and to preserve the peace of the State. I read an account this morning of the march of a relat com-pany at Bagdad, in the district of my colleague, who are dragging in the Union men of Shelby county, Kentucky, to make them take an oath to support Davis's government: A few men were sent to take them; but they were not strong enough, and had to call for reinforcements. I suspect there is fighting at Bagdad now between the rebel forces got up there on the spur of the occasion and the few troops brought from Louisville. The force now aked for is to be used as an aid to the main body; and although it is to be enlisted and to preserve the peace of the State: I read an vided for. While they were in camp the Tennes-account this morning of the march of a relation-sectroops entired the State, devisating the coun-statement or argument which has not been an try everywhere, and cutting off all supplies from swered; and that is, that we have force enough

herself. We were told that Missouri was in the same category, and would never more be order run. We were told that Missouri was in the same category, and would never more be order run. We were told that Missouri was in the same category, and would never more be order run. We were told that Missouri was in the same category, and would never more be order unless there is a continued military occupation of Kentucky, when the Army of the country line driven the enemy from the State, her- own cli-zens would not be sufficient to guard her. Sirjif they be not sufficient, let her have as many more twoops as she calls for. In God's name, I would not expose Kentucky to any danger. I had never supposed there was any such danger there as that rungested by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Lovinor.] But if there be any danger that the troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here are not sufficient to guard the State troops here

after the enemy has been driven off, let the Gjy-ernment order just as many more as Kentucky requires. I can well understand how, if the troops are withdrawn, there will be an immediate rising of the rebels there. I have no doubt that if our Army were to be withdrawn from Maryland, the would be thrown into secession in a week. Jido not believe anything about the loyalty of the Mary-land heas seven regiments in the service of the not understand none in the rebel service. The unumber of the rebels there the President certs this filter. Sire the serve our identity in this Union. Mr. DIVEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to advert brieffy to the argument employed by the gentle-man from Pennsylvania [Mr. STEVENS] against this bill—that is, in reference to the enormous expenses that this country is incurring, and his land people. I do not know how it is that Mary-hand has seven regiments in the service of the unvilled States and none in the rebel service. The diculations as to, whether the President certs this fidte

see traops entered the since, devalating the control of all supplies from the families of the men in the Union army. Notwithstanding their unprotected condition, the people in my section of the State remained true in the service contemplated in this bill. That statement has not been controverted. The question then comes back, why raise twenty thouses the organized more troops and sent them forth to preserve Kentucky in her position in this Union, under the Constitution of the Republic. At camp Wild Cat, will the assistance of two or three Ghio regiments and one Indiana regiment, we encountered General Zollicoffer with his army of seven thousand. The victory on our part was complete. The enemy shandoned his encampling invasion, suppressing ingurrection, and guarding and protecting the public property." I would like to ask the gentleman from Kentucky is an ticipated? What class of mon in that State is it as the commanding officer in that vicinity of Kentucky.

is tagking at Bagdad now between the relation force of the optimum to toops and serie theory in the pression in the relation of the series of the optimum toops and series when you do not need to the relation of the series of the optimum toops and series when you do not need to the relation of the series of the optimum toops and series when you do not need to the series of the optimum toops and series when you do not need to the series of the optimum toops and series when you do not need to the series of the optimum too the series of the optimum too the series of the optimum too the series of the optimum toops and the series of the optimum too the series of the optimum toops and the series of the optimum t It can be transformed intô that arm of the service which, as we all know, is the most expensive, and of which we have a superabundance already. But I will not prolong this debate. Whatever gentlemen may suppose, I have no feeling what ever upon this subject. I am ready to guard and protect every true loyal man; every man any-where who loves the Union more than he loves the the most protect of the United States, whether in Kenucky, Missouri, or any other state. I am willing to vote 300,000,000 robellion; but I am not willing to vote 300,000,000 to raise twenty indusand men who are not needed, a and when we have even more men already than we know what to do with, and when we can take twenty thousand from this city and place them in Kentucky without missing them. We all know that the city is overflowing with soldiers. Let some of these men be transferred into Kentucky

or elsewhere. The Work of the comment to accept all the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to come to our standard for the men who offer to real to the Committee on Military Affairs. Now, while I do not pretend to asy that because i trust necessarily pass, that fact certainly does to on the House at least one reason why of of six hundred thousand men. I have great com-is to this flows enternant for the people of the South, to the men who are co-sing the police measure for the protection of the state of Kenucky; ti did, as stated by the genternan from i llinois, partake in a great measure of the char-raised objections to it, and they would not report it to this flows enters, the Committee on Military Affairs raised objections to it, and they would not report it to the flows it tai concention of the genetisting for the egnatistication of slaves it provision by which that force might be used in proper. Therefore the troops rised will partate the protection of the protection of the protection of the grouteners that ange will that here even to fang the protection of the people of Kenucky; but is a marching for the egnatistication of the grout the state were and the should to the scaled will that these troops is not protect the properity and citizen the state of the protection of the protect the field, as the protection of the force should think it expedient is not house allows that incorporated in it the restor or elsewhere. Mr. WRIGHT. This bill has received the

the period of a single year, and yet shall, at th hat our Army is too large? Mr. LOVEJOY. I would ask the centler their services to the United States? Mr. WRIGHT. I am'in favor of making the Army just so large as will secure to a certainty the existence and life of this Government. Mr. LOVEJOY, Has the gentleman ascer-

Mr. LOVEJOY: Has the gentleman ascer-tained the number necessary for that purpose? Mr. WRIGHT. No vir; I have not that power, nor has the gentleman from Illinois, nor has any officer of the Departments, nor has the President, nor any other man or association of men. Mr. LOVEJOY. The question still comes back whether, in the opinion of the gentleman, it is best for the House to go on and enlist without any limit all who offer themselves, for that seems to be the argument of the gentleman. If we do not know how many we need, must we go on enlist-ing an indefinite number?

be the argument of the gentleman. If we do not know how many we need, must we go on cnlisting an indefinite number?. Mr. WRIGHT. No, sir; I do not propose that the House shall be the general, but the general, but the source of the inde and of the Army, and if he has forgotten it, I will tell him how and wherein he proposed to substitute this House as the general fit in command of the Army, and if he has forgotten it, I will tell him how and wherein he proposed to it. He offered a resolution here rescinding one of the orders that had been made by General Hallek, and I suppose upon the principle that he understood the duties of the eampaign better than the commanding general did himself. Mr. LOVEJOY. I think it very possible. Mr. WRIGHT. Now, sir, I do not propose that the House shall be the general with regard to the maneuvers of the Army upon the field; but a I do propose that the Commons here, in their places, shall furnish the ways and means and the men to carry on the war. That comes within our province. We are the judges as to what number of men, and what amount of money is required. I take it that the members of this House, and of the other branch of Congress, are the sole judges of the ind question. Sir, if this war is conducted upon legitimate or principles, Thave no fears in regard to its result.

Sir if this war is conducted upon legitimate or principles. There is conducted upon legitimate of the second second second second second second of Abraham Lincoln, issued on the 19th of April to as when he made his appeal to the people of this country, saying that he wanted an army to put down insurrection and rebellion, and to pro-tee the rights of property and the rights guaran-tied by the Constitution to the States—if gentle-men will but adhere to the principles contained in that proclamation, there is no danger with re-gard to the result of the war, with the number of troops we now have in the field. - But if it be the e, war, and make it a war for emancipation. I can

gentleman from New York [Mr. STELL] observed the other day, I repeat, if you change the object and principle of the war, you paralyze the bravery of the Army; you present another question; you present a divided North and a South united. That would be the effect of such a change of policy. It is a war for the supremacy of the Constitution and taws, and the honor of the flag, and not for the emarkination of slays. I believe that it is the sworn duty of this Government to accept all the men who offer to come to our standard for that ourpose, as these twenty thousand men seek

they should not be allowed to follow the enemy? If they protect her own firesides, she seems to be satisfied, without allowing them to follow the enemy and to suppress the rebellion. Mr. HICKMAN. Where? If they are some from the cases. Mr. HICKMAN. In Illinois. Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. If the gentleman to for the regular service, under the laws of Con-gress. Mr. HICKMAN. I inquire whether it was necessary in any case to faise volunteers for three years or during the war? If it was, and if Ken-tucky is in peril, 1 put the question again to my colleague—which he has not answered—why it is not necessary to put these volunteers on precisely the same footing as all other volunteers that have the general understanding, that, inasmuch as the yournees from the other States have been raised of Nr. WRIGHT. I will answer that question Wr. WRIGHT. I will answer that question Wr. WRIGHT. I will answer that question we hen the bill was presented to the Committee on the solution of the bill. Wr. HICKMAN. Then I suppose if that is the general understanding, that, inasmuch as the younteers from the other States have been raised for six months and-a year, Fennsylvania will be

answer to the gentleman's inquiry. I suppose that Kentucky volunteers will fight as faithfully, as bravely, and as successfully, in defense of the Union is any other volunteers, and that it is especially fit they should be permitted to fight against the invesion of Kentucky. As I am advised, Mr. Speaker; the services of these additional twenty thousand troops are needed in Kentucky, upof the line of operations in that State and in the State of Tennessee. I will answer the gentleman still further, that not only in point of economy but in another point portance here. I understand that our army in Kentucky is upon the advance. If that be so there is no time to be lost. We are assured by the ven-reable gentleman from Kentucky that there are men in that State anxious to serve the Union in this contest; and who will promptly fill up the enlistment provided for in this bill—ment who are ready to rush into the conflict at once, and insure victory to our standard in the impending conflict, if it is in the new of their good right arms to in. Mr. BLAIR, of Misson ouri. I hope it will be some that, construct a portain of the side pro-Army, or of the volunteer forces. It is also pro-vided in this bill that they shall not be required to serve outside the limits of the State, except tent-porarily. It is not difficult to conceive that under the plan here proposed a different system is to be set up with, reference to the volunteers in Ken-tucky from that which prevails with reference to other volunteers. vided in this bill that they shall not be required to serve outside the limits of the State, except tentile plan here proposed a different system is to be set up with, reference to the volunteers in Kentucky from that which prevails with reference to not other volunteers.
An inquiry here would be very statural, as it is there are yearated from other portions of the State a different system? States of the Union, and have for heraelf a different system? States of the Union have for heraelf a different system? States of the Union have for heraelf as the other state and protection the Federal Army for the defense and protection the Federal Army for the defense and protection the Federal Army for the that which should are to the that which should are to other work or Maine ask for the he lill was ordered to be engrossed and the protection the should are to where it the fill was ordered to be engrossed and the different system? Which should give to her that which should not New York or Maine ask for the fill was ordered to be engrossed and the private the volunteers should be required for heraelf that volunteers should be related for the the bill was ordered to be engrossed and the motion. Mr. BINGHAM. I ask, then, the unanir

Mr. WICKLIFFE. I then submit the motion themselves or for herself that volunteers should be raised for her people, and confined within her State limits, excepting that they might be called out temporarily for service beyond the border? Mr. WRIGHT. Will my colleague permit me to ask him a question? Does the not think there is more necessity for having a force for special defense in the State of Kentucky than there is in Pennsylvania, which is not a border State? Mr. HICKMAN. ~ I am willing to admit that there may be a necessity for a larger military force

ready to rush into the conflict at once, and insure victory to our standard in the impending conflict, if it be in the power of their good right arms to in-sure it. Why should they not be permitted to take part in the coming battle? Why take vol-unteers from Maine to fight a battle in Kentucky, when the men of Kentucky are ready to take the field and fight that battle themselves? Mr. LOVEJOY. I would like to know upon what fact the used form a solitor of the solitors and The motion was agreed to; and the question recurred, "Shall the bill be ordered to be en-grossed and read a third time?" Mr. LOVEJOY. Is it in order to more to commit? The SPEAKER. It would be, but the gentle-

Min. WARGHAAL Willing to choose production in the state for a special in a question? Does he not think there is for an experiment of a special in the State of Kentucky than there is for an experiment of an experiment of the special in the state of Kentucky in a direct of the SPEAKER. It would be, but the gender is the service of the United States?
Mr. HICKMAN. 'T am willing to admit that there may be a necessity for a larger military than there is for an of the SPEAKER. It would be, but the gender service of the United States? Mr. HICKMAN. 'T am willing to admit that there may be a necessity for a larger military system in Kentucky than there is for an of the Committee on the Judicary, [Mr. In SINGHAM. I might give the gender and every of the State? 'And how much longer, if any, it would the short be chosenal to be stationed in Permsylvania. But the is word with this word stricken out of an of the Committee on the Judicary, [Mr. In SINGHAM. I might give the gender and every of the State? The does not reach the objection in the bull. The there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the gender man stear at the rights of the same that is a rule, and if ever which there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was an exception to a rule; it is the case of the there was there proverserial. Which there was there orighe Exclusively? Mr. BINGHAM. I say there was nothing in

thousand is needed now in the service, in Ken-tucky. Now, I do not know whether facts of that sort are sufficient for the gentleman; but they

Mr. WICKLIFFE. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me to indoctrinate him once more? I stated that before I received the communication from the Legislature of Kentucky urging the or-ganization of a force of this kind by the General Government, I had consulted the Secretary of War upon the propriety of it, and explained to him the purposes, objects, and niccessity of the corps. He approved of it, or else my ears de-ceived me. I then went to the President of the United States and submitted the order made for the benefit of Missouri. He took it under con-sideration, and told me he would consult his Cab-inet. He afterwards informed me that he approved the raising of the troops; that he believed them the raising of the troops; that he believed them necessary. That is what I stated, and what I have stated twice before. Mr. BINGHAM. So I understood the gen-

Mr. LOVEJOY. I hope I shall have a little

that there are exceptions to all rules; and if ever there was an exceptions to all rules; it is the case of Kentucky to-day. A border State, she has an enemy within her borders attenipting to destroy, not only her own government, but the Govern-ment which protects us all. Therefore I say to my colleague, and say it in good faith, that there is a reason which operates to-day with regard to Kentucky which has not yet operated with regard to any other State since the commencement of the war. The same state of things may have existed in Maryland, or may have existed in Missouri.

e my colleague, and say it in good faith, that there is are is are nosins which operates to-day with regard to not know whether facts of the sense to the commencement of the sense to the commencement of the sense to the commencement of the sense the commencement of the sense the commencement of the sense to the sens

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