I certainly should not do so but for what has fallen from my colleague, at whose remarks I feel somewhat surprised. I know, site, that it is a very common thing to attempt to change issues, espe-tially in trials of causes in court, and no one is more adept in court than my colleague. It is not an uncommon thing when one has a bad case to try to get up an issue that is not involved in the case. Now, my colleague certainly would not upon reflection ask the Senate to vote against this resolution because Mr. Breckinidge, if he were here, would vote for it. Would that be a reason: Is that the high motive by which Senators of the

another communication from the Secretary of War, in answerto a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th instant, asking what

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I call for the regular order of business. The SPEAKER. The Chair will proceed to call the States for the introduction of bills for ref-

call the States for the introduction of bills for ref-erence only. AGRICULTUBAL COLLEGE LANDS. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be

REBEL PENSIONERS.

WEST POINT CADETS.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

UNITED STATES ARMORY AT CHICAGO.

UNION PRISONERS.

fairs. BRANCH MINT AT NEVADA. Mr. CRADLEBAUGH, leave being granter introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada; which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Com

nittee on Commerce.

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In a country, especially pains, survey, and werk, boeks, and shoes. I am sorry to trouble you with this matter; but thinking your position would enable you to do much, I verture to do so. If we are to remain here, and Government kness east specially provide for our warns, will you please call the at-tention of such citizens of Michigan as may be in Wash-ington to this matter? I know that an appeal to the people of our State would be prompty met; and I feel assured that our necessities would have been attended to ere this, had it been known that it was required, and could be done. What A normalized would be prompty met; and fice as ure due people our necessities would have been attended to ere this, had in the subject were not referred to this bill.
 A nown that it was required, and could be done. What is done before committing the House on the subject, and why shall this now, when the subject, and why shall this now, when the farger is upon us? I desire to know what the formation that the Secretary of War and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as ought to the Commander in-Chief both have stated in the bad information that the Secretary of War and the Commander is upon us? I desire to know what has the foreign intelligence of this morning? I offered the resolution in good faith, and will adhere to it to the ast, though I regretted and would have opposed it, had I had the power, and prevented the Administration and this House from the folly of taking a position in advance upon it. But it is more of the offere of the main individually?
 Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. The previous resolutions upon this subject were not referred to this bill.

title, and referred to the Committee on Military So the resolution was referred to the Commitshould pass; I hope it will not; and I shall, at So the resolution was found a set of a priv-e on Foreign Affairs. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I rise to a priv-massage. Mr. RICHARDSON. I hope this bill will Mr. RICHARDSON. I hope this bill will

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I ruse to a priv-leged question. I move to reconsider the vote ast taken; and I would ask the Chair whether the question is debatable? The SPEAKER. It is not. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Upon what prin-ciple not?

Mr. HICKMAN offered the following resolution tion; which was read, considered, and agreed to Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be au thorized to employ a clerk for said committee during the present session of the Thirty. Seventh Congress, at the uput compensation of four dollars per diam for the time actuall and the second sec

Mr. HICKMAN moved to reconsider the vol by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon

CLERK TO JUDICIARY COMMITTER.

The latter motion was agreed to.

BEBECCA F. SCOTT.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, offered the fol-owing resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to: Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be Instruction to Inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to Be becca F. Scott, widow of the late J. B. Scott, major in th Army of the United States, wao died at San Francisco California, November 26, 1660.

the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

act in the premises without the subject, in some such manner, being properly brought before it. No objection being made, the resolution was received, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

lowing resolution, upon which he demanded the previous question: Whereas the Secretary of the Navy has reported to this House that Captain (Charles Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, an armed public vescel of the United States, did, on the 6th of November, 1851, on the high seas, inter-cept the Trent, a Brithsh mail steamer, and forcibly remove therefrom James M. Mason and John Slidell-"disloyal cit-izens, leading conspirators, rebel enemies, and dangerous men"—who, with their, suite, were on their way to Europe "to phomote the came of the insurfaction,' chaining to be embasadors from the so-called confederate Slates; and whereas the Secretary of the Navy has further reported to this House, that "the prompt and decleive action of Cap-tain Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emplantic approval of the Department," and moreover, in a public letter has thanked Captain Wilkes for the act; and whereas this House, on the first day of the session, did propose to tender the thanks of Congress to Captain Wilkes, for the President to confine the said James M. Mason and John Slidell in the cells of convicted filos John Slidell;" and whereas further, on the same day Jilis House did request the President to confine the said James M. Mason and John Slidell in the cells of convicted filos Junil eventa military Officers of the United States, should be irreat as pisoners of war: Therefore, . Be it recoired, (as the sense of this House,) That it is the dity of the President to now firmly maintain the stand thus taken, approving and adopting the act of Captain Wilkes, in splice of any menace or demand of the British Govern-ment; and that the house pledges its full support to him in uphologing now the honor and windicating the courage of the Government and people of the United States gainsta foreign Power.

that resolution to the Committee on Foreign Af-

alled the previous question. Mr. COX. I beg my colleague to withdraw

Mr. COA. 1 org my concease to within a that call for a moment. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I would, if debate were in order. 1 hope no objection will be made to the resolution. The time has now come for the firminess of this House to be practically tested,

he first growl of the British lion, and now let us

Mr. VALLANDIORAM. In denite with a poster with a second with pleasure; but as debate will send the resolution over, I must decline. Mr. FENTON. I hope the previous question will not be seconded, and I hope the previous question will be referred to the Committee on Military

The SPEAKER. It is not.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Upon what principle not?
The SPEAKER. The resolution itself not being debuatble, a motion to reconsider is not debuatble.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM: So 1 presuncd; but will now move to lay the motion to reconsider is not source to be allow more to be allow the stable.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM: So 1 presuncd; but will now move to lay the motion to reconsider is not source to be allow to fight. There are some limitations upon the table.
The speaker. The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the House will proceed to.
SOLDIBES OF 1812.
The SPEAKER. The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the House will proceed to.
But my colleague to define of Kentucky.
Mr. BLAKE. I ask the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution.
Mr. BLAKE. I ask the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution.
Mr. BLAKE. I task the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution.
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Mr. BLAKE. I task the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution.
Mr. BLAKE. I task the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution.
Mr. BLAKE. I task the unanimous consent follows:
Mr. BLAKE. I tawll take but a moment to pass the resolution.
Mr. FENTON. I do not object to the resolution.
Mr. FENTON. I do not object to the resolution.
Mr. FENTON. I do not object to the resolution.
Mr. FENTON. I do not object to the resolution.
Mr. FENTON. I do not object to the resolution of the United States for the granter of the committee of New York; in no formal manner have applied to the formal manne

New York in no formal manner have applied to the Government of the United States for the pay-ment of that class of claims to which the resolution act in the premises without the subject, in some such manner, being properly brought before it. No objection being made, the resolution was received and referred to the Committee of Claims thousand troops, for three years. That is the number she has furnished.

received, and referred to the Committee of Claims. YOLUNTEER FORCE FOR KENTUCKY. The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill (H. R. No, 137) to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better protection of Kentucky, upon which the genileman from Kentucky [Mr.WickLIFFE] was entitled to the floor. Mr. WICKLIFFE. I do not design to dis-to this measure. I have not the pleasure of the consideration of the Military Committee I had con-sulted the Secretary of War, and that I hadfunder-stood from him, upon an explanation which I gave, that he first place, according to official returns, we have a standing Army of between six and seven hundred thofsand men. I shall not induge in any criticism in reference to where they are placed or how they are used; butthis one fact stands out before the country, that this large agregate of fore is at the disposal of the Executive; and in mit environ it is argeing to the seven used in the the seven to the disposal of the Executive; and in mit environ it is argeing to the seven they are placed of how they are used; butthis one fact stands out the general to consulted the President of the United States, and received from him the approbation not only of the specified to the disposal of the Executive; and in

before the country, that this large aggregate of force is at the disposal of the Executive; and in my opinion, it is amply sufficient for all the pur-poses of this war. I understand from the state-to consult the Departments upon my own indi-ment of the gentleman from Kentucky that the object of raising these twenty thousa. d additional governed. I concurrence of his them it here no four advant troops is to these. object of raising a reserventy moustain traditional troops is to place them in the rear of our advan-make an advance through the country, which I hope certainly will prove true; and that this force have already been received, and we are not, in is necessary to be placed in the rear of our Army, but for what specific purpose is not mentioned. Perhaps I am incorrect; I believe it is to suppress insurrection—whether it is insurrection among the slaves or among other classes is not distinctly Insurrection – whether it is insurrection among the slaves or among other classes is not distinctly stated. Now, my point is this: I am willing to vote all the men and all the money that are needed in de-fense of the country, and in defense of true and loyal men anywhere within the limits of the Uni-ted States, but I insist that we have more soldiers now than can be used. If we have sixty thousand soldiers in Kentucky and these house a desaring and the states and the unanimous vote of this House, accent the traffic and the soldiers and the so

now than can be used. If we have sixty thousand soldiers in Kentucky and thereabouts, advancing, and we need twenty thousand more to protect them as they march, or to keep up the line of communication, twenty thousand more can be or-dered from the Potomac, or from some other quar-ter, for I do not know where all our soldiers are now. I understand that the Secretary of War does I understand that the Secretary of War does not deem this force. necessary. I hope that will be borne in mind by the members when they come to vote. The commanding general dees not deem this force necessary. It has not been asked for this force necessary. It has not been asked for by the appropriate officers of the Government, and by the appropriate officers of the Government, and that the the additional iow.
I understand that the continue of the local state of the local sta that whenever your Army moves to take posses sion of Columbus-a position seized by the Ten-nesseans, and fortified since the last adjournment of Congress-you will require every soldier that can be brought to bear to take that place and make

an advance on Tennessee and down the Missis-

WASHINGTON PASSENGER RAILWAY. Mr. TRAIN, leave being granted, introduced a bill incorporating the Washington and George town Railway Company; which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

VOLUNTEER FORCE FOR KENTUCKY.

LIBERIA-CAPTURED AFRICANS.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, also introduced

Resolved, find agreed to: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requeste to communicate to this House copies of all contracts (greenents on file in his Department between the Govern tuent of the United States and the American Colonizatio Society, for the transportation to Liberia, and for their sut sistence there, of captured Africans who have been take from vessels engaged in the slave trade, by armed ships o the United States.

SEIZURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM introduced the fol-

lowing resolution, upon which he demanded the previous question:

Mr. FENTON. Is it in order to move to refer

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio

nd I hope there will be no shrinking. The SPEAKER. No debate is in order. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. We have heard

see who will cower. Mr. RICHARDSON. I wish to appeal to the gentleman from Ohio to withdraw the demand for

he previous question. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, If debate were in

to offer such a resolution. Why, sir, it is the only time when there would be any occasion for such an inquiry. It is in just such times as these that this power is exercised. It is only on such occasions as this, I know, that he would attempt to justify it. In a time of quiet and peace in the country he would not agree that men should be ur-

rested without charge, without complaint, without opportunity to answer. From necessity, if you ever make the inquiry, you must do it now. But he snys this will demoralize and weaken the

Government. Let us see the position of my col-league. He says that he has obtained from the Senator from Maine, when he admits that he would arrest certain persons under circumstances which he mentions, all that he wants; and then that the arrest is constitutional. Is there any harm, sir, ir inquiring of the Secretary of State by what law he

made arrests, when my colleague says they are

perfectly constitutional? Again, he wants to know who has been wrongly Again, he wants to know who has been wrongly arrested. Has that anything to do with the ques-tion? Are we to inquire here as to whether a party was fightly or wrongly arrested? This is a sim-ple resolution of inquiry as to whether arrests have been made. I have not even asked for the cause, consideration L send the party of the receding day upon the various resolutions which were then under the various resolution of the party to the clark's the various resolution of the party the various the base of the various the and if so, by what authority. My colleague says the authority is ample. Then will any liarm be

done? He would put some of us in the position of charging the Government with usurpation. Why, sir, the resolution does not even assume that an sir, the resolution does not even assume that an arrest has been made. It asks if any have been made; and no one that I am awareiof has charged the Government with usurpation. Weswere dis-cussing a principle whether the making of arrests, if any such were made, without authority, without charges, without opportunity to answer; would not be a despotism. and he choosekits charge upon

"Mr. CONWAT. I made it upon the address of the service of the gentleman's time, unless by maximum some of us having said that the Executive was a "Mr. Habing. I must object to this, if it is to come "Mr. Habing. I must object to this, if it is to come out of my time." "The STAXER. It must 'come out of the gentleman's time, unless by maximum consent." "Mr. Habing. I must 'come out of the gentleman's time, unless by this resolution. Sir, I disagree with the enemy by this resolution. Sir, I disagree with the totally. If you will have a unlited people, if "Mr. Habing. I must septentiate to yield further." usurper. No language that has fallen from me will justify any such imputation. He says, moreover, we give aid and comfort to the enemy by this resolution. Sir, I disagree with him totally. If you will have a united people, if you will bring up the twenty millions of loyal people in this country as one man to crush out this wicked rebellion, you must bring them up be-lieving they are fighting for constitutional liberty; you must bring them up believing they are fighting for law, and to maintain the institutions which are established by the Constitution; and you will hear distinctly here the offensive remark con-

weaken your Government, you weaken its hands

ended, I confess I am unable to answer: because if Mr. Breckinridge was here he would vote a cer-tain way, therefore, Senators, you must vote dif-pose of making a cool and deliberate statement in ended, I confess I am unable to answer: because if Mr. Breckinridge was here he would vote a cer-tain way, therefore, Senators, you must vote dif-ferently! One Senator here instanced what the rebels were doing; that they imprisoned men; that rebels were doing; that they imprisoned men; that is intation, as if that was any reason that we should do it. Why, sir, I claim that we are better than they. I claim that we will put down rebellion and preserve the Constitution; we will not violate

here, would vote for it. Would that be a reason? Is that the high motive by which Senato's of the United States are governed? That is his first last one; for he made the appeal as he sat down. If Mr. Breckinridge were here he would vote for the resolution! I have known men governed by prejudices of that kind, but I did not suppose that such an appeal as that would be made to the Senate of the United States. My colleague further says that this is a find time to offer such a resolution. Why sir, it is the only committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be rinted. -Mr. DIJELL, introduced a bill authorizing the BRANCH MINT IN COLORADO.

ment of our troops at Ball's Blut, and transmit-ting a report of the Adjutant General of the United States Army, showing that compliance with the resolution at this time would be, in the option of the General-in-Chief, injurious to the public service; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed

TREASON OF ARMY OFFICERS. The SPEAKER also laid before the House

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of Colorado, relative to the establishmient of a branch mint in that Territory; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed

to be printed.

REGISTERED SEAMEN.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House The SEPARENCIA and the before the House a report from the Secretary of State, transmitting an abstract of returns showing the number of re-gistered scamen in the ports of the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1661; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CONWAY. I ask the consent of the

House to make a personal explanation. The SPEAKER. The gentleman can only proceed by unanimous consent.

No objection was made.

consideration. I send the paper to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read what I have indicated. The Clerk read as follows:

* HE CIEFK FEAR AS TOHOWS: "Mr. FOCKY. Mr. Speaker, I was not in the Hall when-the genuleman from Kansas commenced his speech. I am informed by friends around me here that he enumerated the disasters which have betailfor the Army since the war be-gan, and that, in that enumeration, he alluded to the battle of Belmot. I wish to ask the genuleman if he made such a statement here upon this floor as that the battle of Bel-mot was a defeat to our Army? "Mr. Cowwar. I did, sir." "Mr. Cowwar. I did, sir. "Mr. Cowwar. I made it upon the authority of the newspaper. Mr. ARNOLD. I ask leave to present a peti-

not be presented in open House, but I have one here of more than usual importance. The SPEAKER. Debate is not in order. Mr. ARNOLD. I ask unanimous consent to present it. It is a petition of eighteen thousant itizens of the State of Illinois for the establish

ment of a national armory and foundery at Chicago, in that Siate. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I object, and insist on the regular order of business. Mr. ARNOLD. Then I will present it under

Mr. CONWAY. I desire to say that I did not hear distinctly here the offensive remark con-

when your dovernment, you waken its hands near distinctly here the observe remark con-swhen you do anything that creates the impression in the distinct of the the time it was uttered, in any portion of the country that we are not fighting for this regulated liberty. Now, sir, I think that what I have said-and I am not disposed to prolong this debate---is a complete answer to all that fell from my colleague. The principle with which he commenced and Mr. FOUKE. Mr. Speaker, I rose the other Mr. FOUKE. Mr. Speaker, I rose the other

fastest by adhering to the rules. Mr. WASHBURNE. 1 will not be a minute.

I desire to make a very brief statement. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. The bill has been

Army.

he rules.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I move that that Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pen-sion roll the names of such persons as have taken

and passed. Mr. DUELL moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table. The latter motion was agreed to. agreed to. Mr. WICKLIFFE. 1 desire to make a statement in vindication of the Government. The SPEAKER. Debate is not in order uness by unanimous consent.

There was no objection. Mr. WICKLIFFE. I desire to make a state-Mr. ALLEN, leave being granted, introduced a bill to regulate the admission of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point; which was read a first and second time, by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. ment in vindication of the Government on this sub ject. I was in the quartermaster's department, transacting business with it, when I was told by the Quartermaster General that he had sent one thousand full suits of clothing to Richmond for

the Union soldiers imprisoned there. Mr. ALDRICH. Let me correct the gentleman. I was present when that conversation took place, and he stated that he had sent South, for the Union soldiers, two thousand full suits of cloth-

rence of the House, namely > A bill (No. 82) further to promote the efficiency of the Navy; and A bill (No. 83) relative to courts-martial in the A bill (No. 83) relative to courts-martial in the A bill (No. 83) relative to courts-martial in the bit the X event of the world might not suppose that the Courts martial in the

that the Government was negligent of its duty to the Union soldiers who were prisoners with the

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Exceptin the mat-

ter of exchange. Mr. DIVEN. In this connection, Mr. Speaker, The SPEAKER. That is not now in order; and netitions and memorials can be referred under the rules. Nothing is now in order except the call of States for bills and joint resolutions on leave. -Mr. ARNOLD. I am aware that petitions can-Mr. ARNOLD. I am aware that petitions can-

"Do let use hear from you at once, as from last accounts my poor brother was a great sufferer, and the surgeon feared a decline, without change of air and scene, as he has been aiready reduced to death's door by his wounds. The attentions of my sister to the sick and wounded of our Army now in the hospital at Richmond, where she has been able to attend to many of their little wans, and scothe many a broken spirit separated from family and home, might have some little effect upon the Government to look favorably on this individual case."

NOATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. GRANGER, leave being granted, intro-duced a bill supplementary to "An act requiring an oath of allegiance and to support the Consti-tution of the United States to be administered to UNION PRISONERS. Mr. GRANGER, leave being granted, intro-t duced a bill for the relief of the Union soldiers r ow held as prisoners at Richmond, Virginia, and clsewhere in the rebel States; which was read a f first and second time by its tille, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. r Mr. GRANGER. I will, with the consent of the House, make a brief statement in reference to the SPEAKER. Debate is not in order. Mr. WASHBURNE. Let me make a short explanation. I hope the House will get along fastest by adhering to the rules. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. We will get along fastest by adhering to the rules. Han oath of allegiance and to support the Consti-oution of the United States to be administered to certain persons in the civil service of the United States, "approved August 6, 1861; which was read a first and second time by its tille, and referred to the Bouse, make a brief statement in reference to Mr. WASHBURNE. Let me make a short explanation. I hope the House will get along fastest by adhering to the rules. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. We will get along

Mr. WATTS, leave being granted, introduced a bill for the improvement and repair of the mili-tary road through the Raton Mountains, between Fort Wise, in the Territory of Colorado, and Fort Union, in the Territory of New Mexico; which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. and preserve the Constitution nor attempt to overthrow if; nor do I say that that has been done. I have sup-nosed a case which might amount to a usurpa-tion, but I charge no usurpation; and this attempt which is made here to array persons against the Administration, it? Has any-lar one. What is to be gained by it? Has any-body who has been in favor of this resolution said they were against the Administration? Has not every one disclaimed it? Does my colleague want the country to believe that a portion of the Senate—the friends of the Administration—are its enemics? Does my colleague want the country to bots with the country to conte more is a more in the morning of the 7th we landed on the contempt of

No. Sec.

it, had I had the power, and prevented the Au-ministration and this House from the folly of taking a position in advance upon it. But it is now too late to retreat. The question recurring on the demand for the

previous question, Mr. HOLMAN called for tellers. Tellers were not ordered.

Telers were not ordered. The previous question was not seconded. Mr. FENTON. I move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I demand the yeas and nays upon that motion. Mr. COX obtained the floor. Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING called for the read-

Mr. COX. Of course, then, I shall not de-

bate it. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I move the pre-

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I nove the pre-vious question. Mr. LOVEJOY. Mr. Speaker-----The SPEAKER. Debate is net in order. Mr. LOVEJOY. I wish to sik a question. The SPEAKER. No debate is in order. Mr. LOVEJOY. I ask the unanimous consent of the House to make one remark. Mr. COX: If the House will give me three winter the light of biost

1. was yeas and nays, nd re- Mr. VALLANDIGHAM called for tellers... Mr. VALLANDIGHAM Called for tellers...

Mr. LOVEJOY. I so understand it. I under-
stand that that is their opinion.an advance on Tennessee and down the Missis-
sing irver.Mr. WICKLIFFE. From whom?
Mr. LOVEJOY. From reliable sources, sir.
from either of them individually?What is the state of facts now on this subject?
The general in command there, with a view, as I
from the castern part of the State the force of Gen-
eral Nelson and the force of General Thomas.
I we are to trust to what we see in the newspa-
pers-a rebel general of Kentucky, General Mar-
shall, Humphrey Marshall, [A Voice, "Falstaff".
Marshall, has invaded Kentucky General Mar-
shall, Humphrey Marshall, [A Voice, "Falstaff".
Marshall, has invaded Kentucky fore, and there is
for a term of three years. I think that our Army
should be a unit. I am in favor of abolishing the
distinction between what is termed the regular Army and the volunteer force, and whenever an force, they say, of hine thousand men. Troops individual is enlisted in the service of the United have been ordered from the main rebel army to

Army and the voluncer force, and whenever an force, they say, of hine thousand men. Troops in dividual is enlisted in the service of the United The resolution.
Army and the voluncer force, and whenever an force, they say, of hine thousand men. Troops in that line near. Troops of the resolution again reid.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM: I demand the previous question upon the motion to refer.
The SPEAKER. The gendleman from New York made the gendleman from Ohio [Mr. VirLANDIGHA to refer the resolution; the gentleman from New York made the motion to refer.
Mr. FSTON. I did not intend to yield the floot: 1 intended to chain to yield the gentleman from New York made the motion to refer.
Mr. FSTON. I did not intend to yield the floot: 2. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York made the gentleman from New York more discrete the resolution; the gentleman from New York more to refer the resolution; the gentleman from New York more the SPEAKER. The net me resolution read.
Mr. COX. Of course, then, I shall hot deal to bright in the grading the formed to abate the question somewhat.
Mr. COX. Of course, then, I, shall hot deal to bate it.
Mr. COX. Of course, then, I, shall hot deal to the gradient the fragment may be formed to refer the resolution goes over.
Mr. COX. Of course, then, I, shall hot deal to the gradient mater of the previous question.
Mr. COX. Of course, then, I, shall hot deal to the gradient mater of the previous question.
Mr. COX. Of course, then, I, shall hot deal bate it.
Mr. COX. Of course, then, I, shall hot deal bate it.
Mr. COX. Of course, then, I, shall hot deal bate it.
Mr. COX. Of course, then, I, shall hot deal bate it.
Mr. COX. Of course, then, I, shall hot deal bate it.
Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. The gentleman is an the streade a

the brigadier generals of this force. They are made by the President of the United States. Mr. LOVEJOY. I read from the bill: "The said regiments may be formed into brigades at the discretion of the officer in command of the department, and the brigadiers to command may be designated from time to the department." Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. Of course that means that these brigadiers are to be appointed by the President, and selected for that service by the Mr. LOVEJOY. The Department of War of the general in command of the department, we have a serve for the service of the the president, and selected for that service by the Mr. LOVEJOY. The Department of War of the general in command of the department, the service of the service of the service of the service of the service by the president, and selected for that service by the Mr. LOVEJOY. The Department of War of the general in command of the department, the serve service three was a remarkable falling off. The twenty-seven thousand Kentucky men who are now in the Army, to serve for three years or during the

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