and move the previous question upon its adoption.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report whether it is practicable and expedient to obtain the rights and privileges of settlement and soil in the adjacent islands south of the United States, for the benefit of the Negroes of African descent as may choose to emigrate thence from the United States, or where such islands may become available at any time, and that the measures taken under such protection as may secure them from foreign molestations.

Mr. COX. Do I understand that the resolution requires the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report as to whether such a place can be purchased, and the feasibility of removing the colored people to an island there?

The SPEAKER. No debate is in order, as the previous question is demanded.

Mr. COX. I desire to move that the resolution be again read. It seems to require a pretty long inquiry.

The resolution was again read. The previous question was seconded; and the main question ordered, and being put, the resolution was agreed to.

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Mr. LORREDO. I desire to introduce a bill, of which I have previous notice, making it a penal offense for any officer or private of the Army or Navy to capture or return, or aid in the capture or return, of fugitive slaves. It is in the same spirit as the bills and resolutions which have been postponed until Tuesday next, and I ask that it may take the same course.

Mr. CONWAY. I move that the resolution be sustained, and its further consideration be postponed until Tuesday next.

REFERENCE OF PAPERS.

Mr. SHEILL submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, and the petition of Daniel Harvey and others, and the memorial of the State of Oregon, now on file in the office of the Clerk of this House, be referred to the standing Committee on Private Land Laws.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that, under the rules of the House, papers can be withdrawn without being placed upon the papers of reference of the Clerk at the Clerk's desk at any time.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, it was ordered, That leave be granted for the withdrawal from the table of the paper affixed and appurtenant to the Morrill, in the Wisconsin claim, and that the same be returned to the Clerk at once.

SLAVES IN SECEDED STATES.

Mr. CONWAY introduced a joint resolution touching the subject of the treatment of slaves in seceded States, which was read a first and second time, and its further consideration postponed until Tuesday next.

SURRENDER OF FORT FILLMORE.

Mr. WATTS submitted the following preamble and resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Whereas, in July, 1861, when in command of Fort Fillmore, in New Mexico, Major Isaac Lynde, of the United States Army, abandoned said fort, and shortly after the surrender, the soldiers, who had been in uniform and under arms for the United States troops under his command to an inferior force of Trans-Mississippi soldiers, deserting arms or making no resistance whatever; and whereas it is charged and believed that such surrenders were made without permission or consent, or both; and whereas officers and other soldiers under arms were also surrendered and the military were permitted to expose and punish such officers, now on parole, as were guilty of desertion; this House is of opinion that such officers be allowed to flee from suspicion as were free from blame.

UTAH CAPITOL.

Mr. BERNHISSEL submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the completion of the territorial capitol of Utah, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

COOLIE TRADE.

Mr. ELIOTT, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced and read a bill to prohibit the Coolie trade by American citizens in American vessels; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE WAR.

Mr. EDWARDS, by unanimous consent, presented the following resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, which were read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Representation of the State of New Hampshire in General Congress consider that the losses now existing between the Government and the districts of the State have resulted from an unjustifiable and treacherous war upon its constitutional authority, and that this proceeding not as a sectional war, but not an anti-slavery nor war, a war of conquest and subjugation, but simply and solely a war for the maintenance or the Government, the suppression of rebellion, and the preservation of the union, confederacy of our liberty and national unity.

Resolved, That the State of New Hampshire pledges its resources for the interest of the Constitution, and for the enforcement of the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that no State has the right to secede therefrom, and dissolve the Union which that Constitution was made to secure.

Resolved, That the duty of the General Government to suppress all attempts to dissolve the Union is imperative, and cannot be denied.

Resolved, That neither the President nor Congress can constitutionally entertain any proposition which has the intent to make the States parties to the dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That the language of Andrew Jackson, "The Federal Union must be preserved."

Resolved, That the State be directed to send copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the Governor of each House of Congress, the Governors of the several States, and each Senator and Representative of this State in Congress.

Mr. LORREDO. Whereupon I move that the President of the Senate be directed to add the following speech of General Jackson: "By the Eternal the Union shall be preserved!" [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair hardly supposes it would be in order to amend the resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. HUTCHINS, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

The bill was read. It declares that slavery within the District of Columbia be and the same is hereby abolished. Thereafter there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said District, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

The bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

And on, on motion of Mr. O'LIN, (at a quarter before two o'clock, p.m.), the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 5, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. Mason Noble,Episcopal, of West Virginia, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

EXPULSION OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. RICE. Mr. President, I was unavoidably detained from the Senate yesterday, and I now ask unanimous consent to record my vote on the motion which was then made for the expulsion of Mr. Breckinridge.

The Vice President. The Senator from Minnesota asks the unanimous consent of the Senate to record his vote upon the resolution expelling John C. Breckinridge from this body. The Chair has no objection. The vote will be recorded.

Mr. RICE. I vote in the affirmative.

The Vice President. The Senator's vote will be so recorded.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. SUMNER. There has been no order made for the publication of extant numbers of the President's message and accompanying documents. Those documents are now at hand; and it is important that there should be a considerable edition published. I accordingly send a resolution to the Chair on that subject, which will naturally go to the Committee on Printing.

The Vice President. The Senator will now allow the Chair to suggest that there are no documents accompanying the message as yet presented to the Senate; there are none in the possession of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER. But the message itself refers to certain documents.

The President. The Senator's resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, and referred to the Committee on Printing. It is as follows: "That the President's message and accompanying documents, be published for the use of the Senate."

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NESMiTH presented the petition of L. W. Cole, of Oregon, praying for the right of way over certain public land in Oregon, for the purpose of constructing a railway from the Dalles, in Oregon, to the mouth of the Des-Chutes, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. POMEROY presented the petition of the Bellaire Bank, of Kentucky, for removing the causes of the present rebellion; which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. FOSTER presented the memorial of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann, of Pennsylvania, widow of the late Captain Henry Henry, of the United States Navy, praying Congress to pass an act authorizing the assignment of a pension of one hundred dollars per month from the death of her husband, on the 28th day of July, 1858, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BEALE presented the memorial of Francis Huttinman, praying remuneration for losses sustained in consequence of the illegal proceedings of the Commissioner of the United States for Chile, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER. I have a petition of citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, which they set forth that the present formidable rebellion against the General Government manifests its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery and subjugation, and that the State of Massachusetts is the slaveholders, constituting an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and that in the nature of things, so long as the system shall continue, while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist. On this account, these petitioners urgently implore Congress to lose no time in suppressing the system of slavery, and that all slaves of rebels shall be liberated unconditionally, while the slaves of loyal persons shall be liberate with the same liberality as that which the owners, in order to facilitate an amiable adjustment of difficulties. I have the reference of this memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary. It was referred.

MILITARY DISASTERS.

Mr. CHANDLER. I offer the following resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the case of Battle Creek and Edwards's Ferry, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Vice President. Mr. President, I think that from the Michigan asks for the consideration of the resolution at the present time.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas. I do not know that this is the proper time, but I desire to move an amendment.

The Vice President. Is there any objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. TRUMBULL. Let it lie over; and then the Senator from Kansas, in his amendment, unless he is ready with it now.

Mr. LANE. Of Kansas. I am ready.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I have no objection to its consideration.

The Vice President. The Chair hears no objection; and the resolution is before the Senate, and open to amendment.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas. I move to insert Wilson Creek and Lexington, after Edwards's Ferry.

Mr. GRIMES. I move to include Belmont and Big Bethel.

The Vice President. Will the Senator from Iowa again state his amendment to the amendment?

Mr. GRIMES. If I had time I would propose a substitute for the entire resolution authorizing the commission to inquire into the causes of the disasters that have attended the public armory everywhere, including the power to send for persons and papers. I shall propose that as a substitute.
The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now before the Senate is on agreeing to the amendment and resolution from Kansas, to insert the words "Wilson Creek and Lexington" after the words Edward's Ferry.

Mr. GRIMES. I hope that amendment will not prevail. The duties of the committee will necessarily be very arduous, but they would extend all over the country if that amendment be adopted. The resolution has been defeated by a large majority and has been amended so as to cover Bull Run and has been defeated by a large majority and has been amended so as to cover the American war. The advice given by Senator is that this resolution will be passed and it has been presented.

Mr. LAINE, of Kansas. Mr. President, that officer is a man who deserves a high position as in any other in the military annals of the country, and that the Senate will act. For the country, and for the people, I say here, that this Senate is bound to act. The American people are here, and the American officers are here, and the American voice is here, and that the Senate will act for the country, and for the people, and that the Senate will act for the country, and for the people.

The gentleman from Michigan says the people feel a desire to know the reason of the misfortunes at Bull Run. There is a stronger desire in the minds of the people than the matter of the gallant Lyon was sacrificed, and why this Senate failed to act. For the country, and for the people, I say here, and the American people are here, and the American voice is here, and that the Senate will act for the country, and for the people, and that the Senate will act for the country, and for the people.

Mr. GRIMES. I move to postpone the further consideration of this subject until to-morrow.

Mr. PESELLDEN. I move to postpone the further consideration of this subject until to-morrow. My reason is a very simple one; it has reference to myself, and perhaps the same reason will be appreciated by other members of the Senate. I am the principal beneficiary of this resolution; I am not satisfied, at this moment, of the expediency of passing this resolution. There are many things to be considered, with regard to its magnitude, and upon the public service and the senate.

Mr. PESELLDEN. I move to postpone the further consideration of this subject until to-morrow.

Mr. GRIMES. The motion to postpone was agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES. I move to take from the table the bill (S. No. 66) introduced at the last session declairing the act to retrocede the county of Al- lantic, in the District of Columbia, to the State of South Carolina, and that the 2nd section, and for repealing the same, and to refer it, with so much of the President's message as relates to the same subject, to the Committee on the District of Co- lonel H. Miles, and to the Senate. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY. I move that Senate bill No. 25 be taken from the table and placed on the order of the Senate. The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That will be done there no objection.

Mr. PESELLDEN. What is the bill?

Mr. GRIMES. The bill is entitled "A bill to supersede the slaveholders' rebellion." The motion simply is to take it from the table and put it on the Cal- endar. Is there any objection?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There has not yet been referred to any committee. The motion was agreed to.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill abolishing slavery in the volun- tary states of the Union.

Mr. CLARK gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill in amendment of the act of September 18, 1850, known as the fugitive slave law.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. NESMITH asked, and without unanimous consent, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 26) providing for the information to ascertain the man who sacrificed Lyon and that permitted Lexington to fall. The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senate from Kansas.

Mr. GRIMES. I move to substitute a substitute in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PESELLDEN. I move to substitute a substitute for the amendment submitted by the Senate from Kansas.

Mr. PESELLDEN. If there be no further amendment, the substitute proposed by the Senate from Kansas, I will be in order.

Mr. GRIMES. The substitute is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a joint commitee of three senators and three members of the House of Representatives, be appointed to inquire into the causes of the disasters that have attended the public army, with power to send for and examine persons and papers.

Mr. PESELLDEN. I move to postpone the further consideration of this subject until to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill abolishing slavery in the volun- tary states of the Union.

Mr. CLARK gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill in amendment of the act of September 18, 1850, known as the fugitive slave law.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senate from Iowa is now before the Senate, and the question is on its adoption. The resolution will be read.

Mr. PRESIDENT. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish to the Senate a full, particular, and true account of the late occurrence in the case of Colonel D. H. Miles, of the United States Army.

Mr. GRIMES. It will be remembered, Mr. President, that Colonel D. H. Miles, who com- manded a brigade of the reserve at the battle of Bull Run on the 21st of July last, reported Colonel D. H. Miles, of the regular army, who commanded the entire reserve, that the occasion, to have been intoxicated—to drunk for the proper performance of his duty. It was for this reason that Colonel D. H. Miles, of the regular army, who commanded the entire reserve, was excused from further consideration of this subject until to-morrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion to postpone was agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES. I move to take from the table the bill (S. No. 66) introduced at the last session declaring the act to retrocede the county of Al- lantic, in the District of Columbia, to the State of South Carolina, and that the 2nd section, and for repealing the same, and to refer it, with so much of the President's message as relates to the same subject, to the Committee on the District of Co- lonel H. Miles, and to the Senate. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY. I move that Senate bill No. 25 be taken from the table and placed on the order of the Senate. The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That will be done there no objection.

Mr. PESELLDEN. What is the bill?

Mr. GRIMES. The bill is entitled "A bill to supersede the slaveholders' rebellion." The motion simply is to take it from the table and put it on the Cal- endar. Is there any objection?

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BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. NESMITH asked, and without unanimous consent, leave to introduce a bill (S. No.
The committee consists of Messrs. McDougall, Pomeroy, Clark, Pope, and Cowan.

Mr. Hale. A special committee was appointed at the last session of Congress, consisting of five members, to inquire into the destruction and loss of the navy-yards at Norfolk and Pensacola and the armory at Harper's Ferry, was continued during this session. In making their report, it will say that they shall be able to make a report by the 1st of January. We simply want to be continued in order to make a report.

The amendment was agreed to.

The committee consists of Messrs. Hale, Johnson of Tennessee, and Grimes.

Military disasters.

Mr. Pomeroy. The Senate in Oregon in the resolution submitted by the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Grimes), I moved last Thursday, to which an amendment was proposed by the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Grimes), the resolution and amendment will be read.

The motion was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the disasters of Bull Run and Edwards's Ferry, with power to report and print.

The amendment of Mr. Grimes was to substitute for the original resolution the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That a joint committee of two senators and three members of the House of Representatives be appointed to inquire into the reasons of the disasters that have lately occurred in our naval armament, with power to report and print.

Mr. Chandler. As the proposition of the Senator from Illinois, I presume it is in order to perfect the original resolution before voting on the substitute.

The Vice President. It is.

Mr. Grimes. I move to strike out "Edwards's Ferry," and insert "Bull's Bluff." I understand that the battle actually occurred at Bull's Bluff.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Vice President. If there be no further amendment to the original resolution, the question is on agreeing to the substitute proposed by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Chandler. Mr. President, I hope the substitute will not be adopted by the Senate. I connected together the two transactions; the loss of the Potomac and the disasters that have occurred in our navy-yard, are connected.

If the disaster had not occurred at Bull Run there would have been no Bull's Bluff affair. If we have the opportunity to investigate both these disasters; but I hope the Senate will not give the committee roving commission to go over all the United States and see whether there have been other disasters, and to inquire into their cause. There certainly should be a committee for the North-west, if there are any investigations to be made there; and I will vote for a proposition to form such a committee to investigate western disasters. I trust the substitute will not prevail.

Mr. Pomeroy. Mr. President, before voting for any of these resolutions, I should like to ask the Senate, being myself a young member here, whether we can, through a committee of this body, enter upon this business, if we have the conduct of any officer, if that investigation is liable to result in an impeachment. As I understand the Constitution, we are the tribune to try all cases of impeachment. We are not liable to lead to a proceeding by impeachment, I should like to know how the Senate can enter upon such a question. I do not see how we can sit to do the work; and I hope we have the conduct of any officer, if that investigation is liable to result in a proceeding. As I understand the Constitution, we have the power. Do I see an intention by the Senate to have any investigation?

Mr. Chandler. I see no intention by the Senate to have any investigation. I think that the investigation is liable to lead to a proceeding by impeachment. I should like to know how the Senate can enter upon such a question. I do not see how we can sit to do the work; and I hope we have the conduct of any officer, if that investigation is liable to result in a proceeding. As I understand the Constitution, we have the power. Do I see an intention by the Senate to have any investigation?

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We have, sir, an enemy, not at the gates of the capital, but we can occasionally hear their cannon. The Senators have an army in their country, and their paramount duty, in my opinion, is to attend to their duties in the field. If the military authorities commanding that Army have postponed and delayed their arrangements for the purpose of laying them before Congress, it is a terrible indication that the men connected with it have higher duties at the present time than to sit in courts-martial, I believe, that is the case. I am not taking a hurried course with them in opinion. I shall not attempt to call them away from their duties in the camp or on the battle-field, in order that we may find out who the enemy is, and where they have hidden, which happened a few weeks or a few months ago.

Suppose we raise a committee and give them power to send for persons and papers, we shall have the United States Government in a state of siege. We have the whole of it, the army, the sea, and the enemy. It is a state of siege. Sir, I shall raise a committee. Whatever the conduct of the Senate, let it be understood that the Army, and I believe that there is not wanting sufficient energy and sufficient power in our military authorities to say it and do it, should the Senate of the United States refuse to give them a fair field and a clear way to do the work that may be required of them, it is a state of siege.

Mr. FOSTER. If the Senator will allow me, he certainly misunderstood me, if he understood me to advocate any such doctrine as he seems to have misconstrued. My position is not that the correctness of the doctrine which has been advanced in the newspapers and in conversation, and which seems to be accepted by the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, is nothing in the world to do but pass appropriations, and leave other public agents to dispose of them. I do not mean to say that it may be the opinion of the country and the opinion of us, as Senators, to the manner in which the means placed at the disposal of those agents have been or are to be administered. I mean to say that the Senate, in regard to the conduct of the war, does not mean to interfere with it; but, at a subsequent time, if the proper military authorities do not investigate it, and it be deemed desirable, we can have a proper inquiry and a proper investigation.

Mr. FESSSENDEN. That leads to the same result, sir. It is only coming at it in another way. It is the same thing. You are at the end of the war, you are at the end of the silencing, and that is all that will grow out of our action. If it is badly managed now I am sorry, I do not believe it is; but if it be, in Heaven's name let us do it. Let us do it without losing, for worse we shall make it, and only worse.

Now, sir, let the military authorities manage this question. If they do not order a court-martial in the case of those officers deserted by the party that I have mentioned, in the case of that one, after this war is over, if it becomes necessary to find out who is to blame, let Congress take it up and examine and settle that question if it be necessary. The military authorities alone. I believe they are competent; but if they were ever so incompetent, I would not call them before a court, before a Senate, before the party that is interested, before the public; not on the principle of calling a military committee. It is a totally different case from the inquiries of this kind, which is a matter of great importance to the country and the attainment of the great objects of the war. Therefore, sir, while much is the feeling, and while we are their agents (because it is in Congress to declare war, and in Congress to provide the means of carrying on war,) it behoves us most carefully to look at the course of proceedings relating to the conduct of the war; not, as my friend suggests, in any earring spirit; not with the slightest idea of throwing an obstacle in the way; but with every wish and every determination to urge it on, and to furnish everything in the way of means and encouragement in order to its favorable, happy consummation.

Then, sir, what is our duty? We see many things done about which those whom we repre- sent are doing things we do not like, and we may do nothing which do not meet the public approbation. We see some things done which we do not approve ourselves, and which evidently call for an investigation, and any natural desire for explanation as should satisfy the people. Now, what are we to do? Sit idle during all the period that this war will last, and be silent as to what we are to do? Or are we manfully to do our duty? And when the occasion presents itself in the progress of the war, inquire in what manner it is conducted? Sir, I hold the very contrary of the doctrine that we are to leave everything without question, without the slightest complaint, without any inquiry even as to the conduct of this war by the public agents. We know that every day there are gross frauds perpetrated upon the country by a certain class
been sacrificed without reason; and we do not know how it was done or by whom it was ordered. I allude to one of the cases that is mentioned in the original resolution—the disaster at Ball's Bluff, as it has been called. I ask, what one opinion about that throughout the country.

Well, sir, the reputation of our officers is at stake. The Administration, in the discharge of its duty, is fair to itself, and to its country, upon anybody; I am a friend of the Administration, and its supporter—has seen fit to take such steps with regard to men. I do not complain of it, but I do say, this is the opinion that the public is about. But, sir, while there is this agitation in the public mind; while there are so many ideas afoot; so many accusations, unfounded, perhaps, in a vapid, and no one is disposed to take a step to enlighten the public in relation to the matter—that public which carries on this war, and which furnishes the means for carrying it on—shall we, who are the agents of that public, be told that during its progress, be longer or shorter, we are to ask no questions, make no complaints, no investigations, know nothing, say nothing, do nothing, during our absence from our duty, but as we are the friends and supporters of the measures now in contemplation for a great purpose, one which will make a passage in history, and which, in the wish of God, may strike out that thing that has been or can be written there, that we shall do our duty faithfully and fearlessly in the discharge of the high trust that is imposed upon us, without anxiety to any fear of what may happen to others.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I should have preferred the original resolution, but I see no other course open to me. I rise, therefore, to accept the amendment of the Senator from Iowa, and trust it will receive a unanimous vote, and that the Senate and the country will be satisfied with the result.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The original proposition having been voted on by the Senate is now in the power of the Senate, and I now ask the Senate to receive it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I concur in the amendment of the Senator from Maine; but I think the resolution does not go far enough. If Senators will observe the phrasing of the resolution, they will perceive that the intention is to put the advantages of the Union in the power of the Senate, and that it seems to me that a broader inquiry is the chief duty of this session. The business of voting propositions is essentially disposed of; but if we ignore the fact that the majority of the people to investigate the conduct of the war and of all the officers of the Government, we neglect the chief duty that is now imposed on us. To confine this inquiry to a military measure would be to cripple and limit the proposed committee in all its operations. In my judgment, this ought to be a committee of inquiry into the general conduct of the war, and I am willing to vote for it.

I have been told by one officer of the Government that you take officers of the Army and attach them to the volunteers you would break up the Old Army. Why, sir, where is the Old Army? Some of the most intelligent and capable officers of the Army are fighting against us. Much of the Old Army surrendered, without striking a blow, in Texas. What has become of the Old Army? It ought to be among the things of the field at Ball's Bluff, and the Old Army should be distributed among the volunteers. Young men of high intelligence, who have been educated at the expense of the Government, are now charging the results of the war to the purpose of filling up the regular Army, while thousands of fine, spirited young men from the country are begging for a commission in the Army. The course of policy is to be determined from the beginning of the war. In order to preserve the spirit de corps of the Old Army, men of education, of character, and of spirit, have been taken from the service of their country in the only place where they can render that service, and have been kept recruiting in the whiskeys of the cities. Sir, it is a disgrace that is so disgraceful, that must guide this war before it can come to a successful conclusion. It seems to me, if we could all here catch the spirit that prevails in the country, if we could all here feel as our people at home feel, this war would not last long. There every man is inspired with a conviction that this war is simply to preserve our country; to preserve its nationality; to preserve its history; to save to all nations and to all time that a republican government can survive at least a century of peace and prosper.
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ple of the northern States, and all the loyal people of this country, are actuated by one idea: that it must be carried on with whatever sacrifice and cost simply and promptly, that our national existence and national glory, the unity and indivisibility of this Republic.

I know that very often, especially by some of my friends whom I had the honor to address on the proposition of slavery or any question of the subject on which I am now speaking, I may be thought to be speaking in an partisan manner. I have not, I assure you, nor do I pretend to be actuated by any partisan interest or spirit in this contest. It is a subject which is one that affects all the people of this country, and it is one that will be settled by the action of the people in that one community. It is one that will be settled by the action of the people in that one community.

Mr. CHANDLER. I take it that the committee, under the resolution as it now stands, will have power to investigate the specific case alleged against the Senator from Ohio. The committee has before me, and I am satisfied with the resolution as it stands.

Mr. HALE. I move to add, "especially the disaster at Ball's Bluff.

Mr. CHANDLER. Very well, I accept that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. Morrill, in the chair.) It will be considered as so amended, if inserted. It is a simple resolution.

Mr. WILSON. I think we had better stand on the resolution as modified by the Senator from Ohio. That is a general proposition, and covers the case where the committee may be instructed at any time.

I have a right, Mr. President, to feel as deeply as any Senator in regard to the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and I have listened attentively to the remarks that have been made in regard to it. I have not the information that leads me to give an opinion that the suggestion that is made in this proposition should cover something more than a few battlefields. It seems to me, sir, that we have had a series of military mistakes made in the last year or two, and that the information that we have made in this war, have been the series of irresponsible proclamations made by generals in the field. It is time these proclamations ceased. I believe that the people of this country have had enough of these proclamations. I believe that the people of this country will bear with any general to issue a proposition or an order concerning the rights of any classes of the community, unless that proposition or that proclamation comes from the executive department of the Government of the United States. I think the time has come when these proclamations should cease. There is no country in the world with a forked tongue; and when the Government of the country should have a consistent policy in regard to these matters.

Mr. GRIMES. Sir, it is very easy, sir, to criticise them; but we should all remember that we have no men in America of military experience on anything like the scale on which we have in this country. We have had before the war a little army of fifteen or fifteen thousand men. No man in this country ever led into action before this war twelve thousand men. We have an army called the military service of the country, but on a small scale. We have had more than twenty thousand and officers to officer the military force now in the field in this country, and we have not had much military experience. Those who have any military experience, have it upon a very small scale indeed.

That mistake has been made and will be made, and I think that the Senate should do exactly that which is right at the time. Military mistakes were made in the Revolution, and in the last war with England, and they will be made until our armies are trained and disciplined. We have had, sir, some of the grossest blunders, but I believe the greatest mistake of all, in a military point of view, has taken place down on the coast of the Carolinas.

I am willing, sir, to have this investigation. I have no doubt a committee of the two Houses of Congress would be appointed, and that facts will be brought out that may excite the affairs that have taken place, and put the responsibility of mistakes where it justly belongs; but I go for it because I think it is necessary that we should teach men in civil and in military authorities that the people expect that they will not make mistakes, and that we shall not be easy with their errors. I think, in this case, that the committee should have the confidence of the country, and that they have the confidence of the country.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am instructed by the Committee of Elections to report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Accounts be authorized to employ a clerk, at the usual compensation for the time actually and necessarily employed.

Mr. DAWE'S. I rise to a question of privilege. I am instructed by the Committee of Elections to report the following resolution:

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Mr. BINGHAM. With the leave of my colleague, I will suggest that this matter be postponed till a day certain, and made a special order, so that my colleague can be heard, if he desires.

Mr. PENDELTON. I move to refer this matter to the House for the advice of the Senate, and to demand the previous question.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was concurred in; and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

HOMESTEAD BILL—AGAIN.

The question recurred on Mr. Potter’s demand for the previous question on the homestead bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I desire to say that the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands is precisely the same as the one referred to by the Senator from Illinois, Mr. L cavernocket, up to the sixth section.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and being put, the motion to postpone was declared carried by a majority of four votes, by the rejection of the bill until Wednesday next was agreed to.

BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the homestead bill, that the Committee on Homestead Constitutional Resolution, Mr. L cavernocket, Mr. W. H. Gatchell, and Mr. J. P. Davis, police commissioners of the city of Baltimore, to report back the same, with a recommendation that the committees hold over the resolution until further consideration.

Mr. PENDELTON. Is it in order to move a reconsideration of that report?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PENDELTON. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, I felt myself obligated to examine very carefully the questions which are involved in the homestead bill, and I have arrived at a very decided opinion as to all of them, and that the proper course to be pursued by the House is to order the same up to the Senate, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

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The members of the Committee are present, and will be ready to answer any questions which may be put to them by the House.

Mr. BINGHAM. I move to call the attention of the House to the fact that the police commissioners of the city of Baltimore, Mr. G. F. Kane, chief of the police of the State of New York, and Mr. J. P. Davis, police commissioner of the city of Baltimore, have recommended the same up to the Senate, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

It is in order to move a reconsideration of that report? (The Speaker ordered the question taken.)

Mr. PENDELTON. Mr. Speaker, I propose to detain the House for a short time in the discussion of the homestead bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY. Is that in order?

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. LOVEJOY. I thought the Chair was calling committees for reports.

The SPEAKER. Yes; this is a report made from the Judiciary Committee, and is before the House.

Mr. PENDELTON. I have no disposition to consume the time of the House this morning; but I desire to address the House on this subject, as it is peculiarly pertinent to the order of the day.

Mr. PENDELTON. It is not in order to move a reconsideration of that report? (The Speaker ordered the question taken.)

Mr. PENDELTON. Mr. Speaker, I propose to call the attention of the House to the fact that the police commissioners of the city of Baltimore, Mr. G. F. Kane, chief of the police of the State of New York, and Mr. J. P. Davis, police commissioner of the city of Baltimore, have recommended the same up to the Senate, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

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