A
YOUNG DEFENDANT.—On Saturday, in the Court of
Oyer and Terminer, a young man named william Heazlett was put on trial on the clarge of killing a colored
boy, named Charles Russell, by stabbing him with a
pocket knife. The occurrence took place at the Farmers'
Market House, Market street above Eleventh, on the 31st
of May, 1861 District Attorney Maun appeared for the
Commonwealth. The prisoner was defended by Joseph
S. Brewster and J. G. Thompson, Esgs.
After a jury had been empanelled. Mr. Mann opened
the case. Be stated that Hesziett and Bussell were acquainted with each other. On the afternoon in question
they commenced in a playful manner to wrangle with
each other, and flushly Russell threw Heszlett to the
ground and held him there. While in this position Heazlett asked Russell to let him up. He did so. In a moment or so after this Heazlett pulled a knife from his
pocket, and running at Russell stabbed him in the heart.
Russell was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hespital,
where he died about six o'clock on the afternoon of the
5th of June. Heazlett was arrested, and he acknowledged to Lieutenant Patton that he had the knife in his
pocket.

Dr. Ashurst testified to the nature of the wounds in-Dr. Ashurst testified to the nature of the wounds in-fict d upon the boy, and to the fact that death resulted niced upon the boy, and to the fact that death resulted from them.

Daniel Bred, a colored boy, fifteen years old, testified that he knew Russell by right; this affair took place at the Farmer? Market House, about three o'clock in the sternoon; Bussell was sitting outside the market alongside of a tenor; Heazlett was sitting on a wheelbarrow in the Market House; Heazlett was tarowing stones at Bussell, and then Bussell got angry; the stones were thrown just in fun; Bussell to dhim to stop throwing, but he still threw a few more at him, and Russell again told him to stop; Heazlett then got up and went to Russell, and told him he would kick his face in if he told him that again, that is, to stop throwing stones at him; Bussell, that is, to stop throwing stones at him; Bussell was the stone of the stone of the stone of the stone of the told him.

sell, and told him he would kick his face in if he told him that again, that is, to stop throwing stones at him; Bussell was still sitting down; Bussell then got off from the fence and said, "kick my face in;" Meazlett called him a name, and flussell called him it has same back again; the name, and flussell called him it has same back again; the name, and flussell called him; Aussell got Heazlett then struck him; then they commenced to fight, and it was sometime before Heazlett stabbed him; Russell got Heazlett mene;" he did not let him up directly, but afterwards he did, and then squared for him asain; Heazlett ran from him, drew bis knife out of his pocket, then ran to him and stabbed him in the left sele, and then went jut of he Market House and laid down on a table; then I went after some of Bussell's people; when I came back is aw Bussell at Ninth and Spruce streets; he was being carried to the Hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Browster—I don't know that the fight occurred about a truck; I was near filoert street when the quarrel commenced; I then walked up towards them to see what they were quarreling about; Russell had Heazlett down about five minutes may be longer, chaking and squeezing him; Heazlett's face was pretty red with choking, and his neck was scratched; he called for some one to take Russell off of him; I tried to separate them, but don't remember any body coming to assist in taking Russell off. Russell was about injeteen pears old.

Daniel Runting, William Glbson, and Lieut. Pation were examined for the prosecution, and the Commonwealth closed their case.

The defence was confined entrely to character, and several witnesses testified to the peaceful disposition of the residence.

Mr. Brewster proposed to submit the bill without argument.

Mr. Marn said he had no objection to that, but suggested that under the evidence it was murder in the second degree—in fact, he thought it came very near murder in the first degree.

After some further discussion the case was argued by the counsel on both sides, and after a charge from Judge Thompson the jury retirned at about three o'clock to deliberate upon a verdict. After a short absence the jury returned with a verdict of man-laughter. The prisoner wept sopiously when the verdict was rendered. He does not appear to be more than sixteen or seventeen years of age. ARRIVAL OF THE REBEL STEAMER BERMUDA AND SCHOONER FLORIDA. The rebel

BERMUHA AND SUMONER FLORIDA.—The rebel steamer Bermuda, which sailed from Liverpool about the first of April, for Bermuda, was captured on Sunday, the 27th ult, off the Hote in the Wall, by the steamer Mercedita, Commander Stellwagen, and brought to this port in charge of Prize Master Abbott. Her cargo consists principally of powder and munitions of war. The captain, crew, and twelve passengers who were on board the Bermuda at the time of her capture, were brought here with her. the Bermuda at the time of her capture, were brought here with her.

The schooner Florida, captured in St Andrew's Bay Fla., by the United States berk Fursuit, has also arrived at the Navy Yard, in charge of Prize Master Lewis. She has on board about 200 bales of cotton. W. H. Harrison, the pilot, with the engineers, and nine of the crew, who took the outh of allegiance, came on board the stemmer. Nine of the crew, who refused the oath, were put on shore in St. Andrew's Bay.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS .- The Penns) ravia Bailroad Company is making some im-provements at Altobia. A new paint shop, one hundred and sixty feet long by thirty wide, has been put up, in-siue of their line on Branch street, and neatly painted. The car shed which formerly ran parallel with Main street, below Annie, has been taken down to give room to increase the half-round house, at the cast ond of the works, to a full circle, and another shed put up on Branch street.

FRILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. JOHN E. ADDIOKS, THOMAS S. FEBNON, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. SAMUEL E. STOKES,

LETTER BAGS

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1869.

SUN BISES...... 4 56—SUN SETS....... 6 5 HIGH WATER...... 7 ARBIVED.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mass and passengers to H Winsor. Passed off the Lidge, at 2 P M on Friday, bark Achilles, for Key West, making sail; bark Zephyr, for Dublin, was below New Castle, at anchor; ship J V Chapman, for Ship Island, and City Ice Boat, were above New Castle. Schr E G Willard, Parson, 7 days from Portland, with pluster to E a Souder & Co, and fish to Crowel & Collins—vessel to E A Souder & Co, and fish to Crowel & Collins—to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Ocean, Pierce, 8 days from Portland, with plaster to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Mary Cnat, Smith, 4 days from New London, in ballast to ceptain. ballast to capitain.

Schr A M Aldridge, Fisher, 8 days from Boston, in
ballast to capitain.

Schr Geo Fales, Nickerson, 4 days from Providence,
with mdae to Crowell & Collins.

OLEARED.

Bark A A Drebert, Scudder, Ship Island, D S Statson & Co.

Bark Warren Hallett, Hallett, Boston, Twells & Co.
Brig M Wheeler, Wheeler, Key West, E A bouder & Co.
Schr M M Freeman, Hawes, Boston, Twells & Co.
Schr A M Aldridge, Fisher, Fortress Monroe, Bishop
Jimons & Co. Schr Jos Maxfield, May, Fortress Monroe, A Boyd. Schr Mary Gnat, Smith, New London, Phonix Iron

BY TELMORAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., May 3.

The prize Florida and a bark from Rio de Jaueiro came in this morning, and the ship Fanny Fern, for London, went to sea. The schras Flyaway, Sarah Clark, Evergreen, Wm M Rowe, and five or six others, all loaded with Government stores for the Southern blockading squadron, went to sea yesterday at 2 P M The revenue cutter Forward is the only vessel in the harbor.

Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL. MEMORANDA.

Bark Mary Elizabeth, Dunbar, cleared at Boston 2d

inst for Havana.

Bark Wheatland, Peacock, from Palermo for N York, remained at Bermuda 25th ult, wanting £2000 on bot-Brig Amelia, Kelley, hence, arrived at Balem lat inst. 1st inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr R M Browning, Risley, hence, arrivd at Pawucket let inst. Schr Spray, Price, hence, arrived at Boston 2d inst. Schr Corbulo, Wilse, cleared at New York 1st inst. for biladelphia. Schr Little David, Foster, hence, arrived at New York 2d lnet.
Schr Mediator, Miller, from Fall River for Philadelpbia, at Newport 30th utt.
Bark Flight, Capt Hawks, sailed from New York Feb
4 for Liverpool, sit ce which date she has not been heard
from. She was 385 tons, built at Somerset, Mass, in 1852,
and owned by Thos Dunham, of New York. Her cargo
candatted of 39,622 gallons petroleum, 19,897 gallons kerosene oil, 13,799 gallons coal oil, and 29,815 gallons refined
oil.

and steer in on that course l & mile, passing a red buoy midgay on the course, and keeping the inner buoy on with the light.

2. From inner red buoy steer W & S & of a mile toward black buoy on "Kingelay's Bank," until red buoy neur "Policen Benk" bears NW, when it will been with large house on Cumberland Island called "Dungeness," when steer NW one mile, keeping the buoy and house in range. when steer AW one mile, Resping the billy and house in range.

3 Pass this red billy from one to three hundred yards to the routhward, and steer west until abreast of the wharf at Fort clinch after which keep the port shore best aboard up to Fernandina.

4 Elegen feet at mean low water may be brought in on above ranges. Mean rise and fall of the tide at feet. Care should be taken to allow for the tide on the tract course, where it tests across the range, All buyes should be passed on the side indicated by the color. The courses and bearings are magnetic, and the distances are in nautical mries.

EDUCATIONAL. CALVARY ACADEMY, GERMAN-TOWN, PHILA.—The Principal can receive into his family a few boarding scholars, where they will employ all the comiforts and discipling of home. They can be prepared either for business or to enter any class in college.

Reference—Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. B. New-ton, D D.

For circulars address

B. SHORMAKER, A. M., Principal, mh20-thm 2m* GERMANTOWN, Phila. TILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY In a beautiful and healthful village, three miles from Media. Pupils received at any time for the sum mer. Boarding per weck \$2.25. Thorough course in the Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, and all the branches usually taught. Boys prepared for College or Pupilson. REV. J. HERVEY BARTON, A. M. ap24 1m Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa. HOLMESBURG SEMINARY FOR

TOUNG LADIES.—The duties of this School win be resumed, after the Easter holidays, on the 28th of APRIL. For circulars, references &c., address the Misses CHAPMAN, Principals, Holmesburg, Pa. api8-lm* ILLUMINATING UILS. UCIFER" OIL WORKS.

100 Bbls. "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.
We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but slowly. Bbls. linest weekcrusting the wick, and but slowly. Bbls. lined wit glass enamel. WBIGHT. SMITH, & PEARSALL. fe21-ff Office 515 HABKET Street. MARBON OIL.-100 bbls. Natrona

LEGAL. ESTATE OF JAMES J. RUSH. DECEASED—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ElHANAN W. KEYSER, Executor of the Will of JAMES J. RUSH, deceased, as filed by W. H. Wallace, Administrator of said Elhanan W. Keyser, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in his hands, will meet the parties interested at his Office, No. 829 ARCH Street, ou WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1960, at tour o'clock in the alternoom.

MYLLEM ON COMMON DIFFAS M. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, M. UURT OF COMMON LANGUES, MAN T., 1861, No. 16, M.L. D. The City vs. Wm. and John Griffiths. Sci. Fa will issue on this claim, for paving north side of Seybert street, 110 font weat of Fifteenth street, Twentieth ward, 72 feet 4 inches front, 69 feet deep, unless the same be paid within three months from date. M. J. MITCHESON, Phil's Adv. Philladelphia, March 29, 1842. mh31-n6:*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. NATIVE WINES.

TRICTLY PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE-THE MOST DELICIOUS, RICH, AND FRUITY WINES EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, BD26-M CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS RODES & WILLIAMS, NO. 107
South WATER Street, offer for sale the following:
200 whole, half, and quarter boxes new M. R. and Layer
Baisins.

5 cases prime new Figs. 20 bales Sicily Almonds. 50 bags prime African Pea Nuts. 50 kegs French Prunes, prime order. 100 boxes French Prut es, prime order. 50 half boxas prime new Valencia Raisins. CHEAP BUTTER! CHEAP BUT-

TEB! only 12 cts. per pound, at No. 812 SPBING GARDEN Street. mh25-tf T EAF LARD .- 79 tierces prime ketde-rendered Leaf Lard, for sale by
C. C. SADLER & CO.,
mh20-tf 103 ABCH Street. 2d door above Front. O BBLS. GOOD COOKING BUT-TER for sale very cheap at No. \$12 SPRING GAR-IN Street. mh25-tf CHEESE,-150 boxes fine Herkimer

County Cheese, for sale by C. O. SADLER & CO., mh20-tf 103 ABCH Street, 2d door above Front. TERY CHOICE WHITE RYE V FLOUB only 2x cts. per pound, at No. 812 SPBING GARDEN Street. mh25-tf CANDLES. Chemical Sperm Candles, for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South PRONT Street. TINEGAR-French White Wine

Vinegar, for sale by

JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE,

Nos. 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. 20 CWT. CHOICE WHITE RYE SPRING GARDEN Street mh25-tf SARDINES.—A very superior brand for sale by CHABLES S. CABSTAIBS, 2 128 WALNUT and 21 GBANITE Street.

MESS PORK.—250 bbls Mess Pork, for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., mb20-tf 103 ARCH Street, 2d door above Front. MAPLE SUGAR.—2 cases choice Vermont Maple Sugar, just received and forsale by BHODES & WILLIAMS, ap24 107 South WATER Street.

IF YOU WANT GOOD POUND BUTTER, go to S. Z. GOTTWALS', No. 812 SPBI SG GABDEN Stront. mh25-ff CALT.—2.000 sacks Ground Alum Sali; 21.000 bushels do., do., do.; 4.000 bushels Turk's Island do., in store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. my3 FRESH BOLL BUTTER, EGGS, &c., received daily at S. Z. GOTTWALS', No. 812 PRING GARDEN street. mb26-19

FRUIT.

CHOICE HAVANA AND MESSI-VA ORANGES. JAMES HOMER & SON, Dealers in Fine Groceries, Seven and NOBLE, and Sixth and WOOD. my1-3t DRIED APPLES.—66 sacks new Western Dried Apples; 7 bbls new Western Dried Apples. Just received and in store For sale by
MUBPHY & KOONS,
ja7-tf No. 148 NORTH WHARVES

RAISINS.—300 boxes Layer Raisins
800 half boxes Layer Baisins: 800 half boxes Layer Raisins; 300 boxes M B Bunch Raisins; 800 half boxes M B Bunch Rais ice truit, now landing and for sale by
MURPHY & KOONE,
NO. 146 NORTH WHARVES

ROBERT R. CORSON. COAL DEALER. OFFICE, 133 WALNUT STREET, BELOW SECOND, PHILADELPHIA

COAL.

T M. ROMMEL'S NEW LEHIGH COAL WHARF, No. 959 DELAWARE Avenue
POPLAR Street. ap 39-1m* LIAMPTON'S SPLENDID SPRING Mountain Lebigh Nut.
Hampton's Splendid Stove Coal.
Hampton's Splendid Egg Coal.
YARD—Southeast corner FRONT and POPLAR.
my3-12t*

OUAL.—Lehigh, Locust Mountain,
Eagle Vein, and Hickory, of best quality, and well
prepared.
WM. H. OURTIS,
ap12-1m* 1517 CALLOWHILL Street. COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT from NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to their Yard, northwest corner of BIGHTH and WILLOW Streets, where they intend to keep the best quality of LEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the lowest prices. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOS. WALTON & CO., OTHER LIZ SONTH RECOND Street.

Office, 112 South SECOND Street. Yard, EIGHTH and WILLOW. mbl-H MARD. — CHARLES BIRNBAUM Degs leave to inform the Public and his former Customers, that he has, in connection with his son. resumed Baking, at his old established stand, No. 1024 PINE street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and respectfully solicits a continuance of former patronage. Bread daily. All orders for Bread and Rasped Bolls attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1862. ap26-12t TO THE DISEASED OF ALL

CLASES.—All sub-acute and chronic diseases cured by special guarantee at 1220 WALNUT Street. Philadelphia, and in case of a failure no charge is made. Professo: BULLES, the founder of this new practice, will superintend the treatment of all cases himself. A pamphlet containing a multitude of certificates of those cured, also letters and complimentary resolutions from medical men and others will be given to any person free.

Lectures are constantly given at 1220, to madical men and others who desire a knowledge of my discovery; in applying Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent. Conaultation free. EASTERN MARKET DINING
CHESTNUT, OPPOSITE SMITH'S BREWERY.

CHESTNIT. OPPOSITE SHIPS the war.
This catablishment having near refitted regardless of
expense, is now ready to serve its patrons with breakfast, dinner, and empor at moderate charges, combined
with the best the market affords, (and only the best.).
The bar is furnished with the choicest liquors and
cigars; in short, the Eastern Market Dining Restaurant
is the meanimum of Philadelphia.
The subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of The subscriber results in the public his friends and the public P 8.—Free Lunch from 10 ½ to 12 o'clock.
L. HOPKINS, Proprietor. BIOTINA ROOFING,

BIOTINA ROOFING,

MANUSLAMINES STATES BIOTINA ROOFING OMPANY,

MANUSLAMINES STATES BIOTINA ROOFING COMPANY,

MANUSLAMINES STATES BIOTINA ROOFING COMPANY,

No. 9 GORE BLOCK,

Corner GREEN and vitts Streets, Boston, Mass.

This Portable Roofing is the only article ever offered
to the public which is ready prepared to go on the roof
without any finishing operation. It is hight, handsome,
and easily applied and can be safely and cheaply transported to any part of the world. It will not taint or
discolor water running over, or lying on it, and is, in all
respects, a very desirable article. Its non-conducting
proporties adapt it especially to covering manufactories
for various kinds; and it is confidently offered to the
public after a test of four years in all varieties of climate
and temperature, for covering all kinds of roofs, flat or
pitched, together with care, steamboate, &c.

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and temperature, for covering all kinds of roofs, flat or
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Corner GREEN and VITTS Streets, Boston, Mass.

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RAILROAD LINES. 1862. 1862

ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES.
THE CAMBEN AND AMBUY AND PHILADELITIES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW
YORK AND WAY PLACES.
PROM WALMUT-STREET WHARP AND KENNINGTOR DRIPT 1862.

POM WALHUT-STREET WHARF AND KERSINGTON WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS—VIZ: FARM. At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Ac tommodation \$2.26
At & A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (N. J.)
Accommodation dation 2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Ex-at 4 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket. 225

At G P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City,
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At 12 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Southsep Mail

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For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scraaton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., at 0 A. M. Irom Walnut street Wharf, via Delaware, Lockawanns, and Western Bailreas

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlohem, Belvidere, Baston, Lembertville, Finnington, &c., at 6 A. M. Line connects with train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3.2 P. M., from Walnu street Wharf; (the 6 A. M. Line connects with train leaving Easton for Mauch Uhunk at 3.2 P. M.)

For Mount Holly, at 6 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 8 and 11 A. M., are 8, 6.30, and 12 P. M. trom Kensington, and 2½ P. M. fron Walnutstreet wharf.

For Bristol, and intermediate stations, at 11½ A. M. from Kensington Deuot.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12½, 1, 4, 5, and 5½ P. M.

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M. Steamboat TRENTON for Rordentown and intermediate stations at 2% P. M. from Walnut-street wharf.

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EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. This valuable and popular Medicine has universally re-ceived the most favorable recommendations of the MEDICAL PROFESSIN and the Public as the most EXPLOIDED AND AGREGABLE SALINE APERIENT.

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It may be used with the best effect in
Bilieus and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick
Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity
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Affections, Gravel, Piles, AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE
A GENTLE AND COOLING APERIENT OR PURAGATIVE IS REQUIRED.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Laud, Besidents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels and Plenters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests. It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in buttles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a de-lightful effervescing beverage. Numerous testimonials, from professional and other

gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., No. 278 GREENWICH Street, corner Warren st. NEW YORK,

And for sale by Druggists generally. WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DIS-ONDERFUL SCHEINTHFU DISCOVERY OF PROF. C. H. BOLLES, 1220
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READ THE FOLLOWING CHARFFULLY.

The difference between fact and fiction, of permanently curing the sick and suffering of their diseases, or advertising to cure and showing but little or no evidence of cures, can be well appreciated by the anxious inquirers after health, by attentively reading the following synopsis of certificates from the most reliable gentlemen in Philadelphia, who were permanently cured by Prof. BOLLES, 1220 WAL MUT street, and after they had been given may incurable by the most eminent medical men street.

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(Paraplegy,) and Epilepsy, 110 South Twentieth street
J. Bailey, Laryngitis, Dyspepsia, and Lumbago, 219 Thomas Owens, Congestion of the Brain and severe Hemorrhage of the Lungs and Diabetis, American Hotel, Philadelphia. Charles L. Jones, Dyspepsia and Lumbago, 528 Arch street.

James Nugent. Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Fifteenth and Bedford streets.

George G. Presentry, Chronic Bronchizis and Catarrh, formerly proprietor of the Girard House.

Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetis, Rose Mills, West Phi-

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H. T. De Silver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory
Bheumatism, 1736 Chestrut street.

C. H. Carmich, Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflammation
of the Kidneys, Chestrut and Fortieth streets.

Hugh Harrold, Bronchitts and Disease of the Kidneys, 49 Fouth Third street.
S. P. M. Tasker, Chronic Dyspepsia, and Kidney Disase, 1829 South Fifth street.
James P. Greves, M. D., long standing and severe Lumbers 212 Disasters. James P Graves, M. D., long standing and severe Lumbago, 216 Pine street.
Edward Mchahon, Consumption, 1227 Front street.
Stanford Stillwell, Congestion of the Brain and Chronic Dyapopsia, 1676 Palmer street
Charles D. Cushney, Paralysis of the lower limbs (Paraplegy) and Dyapopsia, Western Hotel.
J. Ricket, Chronic Brouchitis, Constipation and Congestion of the Brain. 518 Callowhill street.
Caleb Lamb, Bronchial Consumption of five years standing, 1435 Chesthuit street.
Rev. J. Mallory. Aphonia, Philadelphia.
M. M. Lanning, Nervous Prostration, Cadbury Avenue.

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N. B.—In addition to the above cares cured, Prof. C.
H. BOLLEs has cured two thousand Chronic and Acute
cases within less than three years in Philadelphia, all of
which cases had resisted the treatment of the most eminent medical men.

Please take notice that Prof. B. does not advertise any certificates of cures, except those cured in this city.

Prof. B. has established himself for life in this city, and his success in treating the sick is a sufficient guarantee that he claims nothing but scientific facts in his discovery in the use of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent.

B.—It will be well for the diseased to recollect tha N. B.—It will be well for the diseased to recollect that Prof. B. has given a word of cartion in his pamphlet to guard them against trusting their health in the hands of those in this city claiming to treat diseases according to his discovery. This caution may seem severe on those using Electricity at hexard, but it is the severity of truth and designed for the good of humanity.

Consultation Free. We see advertisement in another column. apl6-tf

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CAUTION.—To prevent this valuable Essence from
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The represence of most patients to COD-LIVER OLL, and the inability of many to take it set all, has induced various forms jof disguise for its administration that are familiar to the Madical Profession. Some of them answer in special cases, but more often the evelicle neutralizes the usual effect of the Oil, proving quite as unpalatable and of less therapeutic value. The representance, nances, acc., to invalide, induced by disgust of the Oil, is entirely obviated by the use of our CAPSULES. O'CD-LIVER OIL CAPSULES have been much need istely in Europe, the experience there of the good results from their use in both hospital and private practice, aside from the naturally suggested advantages, are unficient to warrant our claiming the virtues we do for them, feeling assured their use will result in benefit and deserved favor. Prepared by

WYETH & BROTHER. PROI OSALS.

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PROPOSALS will be received at this effice until 12 o'clock on TUE3DAY, the 6th inst., for furnishing, at the 'churskill Arsenal, 20,060 Felling Axe-hadles, of upland hickory, equal to the sosked sample at this office.

1,000 Wall Tents and Flies. The tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce, and the flies of 28½-inch 10-ounce ouck, either cotton or linen.

2,000 Sldes, or, as Upper Leather, first-class, oakstanned, from slaughter hides, well finished, and to measure 14 or more square feet to the side.

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Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the above, and the shortest time for delivery must be stated. Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Axe-handles," (Wall Tents," or "Leather," and to be addressed to "Wall Tents," or "Leather," and to be addressed to "Wall Tents," Deputy Q. M. General. PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1862 S

scaled and endorsed "Proposals for Books, Blasks, and Stationery, for the Custom House, Philadelphia,' will be received at THIS OFFICE until the TWEN (F. EIGHTH DAY OF MAY for supplying the Custom EIGHTH DAY OF MAY for supplying the Guston House for one year from the 1st day of June, 1882, with Blonk Broks for Latries, Records, Abstracts, &c. Printed Blonks of Bonds, &c. Printed Blanks for Enrollments, Licenses, Reports, Permits, Accounts, &c.
Stationery, viz: Pens, Ink, Paper, Pencils, &c.
The whole probably not to exceed \$2,000.
Liberty is reserved to accept such proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles therein named.
It is also to be understood that all such articles as may be required, and which are not expressly mentioned in the achedules, shall be furnished by the contractors at the usual market prices, or may, at the option of the Goliecbe required, and which are not expressly monitoned the schedules, shall be furnished by the contractors at the usual market prices, or may, at the option of the Collector, be purchased in open market.

Scheoules of articles and estimated quantities, with specimens, and other required particulars, furnished on application at this office.

Bonds, with satisfactory security, will be required for the futified performance of the contract.

an 28, p. 44 w. M. B. THOMAS, Collector.

CARDEN VASES.—Ornamental
Terra Cotta Garden Vases, warranted to stand the
weather in any climate. These vases are made in beautiful designs, and all sizes, from 1 foot to 3 feet high,
with a variety of pedestels, round and square, from 1
foot to 4 feet high. No decorations add so much to the
natural beauties of a Garden, and at so little cost, as a
few Vases filled with flowering plants. Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail on application. gues sent by mail on applicati lication. 8. A. HARBISON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street. Bp18-#

岩面影響器 野女 本野心學達命師 JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTION-ERRS, NOS. 232 and 234 MARKET Street. BALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS. THIS MORNING.

May 5, on four months' credit... 700 packages French, German, Ewiss, and British BALE OF BOOTS AND SUCES. ON TUESDAY MORNING,

May 6, on four months' credit-1,000 packages boots and shoes. SALE OF DRY GOODS ON THURSDAY MORRING, May 8, on four months' credit— 500 packages British, French, and Americ

BALK OF CARPETINGS. May 9, on four months' credit— 850 pieces velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and Ve a SALE OF CLUTHING. ON FRIDAY MOUNING,

PURNESS, BRINLEY, & OO., 429 CHESTNUT STREET. SALE OF IMPORTED DRY GOODS. ON TUESDAY MORNINJ.
Mey 6, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, for cash—
400 lots of fancy and staple imported and domestic dry Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale.

May 9, on four months' credit. Sale of city-made clothing, for spring and summer

PLAIN AND PARCY I-BEST GOUDS.

ON TUR SDAY MUKNING.

- cases fine to extra fine himmlayas.

do foil de damas, fancy silk checks.

do embroidered and plain mozambiques and pop-18.

Paris plain mozambiques and organdies.

YONS FUPER BROUBE FIGURED COLORED POULT DE SOIE AND TAFFETAS.

For City Trade.

Just landed from Streamer Prisis.

22 inch Lyons all boiled procade spring colored poult besis. -22 inch colored broche lance Lyons taffetas.

- 22 inch chiatz figure do do do. POULT DE SVIE BONNET RIBBONS. 100 lots Nos 6 % on 18 extra heavy poult de sole bounet french Cloths, Cas-imeres, Vestings, &c. - pieces French black cloths.

- do x &d-4 faucs French cassimeres.

- do French a cy sik vestings.

- do London extra quality marseilles vestings.

Abec. ON TURSDAY MORNING. Also, ON TURSDAY MORNING,
On four month's credit
400 PEICES PARIS NOUVEATUE DRESS GOODS.

Just landed from Steamer Persia. Just landed from Steamer Peris.

130 pieces extra superb quality veritable 7-4 Paris
poil de chevre, manufactured expressly for dity trade.

50 pieces spiendid quality new style
do do choize colors, and bik and white do.
100 do broche fantasie de Paris.

100 do 7-4 extra super, quality Faris fis de chevre.
100 do un satine cachmere de Paris. PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUG TIONEERS, No. 213 MARKET Street. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF A STOCK OF BEADY MADE CLOTHING, by catalogue, ON TUESDAY MOENING, May 6, at 10 c'clock, embracing a general assortm well worthy the attention of city and country bayers LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES.

10 lots a milits, back that A and rollers. It follows ladies and misses' sewing slik fillet mitts, of choice styles, from low to very fine goods, full assortment of long and short, with and without fluggra.

Also,—lots of Paris pusher lace wills, of choice new styles, just landed, and adapted a first class city sales.

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Em DROIDERIES, AND LINEN CAMBRID
HANDKEROHIEFS, AND WHITE GOODS.

An invoice of embroideries, comprising jaconet and ambric collars and setts, bands, edgings, and flouncings, Also, — ladies' % and gent's % linen cambric handker-chiefs, plain and hem stitched. Also, a line of cambric and meconet muslins, nameooks, swisters, &c,
also, 200 dez hoop-skirts, tied, medium, and extra
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BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.

CAPILES BEW AEM Sholes styles poult de sole bonnet and trimming ribbons.

100 carton French artificial flowers, bonnet material, silks, sik laces, blonds. &c. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 250 CASES STRAW GOODS, by Catalogue.
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At 12 e'clock, at Wall-street salesroom,
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UNITED STATES GOVERN MENT SALE,
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LARGE SALE OF SEA IFLA ND COTTON.
600 bales superior Sea Island Cotton, choice brands, all
in perfect merchantable order.
ALSO, GULF COTTON,
114 bales Gulf Cotton, in prime order. The Sea I-land
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Dock store No. 54; and the samples may be examined by
catalogues on and after Tuesday, May 6th, at the Wallstreet saless com, where the sale will take place by
samples. emples.

The Gulf Cotton can be seen in bale at No. 4 Stone treet, New York.

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The DISTILLERY known as the "PHŒNIX," and formerly owned and occupied by SAML. SMYTH, Esq., situated on TWENTY-THIED, between BAOS and VINE Streets, Philadelphia, Capacity 600 bushels per day, is now offered for sale on roasonable and accommodating terms. Is in good running order, and has all the modern improvements. modating terms. It is good running vites, and has a the modern improvements. An Artesian well on the premises furnishes an unfailing supply of good, pure water.

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TO RENT—A well-furnished Country House, of moderate size. The grounds include Flower, Fruit, and Yegetable Gardens, an Orchard, a pleasant grove, through which a little brook flows, and pasture grounds for the use of two cows. It is situated a mile and a half from Old York Road Station, North Pennaylvania Railroad. Inquire 1616 LOJUST Street. TO LET—A very desirable three-story BBICK HOUSE, with extensive double three-story back building, with all the extra modern improve-ments, situated 1126 Callowbill street. The lot is 140 feet

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Good and substantial atone improvements. For further
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LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEES, MACHINISTS, BOILER.—MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having, for many years,
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Manufacture High ann Low Pressure Steam Engines,
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Bollers, Gasemeters, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
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Pamphiet catalogues now ready, containing full de scriptions of all the property to be sold on Tuesday next, 6th inst., with a list of sales May 13th and 20th, by order of Orphans' Court, and others. AT THE EXCHANGE OF TUESDAYS. BEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

We have a large anount of real meats at private sale, including every description of city and country property. Printed lists may be had at the Auction State.

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EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
Our sale capthe 6th of May, at the Exchange, will include the following first-class property. Descriptions in clied the following first-class property. Descriptions in handbilla, new ready.

CHESTNUT.STREET STORE.—The superior and elegant brown stone store, resently occupied by Messratery & Co., No. 300 and hill filtential street, 50 by 115 feet. Only \$40.000 required in cash.

"Will Gilla Bid HOUSE." Closting street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. To test by 175 feet. Sale absolute. \$100.000 may remain on ground-rent.

ELEGANT GOUNTBY SEAT. Chesting Hill, with stable and coach house and large for. One of the handsomest and most desire the residence in the place. Sale absolute. absolute.

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Thompson street.
Percunptory Esle.—ELEGANT GOUNTRY BESIENUE, with stable and coach-house, Summer street,
Chestaut Birl, 100 feet by 248. Also, a stable and coachhouse. Clear or all incumbrance. Terms—310,000 may
remain on mortgage. Sale absolute.
Also, a lot adjoining, 100 feet on Summit street, by 248
feet deep. Termse-line three ossil associate.
MODERN RESIDENCE AND LARGE STABLE,
No. 1417 Arch street, west of Broad. Lot 26 feet front,
18) feet deep. No. 1417 Arch street, west of Broad. Lot 26 feet front, 185 feet deep.
Peremptory Sale—For account of Industry Savings Fund and Building Association —THREM-S10 BY RRICK INVELLING, No. 914 North Eleventh street, above Peplar. Sale absolute.
Same asiato.—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELL-ING, No. 715 North Twent; third street, south of Clayton, Fifteenth ward. Sale absolute.

Same Frinte.—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELL-ING, Coninclian avenue, north of Brown street, Fifteenth ward. Sale absolute
Pan e Estate.—THREE-STORY RRICK DWELL-ING, No. 312 Bradford street, morth of Pine, Seventh ward. Sale absolute ward. Sale absolute
same Easts — 2 FRAME DWELLINGS, Orchard
street below Church. Frankford (Twents-third ward).
Peremptory Sale — LARGE AND SUPERIOR RESIDENCE, No. 251 South Third street, between Walnut
and Spruce streets, with scales and coach-house on Levant sitest. Lot 27 feet front, 123 feet caap. Sale absolute. solute.

HANDSOME MODREN & ESTDENCE, northeast corner of William and Spring streets, Twenty-fourth ward. Lot 160 feet by 175 feet. Three froats. Immediate superstance. diste preceision.

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A YFARLY GROUND-RED! of 860, secured on a lot of ground north-ast corner of Putnam and Howard streets. atrects.
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Nineteenth and I we hiter, and not to oblow him at.

Sale at N. 203 Filbert Street.

NEAT FURNITUIN, CARPETS, FRATHER

BEUS, &c.

ON TUESDAY MORYING,

6th inst, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1203 Filbert street, the
househ id and kitchen furniture, feather beds, &c., of a

family deellikil; housekeeping.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of
the sale.

Sale No. 1063 Spruce Street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD, PIANO,
FINE OIL PAINTINGS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, Abo, the kitchen furniture.

PINE OIL FAIRTINGS, 101-BSIDE OBSIDE OF AC.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.
May 7, at 10 o'clock, by catalegue, at No. 1003 Spruce street, the superior parlor, dining room, chamber, and library furniture, superior booksases, rosewood plane, fine original oil paintings, fine tapestry carpets, &c.

Also, the kitchen furniture.

PMay be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of the cale.

Rale in Union Place. Pina atreat.

HANDSOME FURNI URE, MIRRORS, BOOKE OASE, TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c.
ON FRIDAY MORNING,
9th inst., at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 1524 Pine street, the handsome parlor furniture, superior distagroom and ofamber furniture, French sixts mattel and oval mirrors, fine chins, fine tapestry carpets, chandeliers, &c. FF. May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of

Administrat r'a-ale-bluth stiest, aboys Brown.
HURSES, MULES, CARRIAGES, CARTS,
HANNESS, &c.
ON SATURDAY MOBNING,
May 10, at 10 o'clock, in Ninth stiest, aboys Brown
street, by order of the administrators of Juhn W Logan,
decessed, two horses, mult, family carriage, three carts,
double and single harness, cart harness, aboys!4, &c. ouble and single barness, cart harness, shovels, &c.
Also, fire proof safe office furniture, &c. PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIOM-BEES, 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE Sta. SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, DRO-

SALE OF 1,000 CANER BOOTS, SHOES, BBOGANS, &c
THIS MOINING,
May 5, at 10 o'chock, precisery, will be sold by catalogue, 1,000 cases mens', boys', and youths' call, kip,
and grait boots; calf and kip brogans, Congress gaiters,
oxford and Scotch ties, &c.; women's misree', and children's calf, kip, goat, kid. The moroco's most and shoes, gaiters, alive are, &c., including a large assortment
of first state city made goods.

Sold Goods arranged for examination early on the
morning of sale, with catalogues. BALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS. ON THURSDAY MORNING,

ON THURSDAY MORNING,
May 8, at 10 o'clock, precisely, with ne sold, by
oatalogue, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and youths' calf,
kip, and grain boots; calf and kip, brogans, Congress gatters, Wellington's ellippers, tues, &c; women's,
misses', and children's calf, kip, goat. kid, and moreous
heeled boots, shoes gatters, slippers buskins, &c.
I-cluded in sale will be found a large and desirable
assertment of first-orse mity-made goods.

Goods open for exammanon, with catalogues,
surly on the morning of sale.

MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, southeast corner of SIXTH and BACE Streets. TAKE NOTICE. 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. NATHANS PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISH-MENT. 250,000 TO LOAN, In large or small amounts, from one dollar to thousands, on diamonds, gold and silver plate, watches, juwelry, merchandiso, clothing, furniture, bedding, planes, and

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SALE of clocks, watches, jewelery, cutlery, silver plated ware, &c., THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, a 10 o'clock, at the auction store. SALE OF STATIONERY. Writing papers, envelopes of all styles and qualities, blank books, steel pens, pencils, penholders writing unks, portfolios, &c., on TUESDAY MORNING, May 6th, at 10 o'clock. Neck-fies. hoop skirts, satinetts, caps, umbrellas, hai and cloth brushes, portemonnates, purses, &c, on WED NESDAY MORNING, May 7, at 10 o clock.

SALE OF FOREIGN SEA SHELLS. A splendid collection of over 500 beautiful specimens Also, an assertment of fancy goods, on THURSDAY MORNING, May 8, at 10 o'clock. SALES EVERY EVENING,
At 714 o'clock, at the store, 804 Chasemet streat, of all kinds of merchandise
Consignments solicited.
Out-door sales promptly attended to.

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STEVENS, late of No. 1220 Walunt street, Philadelphia, has located himself at No. 1418 South PENN
SQUARE, a few doors west of BROAD Street. The
location is a very desirable one in spring and summer,
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in the Doctor's family while under treatment.

Having had extensive practice in the treatment of various dist asea, both of ladies and gentlemen, in this and
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curable cases will be warranted, if desired. CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE.

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