NEGRO SLAVES AS SOLDIERS

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN

DESTITUTION INRICHMOND

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of expo a bogus letter published by The Daily News, put perting to have been written by T. Butler King a part, of a scheme devised by Rebel politicians in Richmond and Copperhead lenders in the Nort to make political capital for the great Peace party They knew it would be readily inferred by the North s politician as Mr. King would not, especially while a adidate for office, openly write a letter expressing aents; and they expected, after creating this impro begas decuments of similar tener, 18 convince a great Northern people that this Administration centing the war unnecessarily, and that peace and the Union could be restored without further bloodshe by electing a Peace candidate to the Presidency, &c.

other documents prepared and sent North with this letter was a petition, or what purported to be se, to be presented to Congress, signed by a larg utherners, praying that Commissioners ! sent, or received by the Federal Government, or the all the States might be convoked in Convention, to ne petiate terms of peace, on the basis of reconstruction. This petition, after a long preamble, continued "There. fore we, the undersigned, loyal citizens of the Unite

very different import, apparently designed for presents tion to the Rebel Congress, was prepared with severs pages of foolscap pasted together attached to it, upo which the signers were to put their names. Duplicate were made and left at several bar-rooms in Richmond. and a man was stationed with one in the vestibule of cipal cities of the South. Signers were re of to write their places of residence optosite their amer, which was uniformly done. In this manueveral thousand signatures were procured from a parts of the Confederacy. They were afterward detached roes the petition to which they had been signed and of pended to the petition for peace, to be presented to the Fer

view, but as it is probable that the and fate of the King will induce their possessors to use them for wast paper, or leave them to rust and mildew in obwill not spend time to describe them. I have referre to this petition in connection with the King letter the more fully to show the duplicity and arrant knavery the Copperhead politicians, and the Machiavelian and shie devices their Rebel friends are ready to resort to to assist them in their efforts to bamboorle and redulous and unwary electors in the North.

been submitted to the Robel War Department by Col Margrave, who had been for a considerable tin emissary in the North, to kidnap President Linco and carry him to Richmond, or if it should be found to escape with him to the Rebel lines to eassinate him. Owing to a change in the position of naticable.

was sent North, Col. Margrave submitted enother plan, the details of which may be interesting to the reader. To give the plan in minutiæ would occupy too much space, and a digest of it will prove quite intel-

One hundred and fifty picked men were to go secretly North, and take quarters in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, so as to be able to commu cleate daily with each other ; and upon a day fixed by returning from church. ington, on the Potomac-two or three relays of ficet horses being stationed on the way-where a boat was to field. matter for his captors to work their way with him up as soon as the captive and his captors had crossed. Huge trees were also to be ready cut and thrown across armies. the road in various places, as soon as they had passed by men stationed along for the purpose, who were after wards to separate and escape as best they could.

succeed; but he doubted whether such a proceeding doubt, but you may depend that they will hold Virginia would be of a military character and justifiable under the laws of war. He promised, however, to consult the Gen. Lee would not listen for a moment to the voluntary President and Mr. Penjamin; but what conclusion was abandonment of the State, and the Virginia soldiers arrived at I am unable with certainty to say. About a would instantly throw down their arms if such a course week, however, after the plan was submitted, and the same day that Col. Margrave left for the North, I asked And without Lee, and his brother Virginians, what Mr. Wellford, who is familiar with all the secrets of the would become of the Rebellion and the Confederacy? Department, if the plan had been adopted, and he answered, "You will see Old Abe here in the Spring as mond was considered in danger, and the citizens were as God." A few days afterward I was sent to convoked by placards carried about the streets by no Atlanta, and never returned to Richmond to hear about

But this is not the only scheme by any means that ha been devised for kidnapping our President. Last Summer a club or society of wealthy citizens of Richmond object. Circulars were sent to trustworthy citizens in every other city and town in the Confederacy, invitcoo, and Smaner & Arents, auctioneers, subscribed ever be regained. You may, therefore, depend that the \$5,000; and I have heard on good authority that there Rebels will defend Virginia with the desperation of desliberally than the parties named, but who they were I eight out of ten of the Virginians will gladly avil themdid not tearn. One man of Charleston, S. C., whose selves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation in order mame I have forgotten, subscribed \$20,000. It was proposed, when all was ready, to obtain a furlough for

I have had occasion in several of my letters to speak opposite the several fords.

The amount appropriated in the law for the service of the cost. The wholesale conscription which is boing merely a non-de guerre, assumed by him on joining merellessly enforced throughout the Confederacy will walters Expedition to Confederacy and revived camble the Rebells to concentrate an immense army in

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athority his real name is Rhett. He was at one time a region may be lost. member of Beauregard's staff, and at the battle of he is again working to destroy his country. He is one the State. Fortifications of a formidable character For a villainous and desperate enterprise, no better River (which runs twelve or fifteen miles north of Atcader could be found. He is now in the Canadas, and lants), at which an army could possibly be crossed, ex-I verily believe for the purpose of heading a gang of esperadoes to commit some depredation on our physical labor on these works was, of course, performed He has numerous friends in Baltimore, and I exclusively by negroes. heard him beast that he had put up at the most public ithout the slightest fear of detection,

repriety and expediency of arming the slaves. Govs. orter of Alabama, Brown of Georgia, Bonham o distinguished Rebels have addressed letters to the Rebel | Gen. Lee to refuse the manificent offer. President in favor of the proposition. Gov. Brown should be provided for in some way by the Government, of them were in a starving condition, and he knew of no which they could be so profitably used as in the ermy. Meesrs, Seddon, Memminger and Watts long go declared themselves in favor of such a measur while Benjamin, Mallory and Reagan expressed themcives in opposition to it.

The opposition of Mr. Benjamin, however, is ot yet arisen for the adoption of so desperate an expelient, but he says when it is proved that they have no white men enough to carry the war to a successful issue, he will advocate the arming, if necessary, of every able-bodied negro in the Confederacy. It is un-There can be no doubt that as a dernier resort the Rebels will try the experiment, dancerous as it may be, of rming their "negro property."

earing arms in the Rebel army now. They are not so unloved by any order of the War Department, nor are iev generally formed in companies by themselves, but ffleers and men of the commands to which they are atached. In the Confederate service a private may, if he ain sum for his rations. This is not allowed by any realation, but is a privilege that has been permitted from he beginning of the war; and in the cavalry especially large number of the men, as well as the officers, have ook, and do such chores as may be required of them, Many, in fact most of these negroes have been favorites sached to them, and if given a swig or two of Rebel lightning (corn whisky) are ready to fight to the death

these negroes as are willing to fight are equippe ent as courier by the Secretary of War to Gen. J. E. P. Stuart, and was with his command in Col. Owen's is a very aristocratic one, being composed of roung men, nearly every one of whom claims to be of an F. F. V., and there are fully a quarter as many negro servants in the command as soldiers. At the battle referred to, these negroes fought magnificently by the side of their masters, and several of them were killed. The servant of McClellan, Adjutant of the regiment, displayed a of the exorbitant prices charged for everything neces courage and desperation that challenged the admiration of all who saw him, and the day after the fight he eccived from Col. Owen the present of a handsome word for his bravery.

This Adjutant McClellan, by the by, is a first cousin of Gen, George B. McClellan, the Union hero of the seven days' battles around Richmond. He is a fee simile of the General, at least in appearance, and for his devotion to the Rebel cause was recently premoted to Majo on Gen. Stuart's staff.

Gen. Bragg, in a communication to Mr. Seddon, stated er on some other favorable occasion, and thrust into a to the army, and officered by white men, conducted carriage and driven off. The carriage was to be joined, themselves with great credit, exhibiting a feariess dea few miles out of the city, by twenty-five or thirty termination not excelled by the hest soldiers of his comarmed men, on horseback. It was proposed to drive to mand. He recommended the immediate organization Indian Peint, about twenty five miles south of Wash of 200,000 soldiers of this class, to be distributed in companies and regiments in the armies then in the

be in weiting to cross the river, and land the captive a But you may rest assured that, although there are a few miles south of Occoquan, when it would be an easy few slaves who would fight for their masters in aid of the Rebellion, that nine out of ten of them have now through the woods by night into the Rebellines. To too large a sense of freedom to assist in riveting tighter prevent pursuit, every bridge between Washington and the chains of bondage upon themselves and fellows; and Indian Point was to be mined beforehand, and blown I believe that the arming of 200,000 of them would, in effect, be equal to an addition of 300,000 soldiers to our

An impression appears to prevail in the North that The Secretary of War thought this scheme might case. That they will remove their Capital I have no until expelled foot by foot by the Northern armies. were determined on. There is no mistake about this At the time of Stoneman's raid in May last, Rich groes, and other calls, in Capitol Square. Here they were addressed by Gov. Letcher, Mayor Mayo, and other prominent Rebels, who urged them to form themselves into companies and regiments for defense of the city. They declared that if the city should be captured was formed for the purpose of raising a fund for this the State could not be held, and that if the State were abandoned the Virginia soldiers would fight no more and the Confederacy would fall. Letcher said that the ing cooperation in the grand undertaking, and an im- Virginia soldiers would feel, if their State should be lost, m of money was subscribed. The firm of that there was nothing left for them to fight for. They Manry & Co., bankers, in Elicamond. subscribed \$10,- would not be blind enough to hope that if lost, it could were several in the capital who subscribed even more pair; but let them be driven beyond its boundaries, and ives of the President's Amnesty Proclamation in order

eracy will tumble like an inverted cone.

Desperate efforts will be, made this Spring to drive Mosby, and make him leader of the enterprise.

Desperate efforts will be, made this Spring to drive Whether these schemes have been abandoned, or Grant's army out of Northern Georgia and Southern whether the kidnappers are only awaiting a favorable Tennessee. The occupation of Chattanooga by the opportunity to execute them, remains to be seen; but Unionists created great consternation among the Rebel certain it is that too much caution cannot be observed authorities. The Secretary of War stormed like a madby the President, or the military commanders stationed man. He declared that they might better have lost Richmond or Charleston, than to have allowed the enemy to obtain a foothold at Chattanooga, thus placing of Col. Margrave, and it may not be amiss to offer a at his mercy the fertile valleys of Northern Georgia and few observations specially in regard to him. "Mar- Alabama, and that he must be driven back, regardless

But many Rebel officers are confident that if the catur; and at every point along the Chattahoochee

mend tendered Gen. Lee \$60,000 to enable him to purchase a residence in that city, and we learn from the There has been a great deal of discussion in the Robel Robel papers that the great here and patriot declined Cabinet during the past six or eight months as to the the gift, preferring that the amount should be expended for the benefit of the soldiers in the field. But I happen to know that motives other than those of patriot. It per centum upon income derived from them. Where ism and an affectionate regard for his soldiers prompted

> innocently repeat in presence of a dozen persons, will disclose the true reason of the General's declining the handsome present. It was well known for a considerable time before the authorities took formal action in the matter that they intended such a gift for their favorite General; and Mrs. Vaughn on calling on Mrs. Lee in her humble lopertments, congratulated her on the prespect of her soon occupying an elegant mansion contemplated present from the city, replied that she did not expect to occupy more commodious quarters during a residence in Richmond-that they had been obliged to abandon one home, and that as the fate of the city was residence there be compelled to abandon that also; and that they preferred to live as they were living, ready to leave without loss or care if the chances of war should require them to do so. She said if after the war the country desired to reward the General for his labors and sacrifices, its grateful offers would likely be ac-

> It is clear enough that Gen. Lee's patriotism does no render him so indifferent to his own personal welfare as ne would like to have it believed. He evidently apprehended that a residence in Richmond would not long be of value or service to him; and he saw that by declining to receive the sum tendered him to purchase one, and suggesting that the amount be expended for his soldiers, he would increase his popularity with his army, and add to his already great reputation for patriotism and a readiness to sacrifice everything for the benefit of his Beside, Gen. Lee is shrewd enough to understand that if the Kebellion should succeed, this spirit of self-denial displayed by him would be remembered in his favor; and that instead of \$60,000, in almost worthless Tressury notes, a grateful country would reward him to ten times that extent.

But the misfortunes and losses of Gen. Lee, which he and his friends are pleased to call sacrifices to a noble cause, great as they may be, are but a merited punishnent for his treason; and yet they do not exce sained by hundreds of innocent people who have been reduced by the war from affinence to poverty. voluntarily aided the Rebellion, living in garrets, with scarcely any furniture, without the means of procuring origade, at the battle of Kelly's Ford. This regiment a repost of the most frugal kind sufficient to allay the cravings of hunger, who, before the war, occupied

luxuries wealth could proque. Ladies who three years ago scarcely knew how to hem a handkerehief, are forced to solicit from heartless Jews and tradesmen sewing, for which they receive a miserable pittance, in view sary for their subsistence; and they may be seen lug ging great bundles of soldiers' clothing and uniforms

I have seen ladies in the most public street in the city. attired in silk dresses and mantillas, and rich-looking onnets, of patterns worn by the fashionable three ears ago, without shoes or stockings to their feet-with shawls, not being severely taxed with wear, remain to them, while their shoes and stockings, subjected to daily service, have been worn away, and they are without the means to pay the extravagant prices demanded for

I intended to give you a picture of the condition of things in Richmond, of its mysteries and miseries, but my communication has attained so great length that I must reserve the subject for my next letter.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18, 1864. THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER BOOK SPECU-LATION.

The Copperheads let out of its hole to-day the Rebeis are preparing to evacuate Virginia; but I that old National Intelligencer book swindle. Mesers. know, or at least I am confident, that such is not the Clark of New-York and Windom of Minnesota knocked it on the head in short meter. Its epitaph might be written, "Died at the age of three years of rough usage in three sessions of Republican Congresses, a mi-semi Secesh scheme to get for Gales, Seaton & Do., \$35,500 of the public money, on the false and audacious pretense that the Clerk of the House had ordered and accepted one hundred sets of the Annals of Congress and Register of Debates, each set containing seventy one volumes, when at the time was noterious that the Government was the afflicted possessor of 160 perfect copies of the huge affair, that the Senate library was choked with 35 copies of it, the House with 85, and in some store-room slept 40 copies, numbering 2,840 volumes yet in the wrappers. Artfal endeavors were made for over a year to effect a delivery and acceptance of these books. First through the consent of the Cierk, next through through a bill to take and pay for them. THE TRIBUNE repealed it. A report of a Committee of Investigation, vindictively ordered against that newspaper, to-day justified its charges, and killed the swindle stone dead

Two of the New-York papers received good sized military canards last night. Stuart has no crossed at Fredericksburg with 5,000 men. Grey write from headquarters under this morning's date as follows By reason of reports that Stuart is concentrating large bodies of cavalry at Fredericksburg, preparatory to nonster raid, one cavalry corps has been placed under orders to move at a moment's notice. The wildes ramore are in circulation regarding his movements. rumor at Warrenton Junction says he bivouncked lasts night a few miles south of that place, but nothing to confirm the rumor had been received, when the mail train passed that place this morning. The enemy has atrengthened his pickets along the Rapidan, and has also creeted new and made more formidable his works

by him at the commencement of the present war. He front of Grant by the 1st of April, and unless the latter Army of the Potomac was illustrated to-day on the res a native of South Carolina, and according to the same is heavily reinforced, all that has been gained in that turn of the women recently passed to the front, leaded with knowledge confidentially communicated by officers in the dance, of contemplated movements, operations shiloh was shot through the body and carried off the Unionists should obtain a foothold in Northern Georgia, accomplished; of defenses, obstructions-everything ield for dead. Unfortunately life was not extinct, and they would never be able to penetrate to the interior of All is said to have been let out, and, of course, is stready

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

In the Virginia Convention at Alexandria, today, a proposition to insert an article in the State Constitution, punishing rebellion and treason by enfiscation of the rebel's property, and making it treason to separate the State from the United States. vote of 6 to 10. Of the opponents, one has a brother in Fort Lafavette, and another is a Northern man married into Southern principles.

HOLDERS OF THE U. S. SECURITIES ASSESSED. Commissioner Lewis has decided that holders of U. S. Securities will be assessed for an income tax of interest upon such securities is paid in gold, only the amount actually received is to be treated as derived A conversation which occurred between Mrs. Lee from them. If the gold is subsequently sold at a and her friend Mrs. Vaugha, which I heard the latter premium, the amount of profit must be returned as income from business.

GEN. NEAL DOW.

Gen. Neal Dow was on the floor of the House to-day, and was warmly welcomed. SECRETARY CHASE ON PAVORITISM

It is said that a member of the House, a con fidential friend of Secretary Chase, called upon him yesterday, and suggested that he would like to have a friend appointed one of the agents to be employed under the Gold bill. The Secretary gave the applicant the olite but positive answer that he could not determine who would act under the law; and that in the exercise right hand to know what his left hand did.

Gen. Wadsworth has received orders to re port to Gen. Grant at the headquarters of the Army o the Potomac, on the 21st inst.

THE BEPORTED KENTUCKY CONSPIRACY. The telegraphed story of a conspiracy in Kentucky is discredited among prominent Western

THE ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES.

The debate in the Senate to-day on the enstment of slaves clearly showed a determination not to compensate musters for the loss of their enlisted chattels, and as clearly a purpose to make the wives and children of enlisting slaves free.

GEN. SMITH'S NOMINATION. In Executive Session to-day, Gen. W. F. mith was reported for confirmation as Major-General of Volunteers. It went over. About three hundred promotions in the Regular Army, many Quarterman ters, Commissaries, and a number of civil appointment

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS. The Senate Naval Committee have decided

not to report any appointments beyond the limitation of the act of 1862. These appointments are all filled. REORGANIZATION OF MILITARY COMMANDS. Gen. Stahl is to be Chief-of-Staff to Gen.

Sigel. Gen. Averill has been placed in command o all the causiry in that department. A thorough reor canization of the forces of the department has been it

THE ACCIDENT TO GEN. CUSTER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18, 1864. THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The House Committee on Commerce have greed upon and ordered to be reported, when that zing and requiring the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty made with Great Britain for the North American Provinces, at the end of twelve months from the expiration of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, viz., Septemprovisions shall be abrogated or so medified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments. The Pres ident is also authorized to appoint three Commission ers, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for the revision of the treaty, and to confer with other Commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the two Gov ernments and the people of both countries, based upon true principles of reciprocity, and for the removal of existing difficulties.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EJECTMENT CASE.

The great case of Nardello and others against Gray and others will come up for argument before the Supreme Court on Monday, upon cross writs of error from California Circuit Court. The action is ejectment. The heirs of Gray claim an immense amount of valuable land in the business part of San Francisco. Ten years ago the estate was appraised in the Probate Court there at over a quarter of a million dollars. The litings tion in regard to it has continued ten years. P. G. Gai THE BAN FRANCISCO EJECTMENT CASE. The heirs of Gray claim an immense amount of valuable land in the business part of San Francisco. Ten years ago the estate was appraised in the Probate Court tion in regard to it has continued ten years. P. G. Galpin of New-York will argue a case for the heirs, and James M. Carlisle of Washington for the present

THE TITLE TO ROCK ISLAND.

A report from Solicitor Whiting embraces the opinion of Caleb Cushing, Judge McLean, Mr. Crittenden, and Attorney-General Bates, to the effect that the title to Rock Island, Ul., remains vested in the United States, excepting 193 acres deeded by special act of Congress to Davenport & Sears, and 13 acres claimed by the Rock Island Railroad Company, which leaves 690 acres still under control of the War Department. The Solicitor suggests that the entire island may be taken by right of eminent downin, or by act of Conand leaving them there. The lobby last year slid gress, with suitable appropriation for satisfaction of private rights, invaded, if deemed necessary, for the ocation of an arsenal, and that civil and criminal jurisdiction may doubtles be obtained by an act of the Illi nois Legislature in compensation for the location of the

PALSE REPORTS.

Several days ago information was sent hither by one of the bridge guards on the Virginia side that a Rebel raid was apprehended on our defenses, and asking what he should do. He was promptly advised by military authorities to obey former instructions From this trifling incident exaggerated rumors prevail If there is any excitement it is confined to a very small

PERSONAL.

The statement in some of the newspapers that Col. L. C. Baker has authority to raise a brigade is not correct. This denial is made by official request. No authority exists for him to raise troops. POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount appropriated in the law for the

for foreign mail transportation, \$250,000; and for thip, steamboat, and Navy letters, 68,000. JUDGE TANEY.

Chief-Justice Taney hopes soon to resume his latics on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United

INDIANS LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS.

A letter received at the Indian Office, from St. Louis, says that Gen. Sully, who is there, state that a large number of Sioux, 250 lodges, have co NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, cor med several hundred promotions of officers of the Regular Army and Navy. Among them the following in the Marine Corps:

Capt. Shuttlesworth to be Major; Lieut. Houston to be aptain; Second Lieut. Rolst, O. N. Ford to be First Librations, and Edward C. Gabandon of New York, Iarnel H. Westurn of Maine, Albert B. Young of Massachusetts, Frank D. Vebster of New-Hampshire and John W. Haverstack of ennsylvania to be Second Lieutenants. Capt. Winfield S. ancock was confirmed as Quartermaster, with rank of Major, or Beiger removed.

The following were confirmed as additional Paymas

Benjamin L. Hewlit, N. L. Yarnell, and R. J. Stevens of Pennsylvania; W. D. Wheeler of Massachusetts; Martin Ev-ans of New York; Robert H. Howell of New Jersey. And as Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Cap-

tain:
A. J. McGunnigle and John Power of Pennsylvania; Josiah L. C. Amee of Massachusetts; C. M. Levy of New-York, and William Stanton of Ohio-Ghe last two in the Regular Army, Charles Green was confirmed as Captain in Navy, and Asaph Hall of Massachusetts and William Harkness to be Professora of Mathematics in the Navy, John C. Greeg and Paul Wald, Hospital Chapiains, Maunsell B. Field of New-York was confirmed as additional Secretary of the Treasury; ex-Congressman J. F. Peter of Wisconsin, Direct Tax Commissioner for Florida; L. V. Provust of Maryland Consul at Guayaquit; William W. Byers, Deputy Postmaster of Denver City, Colorado.

A BRAVE SOLDIER COMPLIMENTED.

Col. Taylor, Chief of Staff of the Headquarters of the Department of Washington, to-day addressed letter to Corporal Traynor, of the 1st Michigan Cayalry, saying: "The Major-General commanding this to have passed, since no one wanted to rend Department desires me to thank you for the gallant and fugitive.

Mr. Hovparn (Un., Mich.) heped the bill we soddierly conduct by which you liberated yourself and be sent to the Judiciary Committee comrade while disarmed and in the hands of armed guerrillas. The same manly spirit and action shown by you, if manifested by your comrades, would rid the sense as whites. If they had a right to employ the local properties of the predatory bands calling themselves they had a right to make the set effective, and if so, Confederate soldiers."

This refers to an occurrence which took place on near Munson's Hill by four guarrillas and taken into the woods. Watching their opportunity, they seized the guns of the two guards, shot both, and escaped. One of which ca the slain was a Rebel Lieutenant.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS ... Pirat Bession

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 18, 1864.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, March 18, 1864.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Mr. COLLAMER (Un., Vt.) called up the House bill to provide for carrying the mails to foreign parts and for other purposes, as reported from the Senate Committee with amendments, which was passed.

The Senate amendments repeal the act of August, 1852, authorizing the conveyance of letters otherwise than in the mails, except money letters and accompanying packages, and also refused to extend the prepaid letter postage rates over the overland route to California to bona fide subscribers of newspapers.

Mr. Morgan (Un., N. Y.) presented the petition of citizens of Brooklyn and New-York, asking that the lands of Rebels may be conflexed and divided into parcels of 160 acres for distribution among soldiers and open action of the Action of Nominations.

ominations should be made in open Senate was referred the Judiciary Committee. PROMOTION OF ENLISTMENTS.

PROMOTION OF ENLISTRINTS.

Mr. Wilson (Un., Mass.) called up the Senate bill to promote enlistments, his amendment as a substitute for the bill being in order.

This amendment provides for the freedom of the wife and children of the slave recruit in the first section.

The second section authorizes the Commissioners in the Slave States appointed under the act of Congress of 1803 to award to loyal owners of said wives and children a just compressation.

Mr. Wilson said it was becoming evident that ne gross would not enlist unless they knew that protection would be afforded their families. He read letters to show that in Mispouri the Secssion mesters of siaves who had been mustered into our service were committing the most unheard of cruelties toward their families, selling them in most cases into Slavery.

Mr. WILKINSON (Un., Minn.) moved to strike out the record section.

Mr. POMEROY (Un., Kansas) thought it was a late ay to say that nothing was due to the slave. The say that nothing was due to the slave. The Indians in their new condition. Here was a class who rendered the whites service all their lives long. Why should they not be set up to their new life. He proposed to amend the second section of Mr. Wilson's meantment by providing that the Commissioners shall be authorized to settle the account between every such person made free and his or her loyal owners, and award to each party such just compensation as may be found due.

Mr. SUMBE (Un. Mass.) said the main proposition was to strike down Slavery wherever we find it. It

found due.

Mr. SUMNER (Un. Mass.) said the main proposition was to strike down Slavery wherever we find it. It would take a long time to carry the Constitutional proposition before Congress and the Legislature of the country. Let us not postpone this matter under the deliasion that it can only be done by a constitutional

Mr. Wilson also hoped the bill would not be post

by the passage of the country and cents which had been arged as an objection, he had no idea that the average value of these slaves would be \$200.

Mr. CONNESS (Un., Cal.) asked if they would not be worthless after a while. He did not approve of the idea of the Government rushing into the market to buy slaves when they were high. It was a bad economy.

Mr. Wilson replied that, while the Sonator was waiting for the price to fall, the man is waiting to have his service of the country, and the country is going to ruin for the want of acidiers. The enlistments of colored for the want of acidiers. The enlistments of colored for the want of acidiers. We had already gone to come the purchaser of slaves. We had already gone to come the purchaser of slaves. We had already gone to go are the want of acidiers. We had already gone to go a stipulated fee. The restrictions should not entered the way of acknowledging property in slaves. If the way of acknowledging property in slaves, far in the way of acknowledging property in slaves. We already paid \$300 for slave recruits, and now purposed to pay for his wife and children. Allowing these to be four in number, with the money we pay the purchaser of slaves. We had already gone to the government about \$1,200. These persons owed service to the Government about \$1,200. These persons owed service to the Government about \$1,200. These persons owed service to the Government about \$1,200. These persons owed service to the Government about \$1,200. These persons owed service to the Government about \$1,200. These persons owed service to the Government about \$1,200. These persons owed service to the flower the service with the money we pay the had an accord the acroided the service of the wire and children without compensation to maxors, the believed the bill should be postponed, as it involved millions of dollars of outlay to no practical purpose.

Mr. Lane (Un., Kan.) thought the bill should pass immediately, or we should stop enlisting colored men allogether. The proposition that we

Mr. Benown (Un., Md.) did dot think we should heli-tate in this matter, while the wives and children of the brave men who are sacrificing their lives for the coun-try are being sold into bondage. This was a scene too disgraceful to be tolerated for a moment. We cannot accomplish what we want by the proposed constitu-tional amendments. Why then raise technical objec-tions when these gross outrages are being perpetrated every day before our crest.

tions when these gross cutrages are being perpetrated every day before our cyes?

Mr. SHERMAN (Un., Ohio) said that this bill is defective and impracticable, as he had heretofore shown, because of the peculiar domestic relations of these peculiar domestic relations of these peculiar domestic relations of these peculiars domestic relations of these shows, which contained the history of Congress from 1789 to 1845, and gave facts of the transaction.

Mr. SPAULDING (Un., Ohio) spoke about the value of the books, which contained the history of Congress from 1789 to 1845, and gave facts of the transaction.

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A message was received announcing the non-concur-rence of the House in the Senate's amendments to the bill to provide for carrying the mails, and asking a

ammittee of Conference.

The Chair was authorized to appoint such a Com-THE ENLISTMENT BILL

Mr. Connes moved to recommit the Enlistment bill.
Mr. Dochtte (Un., Wis.) said there were 1,600 of
these colored soldiers in Delaware, 0,000 in Maryland,
10,000 in Kentucky, and 10,000 in Missouri, or 27,000 in
these loyal Sintes, and the passage of this bill would affect \$1,000 persons. These, at the lowest figures, would
cost \$1,000,000. He believed that the proposed amendment to the Constitution would prevait, and that it
would settle the whole question beyond change, beyond
the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments
of the Government, by the supreme verdict of the
people. The amendment offered by Mr.
Henderson, a Senator from a Slave State undergoing the regeneration which these States are to undergo-

doubt of the power of the This had been proved by o obstacles even to the extent of freeing Mr. FESSENDEN was in doubt at first wh

Wednesday. Traynor and a companion were captured right to take persons of this description, but he had be

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JULIAN (Un., Ind.) introduced a substi-

savehelders' Rebellion. We have taken measure the chestisement of traitors and the punishma of war. For traitors the Constitution has coase exist. They are enemies of the United States, and consequence public enemies. The rights of war the rights of peace cannot exist at the same time as the Rebels. The Constitution has notating to do withen unless we choose to apply its principles them as citizens. He repeated the Rebels belligerents, and we should deal with them conquered people, simply under the laws or, untrammeled by the Constitution. It was hand as some supposed. The tumph is the deeth, and

MINES AND MINERALS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. BESNETT (Un., Colorado) introduced a bill in relation to the mines and minerals in the public domain, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It recognizes the right of loyal citizens to mine upon the public domain, allows the local laws of the mining districts, restricts a person from holding more than one claim of each class of the different kinds of minerals, viz: one placer and one water claim within each district; requires a permit from the United States Collector to work n claim, for which must be paid—dollars for the first year, and afterward an increased sum per annum; failure to pay involving forfeiture of claim to the Government. In short, it licenses, under the direction of the Treasury Department and the General Land Office, the working of the gold, silver, and copper nines of the United States.

ENTRIES UNDER THE BOMESTEAD BILL.

ENTRIES UNDER THE HOMESTEAD BILL. The House next passed to the consideration Senate bill to facilitate entries under the Hom

only station.

Mr. Brown (Un., Md.) did dot think we should hesite in this matter, while the wives and children of the testimony to show that while he did not charge that testimony to show that while he did not charge that testimony to show that while he did not charge that testimony to show that while he did not charge that testimony to show that while he did not charge that the amount involved was \$35,600. He read from the testimony to show that while he did not charge that the amount involved was \$35,600. Gaine & Seaton had anything to do in directing influences upon the House, there were lobby a work trying to force the resolution through, apparently \$1,500 was floating as an incentive. The bookkeper of The National Intelligence, testified that he had never made such a propositic lobbytics.