National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1862 NO. 101.

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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
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A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy

FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY
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BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORNANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

ARISING FROM

Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,

From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in

Male or Female.

Females, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for Complaints incident to the sex. Use

Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its

TASTE AND ODOR,

But immediate in its action, giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, Bloom to the Pallid Cheek, and restoring the patient to a perfect state of

HEALTH AND PURITY.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prescribed and used by

THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Unprincipled Dealers

Trying to palm off their own or other articles of BUCHU on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The Original and only Genuine.

We desire to run on the

MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!

Theirs is worthless—is sold at much less rates and commissions, consequently paying a much better profit.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

Ask for

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Take no other.

Sold by Z. D. GILMAN
KIDWELL & LAWRENCE,
S. S. WAITS,
S. C. FORD,
JOHN WILEY,
S. S. ENTWISTLE,
J. R. MAJOR.

And by all Druggists everywhere.

mar 7—3m

FRANKLIN & CO.,

OPTICIANS,

344 PEN'A. AVE., NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH STREETS.

EYE-GLASSES, with the genuine Pebble (quartz) Lenses, correctly fitted to the particular condition of the organs of Sight.

MICROSCOPES, OPERA GLASSES,
MILITARY FIELD GLASSES,
COMPASSES, SURVEYER'S
And MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.,
At the Lowest Eastern Prices.

mar 19

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

MUNN & CO., proprietors of the Scientific American, and agents for procuring American and Foreign

PATENTS,

With Sixteen Years Experience in the Business.

Refer to Hon. Judge Mason, Hon. Joseph Holt Hon. W. D. Bishop, ex-Commissioner of Patents, and to more than fifteen thousand inventors who have had business done through Munn & Co.'s Patent Agency.

Pamphlet of advice sent free by mail.

Patent Laws and Regulations, 105 pages, 25 cents mail.

No charge for consultation, orally or by mail.

Preliminary Examination in United States Patent Office, $5.

Office, No. 37 Park Row, New York; Washington, corner of F and Seventh streets, opposite the Patent Office. mar 14—6m

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH REVIEWS
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE!

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
4. The Westminister Review, (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics terms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE
FOUR ENGLISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD
COMMENCE JULY, 1861.
EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum.....$3
For any two of the four Reviews, " " 5
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For Blackwood's Magazine, " " 3
For Blackwood and one Review, " " 5
For Blackwood and two Reviews, " " 7
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For Blackwood and the four Reviews, " " 10

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

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N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
nov 26 No. 54 Gold st., New York.

TO TREASURY NOTES,
$10 IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS,
Bought and Sold by
JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
mar 10—d2w 452, Fifteenth street.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defence.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi river and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi river and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi river and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than two to four eleven inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect embracing armour plating, steam machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only the ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions, the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated, the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that, if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed; and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other propositions that may be presented in which the draft of war above named is not exceeded.

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions. feb 20—2aw4w

CHARLES'
LONDON
CORDIAL
GIN

Is distilled in London, and put up solely in quart and pint bottles, to meet the requirements of Druggists, and those to whom Pure and Unadulterated liquor is a Necessity or a Luxury.

It is the oldest established of all the Gins (!) which have started into existence upon the basis of its well-deserved and hard-earned celebrity.

It has no connection with, and is in no way like the trashy mixtures sold as "English Gin," or "Old Tom," or "Lowden Dock," or "Lozenge Gin," &c., &c., no matter how much "antiquity" or "respectability" is assumed by their begetters.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, says: "It is far preferable to even Dunn Holland Gin, and is the best article of its kind I have ever seen." So say thousands of physicians.

The New York Herald says: "We are surprised at its beneficial effects; it is a certain safe guard to health."

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "It has no superior, if an equal, in medicinal virtues."

The New Orleans Picayune says: "There is no remedy on earth for dyspepsia equal to it."

The Boston Journal says: "As a beverage, as a preventive, or as a remedial agent, we want no other. It is our sole nectar."

Women of America, for you it is particularly adapted. In sickness or health, it is your greatest friend.

B. BALDWIN & CO.,
Sole Importers,
91 Liberty street, New York.

Sold in Washington by
LOVELL, COLLES & CO.,
316 E street, near Pa. avenue,
dec 12—1y And dealers generally.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Just arrived, a direct importation per steamer Fulton, from Europe, a very fine and large assortment of Marine, Opera, Field Glasses, and Telescopes, which I will sell a very little above the cost in Paris. As to the qualities, there are none superior to be had, having been selected purposely for this market. Also, a large and well assorted stock of Opera Glasses, Microscopes, gold, silver, and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, suited to the sight by the use of an Optometer. A considerable number of certificates to be seen at my office, from gentlemen who have been suited at my old establishment

456 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets.

My Establishment is up stairs.

Glasses fitted to suit. The trade supplied
oct 10—1y

PIES! PIES!! PIES!!!

$3 per hundred! $3 per hundred! $3 per hundred!

SUTLERS, ATTENTION!

The attention of Sutlers, and dealers generally, is respectfully invited to the large assortment of

Pies, Cakes, Bread, Rolls, Bisicuit, &c.,

kept constantly on hand and baked every day by the undersigned.

Sutlers can rely on getting a good Pie at the low price of $3 per hundred, and have them at all times fresh from the oven.

PEACH PIE! APPLE PIE! DRIED APPLE PIE! CRANBERRY PIE! PLUM PIE! CURRANT PIE! PUMPKIN PIE!

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his assortment, and while thanking them for the patronage already bestowed, solicit their orders, which will be promptly filled.

GEORGE SEITZ,
No. 361 New York avenue,
between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
Stalls 205 and 207 Centre Market, and 101 Northern Liberties Market feb 25—1m

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TILL THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1862, at 12 m., for purchasing from the Government the Hides and Tallow, Heads and Horns, Tongues, Chucks, and Shins, of all the Beef Cattle used by the Army of the Potomac, except those killed within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia.

No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Hides, Tallow, &c., obtained at the risk of the contractor—he will be held accountable for Hides &c., of all animals killed, whether he gets them or not.

The bids to be directed to "Major A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C."
feb 27—td

The time for opening the Bids of the above advertisement is postponed until the 22d of March, 1862, at 12 m mar 14—td

EVANS & WATSON'S
PHILADELPHIA
SALAMANDER,
FIRE AND
BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES.

Store, 16 south Fourth street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Orders received by
W. D. SHEPHERD,
Corner of Seventh and D streets,
jan 17—1y Washington, D. C.

PENSION OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1861.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Application having been made under the act of 24 June, 1860, for the release of the land Warrants described herein, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of each warrant, a new certificate of like tenor will be issued, if no valid objection should then appear.

No. 30,618, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Ab gail, widow of Jonathan Beard, and was granted August 7, 1856—March 22, 1858.

No. 45,571, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Isaiah Tasker, minor child of Elijah Tasker, deceased, and was granted September 26th, 1856—March 22d, 1862.

No. 46,150, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Rufus P. Woodford, and was granted January 25, 1857—March 22, 1862.

No. 81,150, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Jordan Hunt, and was granted August 7, 1856—March 21, 1862.

No. 69,273, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Hezekiah Smith, and was granted June 26, 1857—April 8, 1862.

No. 57,856, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Jacob Brader, and was granted August 19, 1856—May 3, 1862.

No. 45,422, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Charlotte, widow of Walter Cole, and was granted January 30, 1856—May 17, 1862.

No. 46,063, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Mary Haner, widow of John Haner, and was granted November 19, 1856—June 6, 1862.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner

NOTICE
TO THE PUBLIC
IN GENERAL.

GOSLING RESTAURANT,
247
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
SOUTH SIDE,
(Formerly of New York.)
Has the Name and Fame of being
ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS IN TOWN.
Give us a trial, and judge for yourself.
Everything in the House is of the
BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.
Don't forget the number,
247, Pennsylvania avenue,
between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets,
mar 10—1m South side.

Dr. Von Moschzisker,
OCULIST
AND
AURIST,

Can be consulted on ALL DISEASES of the EYE and EAR, which require Medical or Surgical treatment.

Artificial Eyes INSERTED, without causing any pain.

Hundreds of Testimonials, from the most eminent men in the Union, may be examined by calling on

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
At his office,
No. 237 Pennsylvania Avenue,
(Opposite Willard's.)
ma 1—1m

EAGLESWOOD COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.

THE spacious and beautiful School Buildings at EAGLESWOOD PARK,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.,
healthfully situated on Raritan Bay, 1½ hours from New York and 2½ from Philadelphia, erected a few years since at great expense, and furnished with spring water, gas, steam heat, gymnastic apparatus, and every appointment for the most thorough intellectual and physical training, have been renovated and put in complete order during the late vacation. The School opened on 1st October, under new auspices, with a corps of efficient teachers in the Classics, Natural Sciences, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting, and the common English branches.

In addition to the former facilities for boating, sea bathing, and gymnastic training the MILITARY DRILL AND DISCIPLINE have been adopted, under the care of competent officers. Instruction is also given in Horsemanship.

For circulars, with all particulars, address
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal,
Perth Amboy, (N. J.) or
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor,
27 Park Place, New York.

Also, the following persons in Washington:
Hon. David Wilmot, U. S. Senator, at Willard's Hotel.
Rev. Wm. H. Channing, 505 Twelfth street.
Mrs. Martha J. Coston, U. S. Navy Yard.
Wm. C. Freeman, Esq mar 13—10t*

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of Eighteenth and G streets,
Washington, March 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Monday, the 31st day of March, at 12 o'clock m., to furnish the troops in this city and its vicinity, north of the Potomac river, within (5) five miles of the city of Washington, with Wood for (4) six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1862, and ending the 30th day of September, 1862.

The Wood to be of the best quality of oak or hickory, and to be delivered at the camps or quarters of the troops, in such quantities and at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may direct.

Payments to be made at the end of each month, upon the return by the contractor of the orders drawn upon him. The delivery of the Wood ordered must be shown by the receipt of the officer receiving it (specifying the amount delivered) endorsed upon the orders.

Wood ordered for regiments, brigades, or divisions must be receipted for by the quartermasters.

The proposals must specify the price per cord of (128) one hundred and twenty eight cubic feet, and must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood."

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed, by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest district court or of the United States district attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.

Informal proposals will be rejected

Form of Guarantee.

We ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guaranty that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the certificate above mentioned.) D. H. RUCKER,
mar 13—dtd Colonel and Quartermaster.

SOLDIERS' DRAFTS,
ON ALL POINTS,
Sold by
JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
mar 10—d2w 452, Fifteenth street.

New Prices! New Goods!
AT
WILLIAM TUCKER'S
WILLIAM TUCKER'S
WILLIAM TUCKER'S
GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

325 Pennsylvania Avenue,
325 Pennsylvania Avenue,
325 Pennsylvania Avenue,
325 Pennsylvania Avenue

DO YOU KNOW
DO YOU KNOW
DO YOU KNOW

That He Sells,

Extra Brown Sugar.....at 7½ cents per pound.
Extra Brown Sugar.....at 7½ cents per pound.
Extra Brown Sugar.....at 7½ cents per pound.

Having been Purchased
OF
Bankrupt Merchants,
Bankrupt Merchants,
Bankrupt Merchants,
AND OTHERS.

He also sells

TEAS
Cheaper Than
Any Other Man,
Any Other Man,
Any Other Man,

Good Green Tea.....at 50 cents per pound.
Good Green Tea.....at 50 cents per pound.
Good Green Tea.....at 50 cents per pound.
Good Black Tea.....at 50 cents per pound.
Good Black Tea.....at 50 cents per pound.

Grocery Merchants,
Hotel Proprietors,
Restaurant Keepers,
Sutlers,
Families,
Or Any One Else Who Desires
GROCERIES,
AT
HALF THE USUAL PRICES,
Are Invited to Call.

Good Coffee.....16 cents per pound.
Good Coffee.....16 cents per pound.

WHISKY, WHISKY,
BRANDY, BRANDY,
WINE, WINE,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES,
By the
Barrel,
Gallon,
Or Bottle.

Havana Cigars.....$1 to $3 per thousand.
Havana Cigars.....$1 to $3 per thousand.
Havana Cigars.....$1 to $3 per thousand.
Havana Cigars.....$1 to $3 per thousand.

Remember
TUCKER'S
TUCKER'S
TUCKER'S
TUCKER'S
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TUCKER'S
325 Pennsylvania Avenue,
325 Pennsylvania Avenue,
325 Pennsylvania Avenue.
325 Pennsylvania Avenue,
325 Pennsylvania Avenue.
325 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Near Seventh Street. Near Seventh Street.
Near Seventh Street. Near Seventh Street.
mar 12

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

SPEECH OF HON. J. A. BINGHAM, OF OHIO.

We publish below, an extract from this admirable speech, made in reply to Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky. This was delivered impromptu, and is one of the ablest of the present Congress. Wadsworth is regarded as the orator of the Kentucky delegation, and his rebellious speech naturally attracted attention. He threatened that if the attempt to interfere with slavery was persevered in, a second revolution would spring up in the slave States, which would include the entire population. This was the essence of his speech, which was really eloquent and well delivered.

It will be seen that Mr. Bingham met the Kentuckian faithfully, and subjected his argument to a searching analysis:

Mr. Chairman, I am tired of the supercilious air with which gentlemen assail as violators of the Constitution and enemies of the Union the friends of every measure which is exclusively for the common defence, or which proposes to condemn the property and liberate the slaves of armed rebels. Wherein do we violate the Constitution, pray? The gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Wadsworth,] when I had the honor to address this House before on these great questions, that tower above all other questions to-day because they touch the preservation and safety of the Republic, seemed to be filled with a holy horror because I ventured to assert in my place here that the four millions of slaves held by half a million of armed rebels, and by whose unpaid toil their atrocious rebellion is sustained, ought to be liberated, and protected, too, if they would seek shelter under the flag of American liberty.

As the gentleman then and now has chosen to assail me for this, I may be pardoned for calling his attention to the inquiry, what further did I say in that connection on that day and in the hearing of the gentleman? I said that every loyal citizen in this land held his life, his property, his home, and the children of his house, a sacred trust for the common defence. Did that remark excite any horror in the gentleman's mind? Not at all. I undertook, in my humble way, to demonstrate that, by the very letter and spirit of the Constitution, you had a right to lay the lives and the property and the homes, the very hearthstones of the honest and the just and the good, under contribution by law, that the Republic might live. Did that remark excite any abhorrence in the gentleman, or any threat that fifteen slaves States would be combined against us? Not at all. I stated in my place just as plainly, that by your law you might for the common defence not only take the father of the house, but the eldest born of his house, to the tented field by force of your conscription, if need be, and subject him to the necessary despotism of military rule, to the pestilence of the camp, and the destruction of the battle field. And yet the gentleman was not startled with the horrid vision of a violated Constitution, and there burst from his indignant lips no threat that if we did this there would be a union of fifteen slave States against the Federal despotism. I asserted in my place, further, that after you had taken the father and his eldest born away, and had given them both to death a sacrifice for their country, you could, by the very terms of the Constitution, take away the shelter of the roof tree which his own hands had reared for the protection of the wife and the children that were left behind, and quarter your soldiers beneath it, that the Republic might live. And yet the gentleman saw no infraction of the Constitution, and made no threat of becoming the armed ally of the rebellion. But the moment that I declared my conviction that the public exigencies and the public necessities required, that the Constitution and the oaths of the people's Representatives required, that by your law—the imperial mandate of the people—the proclamation of liberty should go forth over all that rebel region, declaring that every slave in the service of these infernal conspirators against your children and mine, against your homes and mine, against your Constitution and mine, against the sacred graves of your kindred and mine, shall be free, the gentleman rises startled with the horrid vision of broken letters and liberated bondmen, treason overthrown, and a country redeemed, regenerated, and forever reunited, and cries, No; this shall not be; fifteen States will combine against you. Slavery is the civilizer; you shall neither denounce it as an infernal atrocity, nor overthrow it to save the Union. I repeat the word which so moved the gentleman from his propriety, that chattel slavery is an "infernal atrocity." I thank God that I learned to lisp it at my mother's knee. It is a logical sequence, sir, disguise it as you may, from that golden rule which was among the first utterances of all of us, "whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." And yet men are dragged away from the land of their nativity under pretence of civilizing them, subjected to the horrors of the middle passage, reduced to the condition of chattels in a strange land, where it is made a crime by statute to teach them the grand stirring words of John Milton, "Give me the liberty to know, to argue, and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all liberties;" words worthy to be spoken by him who walked in his singing robes immortal, without tasting death; words fit to be told and interpreted to every man, that he has a conscience, a right to know his duty, and a right to do it. Milton, for teaching this and like lessons to men centuries ago, has been enrolled among the immortals. Milton, for teaching it to-day in that vast rebel district of Confederate conspirators, would be doomed to the dungeon or the scaffold by the code of this "infernal atrocity."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Do you say that is the case in Kentucky?

Mr. BINGHAM. I say it is the case in cottondom, the Dahomey of America. I am not speaking of Kentucky; I am speaking of the slavery and the slave code of the cotton States, which the gentleman says we must keep in the Union with their slavery, or Kentucky will not stay. When she throws off her allegiance to the Union and joins this rebel carnival of blood, I will speak of her as she deserves to be spoken of. I trust in God that day will not come, when Kentucky, rather than see the Constitution and Union saved by the liberation of the slaves of rebels, will seek to destroy the Union to save slavery. Why, sir, the very fact that the gentleman has intimated such a result as possible to flow from such a measure of justice ought to teach the gentleman himself that a system which could drive a Commonwealth to such an act of wickedness is an "infernal atrocity." Kentucky to leave the Union, or to band with traitors against the Union, if we proclaim that system abolished in the eleven rebel States which declares it a crime punishable by indictment and imprisonment to teach a human being the alphabet of his native tongue; to teach him to know that he is a man, and not a beast; to teach him to know that his soul is his own, and that he has a right to enjoy the fruits of his own toil; to teach him to know that there is even a God, or a hereafter——

Mr. WADSWORTH. Some white folks do not seem to know that.

Mr. BINGHAM. Perhaps so; but does the gentleman apply the remark to me?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I do not apply it to you.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am glad to know it, sir. Yes, sir; you must expect fifteen slave States to wage war upon the Union, if you interfere with the rebel's right to his slave, or with the rebel's code, which declares it a crime to whisper to his slave there is a God, that takes notice even of the sparrow's fall, and hears the young raven when it cries for food, and sometimes condescends to clothe with superhuman power the good right arm of an outraged man when he strikes for the liberty of himself, his wife, and children. To day, sir, these rebels in arms, who have forfeited all rights, save the right to a gallows, doom four millions of men to chains and slavery; subject them to sale in market overt, like the ox; say to the father: "Your little child that prattles its lisping words upon your knee is only our chattel, and will be sold with our pigs next market day," and the mother of your children shall be sold to another. The victims of this infernal atrocity are the native-born children of this land, and yet are held by these rebels to wage war upon you. Their rights in their slaves must not be touched, or you violate the Constitution. I stand by my words, and denounce the system an infernal atrocity.

I speak in the spirit of one of the noble men of Virginia, (formerly a Representative here,) who, in his place a long time ago, said he looked with scorn and contempt on the Northern man who could get up and interpose any apology for slavery. He said he would at any time go a mile to kick a sheep. I believe he would have gone as far to kick a Northern pro-slavery flunkey. He had no respect for a Northern flunkey, these gentry who whisper with white lips, they come, when the angel of liberty, beautiful and immortal, shakes the door of the prison house in which men charged and chargeable with no crime are buried alive.

Your Constitution is no respector of persons; it forges no fetters for the guiltless; it sanctions no unjust tyranny over the mind or body of man. And yet, sir, by that Constitution my friend who stands near me, in the pride of his manhood, may be summoned to the battle field that his country may not die, that its free Constitution may live; the child of his house, the hope and pride of his life, may be required to follow with unequal step his father's martial tread to the same field of honorable death; the house and home which he leaves behind him a shelter and a refuge for his wife and children, may be required to be given up in the hour of the nation's peril; and yet my friend is to be mocked with the ribald jest that the atrocious institution of slavery is more sacred than his life, and the life of his son and the home of his wife and children. Such argument, come whence it may, is simply vulgarity—blasphemy against the divine beauty of life. The slave pen and the barracoon more sacred than the free home and the hearthstone! Judge them, sir, by their fruits. From the households of the free, from the hearthstone of the free, that nursery of all that is great, or beautiful, or good in human character, come the mighty body-guard of mankind, the world's elect, who have made the scaffold and the cross glorious, and have wrought out and brought in, not without suffering and martyrdom, that brilliant civilization in which we live—the boast of our country and the boast of the Christian world; while from the slave pen and the barracoon of the slaver has come that fell influence, the strange sorcery, which has driven one half of this Republic mad, and converted the people thereof into armed traitors against a Government that has done them no wrong, but has hitherto crowned their lives with blessings and benefits, the only return for which is a treason with no parallel, save that first treason, the revolt of the fallen angels against the God who made them.

Slavery and the People of Color in the District of Columbia.

Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1862.

The amount of property held by the people of color in Washington and vicinity is considerable, embracing houses, lots, horses, carriages, carts, furniture, bank and other stock. It appears, from careful examination, that this property amounts to at least five hundred thousand dollars. There are instances where colored men have earned by honorable toil, and now hold, property in good securities valued from three thousand to fifteen thousand dollars. There are hundreds who are worth from one to two thousand.

It is a fact proved by the record of the courts that no colored person who has had any opportunity for position has ever been convicted of crime in the District of Columbia. Considering the disabilities under which they all labor, this is an important fact. The number of the more ignorant and neglected colored people in the penitentiary and jail is comparatively small. Any one can prove this who will examine the official records of these institutions. The statement is substantiated by the records for thirty years past.

There has never been a colored person buried in Washington at the public expense. The people of color in the District have charitable societies among themselves—numbering some thirty in all—which take care of the sick poor and bury the dead. Neither the public nor the Government has ever been called on for a farthing for these objects.

Notwithstanding all the provisions made for them, the laboring colored people encounter many oppressions. Three intelligent young men, who had been serving in "the army of the Potomac," were arrested in Washington a few days ago by a pretended owner, and, for want of authority, or for some other cause, were not committed to jail, but confined in the dark hole of the watch house. Here they are fed—no one but those concerned can say how—and are kept in "durance vile." The attempt will be made to hurry them back into slavery in Maryland ere the law for its abolition passes in the District.

Another case is that of a worthy captain of a vessel, who has been for some time employed in the river and coasting trade. His vessel needing repairs, and no opportunity being afforded him of completing them in Washington, he took her to Baltimore. Here he was arrested as a violator of a law that required him to have a white man in command, his vessel taken away from him and sold at auction to the *lowest* bidder! The poor man has returned to Washington robbed and disheartened.

Many similar cases, referring to land as well as maritime outrages, might be named. You shall hear of some of them. C. W. D.

AFFAIRS AT WINCHESTER.—James M. Mason's house, a dilapidated stone structure of small pretensions, is occupied by Colonel Ferry, of Connecticut. Sutlers of the regiments at Winchester receive quantities of the rebel shinplasters, and exchange them for tobacco, which they ship to Baltimore. One sutler has sold out five tons of goods, chiefly to citizens. There are one thousand contrabands at and near Harper's Ferry, half employed on the railroad, and the remainder with the regiments. Bands of three to forty are coming in from all quarters, unmolested by our forces or the inhabitants. Colonel Geary gives them passes to cross the river. Just now the rush seems to be from Fauquier county.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, of the 11th of March, contains an official order for the destruction of property, which says:

"By direction of the Secretary of War, all cotton, tobacco, and naval stores within this department must be removed west of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad; or, if distant from any railroad or navigable stream, put in such a place of security that they cannot be reached by the enemy. Such of the above mentioned products as are in exposed positions must be removed at once, and those less exposed removed or secured by the 25th instant; otherwise they will be destroyed by the military authorities."

War Claims.

We invite close attention to the following, introduced into Congress by Frank P. Blair, of the House Military Committee, providing for compensation to "loyal citizens," for property destroyed to prevent the same from being used by the enemy, which enacts:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to examine into and allow the claim of any loyal citizens of the United States for damages to his property, which has been or may be destroyed by order of any officer of the United States army or navy, for the purpose of preventing the same from being used by the enemy."

Under the sanction of this scheme, claims to the extent of hundreds of millions would be presented. There is not a secessionist in Missouri or Kentucky, Virginia or Maryland, who has lost property, but would bring in claims for fabulous amounts, and find men to swear that he was loyal and that the United States destroyed it.

But the bill is wrong on its face. If the property had not been destroyed by the Government it would have fallen into the hands of the rebels. How, then, is the owner worse off? Why should the Government indemnify him? If that rule was adopted, the nation would be called on to reimburse more than six hundred millions of claims which the rebel Confederacy has confiscated belonging to loyal men. If the door be once opened in the direction of Blair's bill, a flood will flow in that will sink the ship of State. The resources of no Government could stand it. No system of endurable taxation would meet the demands that would be presented.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A letter, written immediately after the fight near Newbern, narrates the following incident:

"At the moment when the day was won, when the enemy had fled, the roar of cannon ceased, and the first instant of silence had come to the exhausted victors, a beautiful bird hovered over our camp, and sang a strain of most melodious sweetness, in strange contrast with the awful din which had previously prevailed. This instance was regarded by many as a delightful harbinger that the country would, before long, again enjoy the blessings of peace."

THE REBEL SPY SYSTEM.—A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* states that when our soldiers, at Roanoke Island, had disinterred the body of O. Jennings Wise, to deliver it to his father, they immediately recognized in him a shabbily dressed old man, who was about their camp, when embarking at Annapolis, selling envelopes and letter-paper bearing showy Union devices. He was very inquisitive about their number, destination, &c., and the men thought that they were having some fun with the "old chap." Among the prisoners taken by the Burnside expedition several were recognized by our soldiers who had purchased various articles from them. Lieutenant Richter, of the Massachusetts 25th, recognized in Lieutenent Selden, who was killed inside the breastwork on the 8th, a man from whom he purchased a silver watch, at Camp Hicks, near Annapolis. This is perhaps the most effective source of information the rebels possess.

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