The President and Congress.

There are a few "peace men" in Iowa who make a handle of the neglect of Congress to pass the resolution formally approving the acts of the President during the early stages of the rebellion. A letter from Senator Grimes, of that State, dated at Burlington, September 19, thus effectually disposes of this cavil:

"I know it is urged by some—but mostly, if not entirely, by those who are opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the present war—that it was also necessary to confirm the acts of the President, suspending, in some cases, the writ of *habeas corpus*. It must be apparent, I think, to every one who will reflect upon the subject, that to have attempted such confirmation would be to inferentially admit that, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, the President had no power to suspend the operation of that writ without Congressional authority. Very few if any loyal members of Congress were willing to admit that. They did not doubt but that he had complete power in the premises, and they chose to leave him to exercise his authority under the constitution according to his own judgment and as the exigencies of the country might require. They did not believe that his acts in this regard needed confirmation, and therefore declined their ratification and approval to such acts as required legal enactments for their basis, and in the initiation of which they had been anticipated by him.

There may be some who honestly believe that the Senate refused to support the President because of their failure to pass certain resolutions presented by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. The facts in regard to those resolutions were these: They were introduced at an early day in the session, and were put aside from day to day to make room for what was considered more important business, until just at the close of the session, when they had reached that stage in parliamentary proceedings when it was impossible to amend them without unanimous consent, and that could not be obtained. The objection urged by some gentlemen against it was they stood, without amendment, was that they were improperly drawn, inasmuch as the phraseology was in the past tense, and declared that the acts of the President were legal and valid; whereas, as they insisted, they ought to have declared that those acts should be legal and valid as though done under the sanction of law. It was a question of grammatical construction. This, if my memory serves me correctly, was the position of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, whose action has been much criticized in this State as well as elsewhere. He declared his willingness, nay his anxiety, to justify and approve the acts of the President, but he was unwilling to say that those acts were legal at the time they were performed. Although not agreeing with him in his construction of the phraseology of the resolutions, it is due to him to say that no man in America was more anxious than he to give to the Administration honest, hearty and patriotic support, and when the legalization of its proceedings was put in what he believed to be proper language, he cordially sustained it.

"It was simply on account of this objection in the minds of a few senators that the resolutions, which it was impossible to amend, were dropped, and the substance of them incorporated into a law."

Important Arrests in Philadelphia—More Prisoners for Fort Lafayette.

Three men, named James M. Haig, of Baltimore, and F. Wayatt and Wm. Gilchrist, of this city, were last evening removed from Moyamensing Prison and sent to Fort Lafayette, on an order from the authorities at Washington. They are charged with having been extensively engaged in supplying munitions of war on a large scale to the Southern Confederacy, and of being agents of Jeff. Davis in Baltimore and this city.

United States Marshal Millward and Detective Benjamin Franklin have been engaged for some weeks working up the case, and they have secured a mass of evidence against the accused, which renders their guilt unquestionable. We are notat liberty to go into all the particulars of the case, but we will state what is proper to be made known.

An Englishman, named James M. Haig, doing business as a dealer in dry goods and trimmings on Baltimore street, Baltimore, was known to be engaged in sending supplies to the South. The Government found it difficult to obtain certain evidence against him, but he was closely watched. He was finally induced to come to this city to purchase goods for the Confederates, and while here he was so completely befooled as to disclose his own operations for the Confederacy, and induced to expose his associates in sending war supplies South. Wyatt, who is a clerk in an iron store in Water street, and who lives at No. 1,310 South sixth street, was trapped into exposing his own guilt, and it was demonstrated that for some time past he has been acting as an agent of the Confederacy in this city.

Gilchrist, who is also an Englishman, does business as a dealer in cutlery and surgical instruments, at No. 531 Commerce street. Large quantities of bowie knives, percussion caps, cannon primers and surgical instruments, which were intended for the Confederates, were found on his premises. Detective Franklin has had Gilchrist under his eye for some time, and the disclosures of the past week respecting him have only corroborated the evidence already against him.

At the house of Wyatt an extensive correspondence with parties in the South was found, and his complicity with Secessionists was proved by his papers, even in the absence of any other evidence. Among other articles seized there was a pair of epaulets, marked with the name of Capt. Richardson, an officer in the Rebel army. There was a photographic groupe of worthies, of which Wyat was the center. A gentleman who is familiar with the likenesses says they represent Capt. Richardson, Capt. John A. Cullin, Lieut. C. D. Finley, of Macon, Ga., and Blodgett, Mayor of Savannah, all decided Secessionists.

The arrest of these men was managed so secretly and skillfully that the friends of the accused had no opportunity to spirit away the evidence of their guilt before they could be secured for the Government; while the traitors implicated with them have been secured in other cities before they had heard of the capture of their brother conspirators. Marshall Millward and Detective Franklin have rendered a real service to the Government by breaking up a wholesale system of supplying munitions of war to the Rebels, and they have put in safe keeping the chiefs of the cliques of aiders and abettors of treason.—[Phila. Bulletin.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—We are just in receipt of 10 barrels strictly pure Cider Vinegar, suitable for pickling and table use. For sale by the barrel or at retail, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand sts.

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP.—A choice article of pure Golden Syrup just received; also, Lovering's Steam Syrup. For sale wholesale and retail by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
sel8 Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—110 hhds. fully fair, prime and choice New Orleans Sugar in store and for sale by
LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
sel4 115 Second street.

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ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA,
In the immediate neighborhood of the Jobbing Houses on Market, Third and Chestnut streets, the banks, Post Office, Merchants' Exchange, &c., &c.
Board per Day, $1 50.
Accommodations, when required on the EUROPEAN PLAN. *Rooms from 50 cents and upwards, per day, and Meals at a* FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE. *Prices according to the Bills of Fare.*
Two City Cars take Passengers from any Station TO or CLOSE TO the Hotel.
☞ English, French, German and Spanish spoken.
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FRENCH'S HOTEL
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms, Fifty Cents Per Day.
City Hall Square, corner Frankfort st.
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered, in the spacious Restaurant. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen who say we are full.
oct27ly E. FRENCH, Proprietor.

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REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
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(Quality Guaranteed,)
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☞ Car Grease and Benzole constantly on hand.
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FOR
SMOOTHING IRONS.
No more trouble cleaning Flat Irons.
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But the good old FLAT IRON fitted with tiful STAND HOLDER.
NO. 26 FIFTH STREET,
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COFFEE! COFFEE!—300 bags fair Rio Coffee, in store and arriving per Pennsylvania Railroad, for sale by
McDONALD & ARBUCKLE,
se2 No. 923 Liberty street, near head of Wood.

PEACHES.—10 boxes fresh No. 1 free stone Peaches, just received and for sale by
FRANK VAN GORDER,
se7 No. 116 Second street.

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.—100 boxes nice dairy just received, for sale by
JOHN B. CANFIELD & CO.
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla
A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alterative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that only when they accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—
SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the unpleasance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions. It assists to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.
Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it by many, and partly because those pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.
During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it will prove a blessing to invalids by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.,
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have left their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they may make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no other. They dick trust the best aid there is for them, and they should have it. ☞
All our remedies are for sale by
E. A. FARRINGTON & CO., Pittsburgh, Agents, and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. jy15-1ydaw

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept 4, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS for each class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until noon on the 23d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards mentioned in the annexed articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agents nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all of the yards.
To prevent confusion and mistakes in testing the offers, no bid will be received which contains offers for more than one yard in one envelope, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.
Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bids will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*
To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement thus:
"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)"
To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.
(Here date the offer.)
I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (insert advertisement) the articles in the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles enumerated in class No. (name the class,) for the navy yard at (name the yard), according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class of the schedule, and opposite each article set its price and carry out the amount in the columns bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)
I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery, and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency.) In signatures and certificate.
(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign)

Form of Guarantee.
The undersigned (name of sureties) of (name the town) and State of (name the state,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) if his (or their) offer or bid may be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer to the annexed bid.
Witness: (signature of guarantors.)
I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.
(Signature.)
To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Class No 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No 9 Gravel and sand; class No 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes, class No 12. Steel; class No 14 Files; class No 15. Ship chandlery; class No 17. Hardware; class No 18. Blacksmery; class No 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No 26. Augers.
BOSTON.
Class No 1. Bricks; class No 2. Stone; class No 3. Yellow pine timber; class No 5. Oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No 6 White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No 7. Limes, hair and plaster; class No 8. Cement; class No 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11 Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No 12. Steel; class No 13. Pig iron; class No 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No 16. Ship chandlery; class No 17. Hardware; class No 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No 25. Iron work, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Class No 3. Yellow pine timber; class No 5. Oak and hard wood; class No 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No 11 Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No 14. Files; class No 17. Hardware; class No 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No 26. Augers.
WASHINGTON.
Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce pine, juniper, and cypress; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 24. Sperm and whale oils; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal.
The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be manufactured, or which require to be selected at the time of delivery, must be offered in such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place, where used within the navy yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer, and all other charges being equal, preference will be given to American manufactures. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedule for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the prices stated in the schedule are to govern the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.
It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the probable quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities named. All requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.
All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, proof, weight or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for exact specifications or samples, or any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard at which they may be employed for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contracts for classes headed "Miscellaneous" will be made to cease near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the place of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.
Approved sureties in a sum not less than one-fourth of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum may, at the discretion of the commandant be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly verified and approved.
No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.
It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the party to the contract in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said party will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.
The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.
It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case the articles named, or for completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty five per centum.
Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into a contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of said notice, or within fifteen days of