their services against the rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline and command.

But in whatever manner they may be used by the government, it is plain that, once liberated from the rebellious act of their masters, they should never again be restored to bondage. By the massive treason and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of his slave: and the slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the Government, becomes justly entitled to freedom and protection.

The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels, after the close of the war, can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress.—The Representatives of the People will unquestionably, secure to the loyal slaveholder every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

Through the courtesy of the War Department we received a copy of the Report of the Secretary of War, on Monday last, and as soon as the announcement was made that the President's Message had been handed into Congress, we placed the Report in type as above. Since then, we observe that the following modification was made, viz: the concluding portion, commencing at the words, "It has become a grave question for determination what shall be done with the slaves," was erased, and the subjoined passage substituted:

"It is *already* a grave question what shall be done with the slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into South-ern territory, as at Beaufort District, in South Carolina. The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters to be by them armed against us, or used in introducing supplies to maintain the rebellion? Their labor may be used to us; with held from the enemy, it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and, being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him ones to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will, unquestionably, secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

To the President of the United States.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The duties of the navy during the past summer have been threefold: To guard the insurgent ports and a coast line of nearly three thousand miles; to protect our maritime commerce and cruise in pursuit of piratical vessels fitted out by the Confederates; and to take part in concerted naval and military expeditions against North and South Carolina, and the ports of the infected districts.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives detailed information of the manner in which these arduous duties have been performed.

Vessels have been sunk in Ocracoke Inlet, on the North Carolina coast, and others are about to be sunk in the harbor at Charleston and Savannah.

One hundred and fifty three vessels, of various sizes, have been captured since the institution of the blockade, eight of them in attempting to run the blockade.

The naval expeditions were, it seems, planned after receiving the reports of a board of officers, who deliberated on the best points to be attacked and seized. The board consisted of Captains J. F. Dupont and Chas. H. Davis, of the Navy; Major John C. Barnard, of the army, and Professor Alexander Bache, of the coast survey.

The Secretary reports that Flag Officer A. H. Foote, of the navy, has organized an efficient naval force in the Mississippi, aux! ary to the army.

Of privateers, the report states that "such of these cruisers as eluded the vigilance and captured were soon wrecked, beached, or sunk, with the exception of one, the steamer Sumter, which, by some infidelity, was permitted to pass the Brooklyn, then blockading one of the passes of the Mississippi, and, after a brief and feeble chase by the latter was allowed to proceed on her piratical voyage. An investigation of this whole occurrence has been ordered by the Department."

The Secretary fully sustains the act of Captain Wilkes in capturing Mason and Slidell. He says admirably:

"The prompt and decisive action of Captain Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of this Department; and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel emissaries on board, it was, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused. But it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of a case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade."

There were, on the 4th of March last, in commission and at the service of the Navy, only 42 vessels, carrying 555 guns, and 7,600 men. There are to-day, in commission, 264 vessels, carrying 2,557 guns, and over 22,000 men! This is immense work to do in little more than eight months. Besides this, there will be ready, very shortly, fifty-two new steamers, specially adapted to coast-guard duty," three of which are iron-clad.

The Secretary advises the creation of more grades in the naval service, as likely to add to the efficiency of the work, by making the rewards more frequent. Also, he recommends a rule that officers be retired with a sufficient allowance, after forty-five years' service. Twenty-five acting lieutenants, four hundred and thirty-three acting masters, and two hundred and nine masters' mates have been appointed, in order to have officers enough for the largely increased navy. There have also been acting engineers and surveyors appointed.

The Secretary asks Congress to foster the Naval School to such a degree, that at least double the usual number of cadets may be instructed.

On the slavery question the Secretary says nothing, but the following, on the employment of fugitives, will show that he proposes to protect loyal men, and arrest insurgents, without asking if they be black or white. He says:

"In the constabulary and blockading duties of the navy it has been not unfrequent that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection and our naval commanders have applied to me for instructions as to the proper disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be hanged over to the custody of the Government; but if, on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner, and might be enlisted to serve on our public vessels or in our navy yards, receiving wages for their labor. If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service, they should be allowed to proceed freely and peacably, without restraint, to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country. This I have considered to be the whole required duty in the premises, of our naval officers."

The naval estimates for the year ending June 30, 1863, amounted to $41,625,665; and besides this, the Secretary reports a deficit of $18,530,000 needed for current expenses to pay for vessels purchased, and for necessary alterations incurred in fitting them for naval purposes, for the purchase of additional vessels, and for the construction and completion of twenty ironclad vessels.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

Agentes:
NEW YORK—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 110 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Joy, Coe & Co., 5th and Chesnut streets.
Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and collect Bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL establishment.

THE Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be read in Congress, on Monday.

MUCH important matter, including the "Court Proceedings," is unavoidably crowded out this week.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—For a copy of this Document in advance of its general publication, we are indebted to the War Department.

THE municipal election in New York City on Tuesday last, resulted in favor of George Opdyke; the Republican candidate for Mayor. Fernando Wood ran the lowest of three candidates, being deserted by the loyal portion of the Democratic party of that City. The *Tribune* claims a good fight; a good Mayor, and a glorious victory for the Union party of that City.

GLAD OF IT.—Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., denies that he was the author of the article abusive of Gen. Cameron, that recently appeared in the Louisville *Journal*. It does not meet his approbation. The Breckinridge journals will have to find somebody else to snarl at. It don't pay to attack Gen. Cameron. He is fixed too firmly in the confidence of the people.

THE Maryland Legislature organized on Wednesday, at Annapolis, and the Governor's Message was read. He urges the prompt repeal of all the treasonable acts of the last Legislature, the adoption of measures to pay the State's portion of the national tax, and that Maryland's quota of volunteers be immediately raised and equipped.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861.—Dec.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
7	SATURDAY,	7-11	4 33	*D. H. M.*
8	SUNDAY,	7-12	4 33	New M. 1 9 21 ev
9	MONDAY,	7-13	4 33	First Q. 8 10 14 ev
10	TUESDAY,	7-14	4 33	Full M. 17 3 12 m
11	WEDNESDAY,	7-15	4 33	Third Q. 24 4 56 ev
12	THURSDAY,	7-15	4 33	New M. 31 8 38 m
13	FRIDAY,	7-16	4 33	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

		6	9	7	
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Nov.	30—Saturday,	39°	44°	38°	rain.
Dec.	2—Monday,	34	35	33	clear.
"	3—Tuesday,	24	31	27	"
"	4—Wednesday,	18	30	30	"
"	5—Thursday,	25	42	46	"
"	6—Friday,	41	48	45	cloudy.

A meeting of the Burns' Club will be held in Minersville, on Saturday evening next.

Major Siegfried of the 48th Regiment, P. V., has been promoted to Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment.

Mr. John Hantzinger, son of Mr. Joseph Hantzinger, of this County, died in Oil City, Venango County, on the 11th ultimo, aged 24 years.

Richard Hodgson of this Borough, has passed the requisite examination, and received the appointment of 3d assistant-engineer in the United States Navy.

Rev. S. F. Colt, Chaplain of the 96th Regiment, here on furlough, rejoined his Regiment this week. Mr. Colt was somewhat unwell, we regret to state, while here.

Lieut. Sheets, of the 48th Regiment, P. V., arrived here this week, on a brief leave of absence. Upon his arrival here he was suffering from indisposition.

Sad Occurrence.—A child of Mr. John Jones of St. Clair, aged 18 months, died on Saturday last, in consequence of drinking laudanum, which it by some means obtained.

Death of a Returned Volunteer.—William Brenner, a miner, was accidentally killed last week in the colliery of Voorhies & Co., by a fall of Coal. Deceased was a volunteer in the three months service.

Ordered to Duty.—Hiram Parker and Howard Potts, of this Borough, 3d assistant-engineers in the Navy, have been ordered to duty. The former has left for Bridgeport, Ct., to go on board the gun-boat "Kanawha," while the latter will sail from Philadelphia for Pensacola.

Deaths of Volunteers.—Thomas Davidson, aged 17 years, of St. Clair, a member of Captain James Wren's Company, 48th Regiment, died at the Hospital, Hatteras Inlet, on Friday of last week. William Miller, aged 19 years of Co. A, same regiment, died last week at the same place. He resided formerly near Port Clinton, this County.

First Lieutenant Louis T. Snyder of this Borough, is with Capt. Williams' company of regulars, now in Kentucky. This company is made up entirely of Pennsylvanians. In alluding to what Pennsylvania has done so far, in furnishing men for this war, the Indianapolis *Daily State Journal*, exclaims, "Bully for Pennsylvania!"

Fatal Mining Accident.—An explosion of fire damp happened at the mines of Wm. Milnes, Jr., & Co., on Friday afternoon of last week, killing two boys named Charles Ferguson and Wm. Evans, and severely injuring John Evans, Patrick Tower, John Bolus, John O'Donnell and Christopher Meehan. The explosion is said to have been caused by the carelessness of one of the men.

Wm. G. Brownlow, Editor of the Knoxville Whig.—This man is one of the real heroes of this contest, and notwithstanding his peculiarities, all respect his unpurchasable loyalty to the Government. Thos. W. Hartley, of Philadelphia, has published for preservation, a portrait of Mr. Brownlow, together with his Farewell Address.—The portrait is excellent. Single copies can be obtained at the bookstore of B. Bannan in this Borough. Price, 10 cents.

A. Russel acknowledges the receipt, by Express, of a package, from Capt. D. Nagle, Co. D, 48th Regiment, P. V., (now stationed at Fort Clark, Hatteras Inlet,) of 41 envelopes, containing money from members of that company, for their families. Of this number only two contained less than $10. The others were from that sum up to $32 50, which was the highest. These remittances are certainly very creditable to the men, as they only received pay for one month and a fraction over.

The following citizens of Schuylkill County, are enrolled in the "Hamburg Light Infantry, Company G., 96th Regiment, P. V.:"—1st Lieutenant—Jacob W. Haas, Pottsville. 3d Corporal, Jacob H. Beuchler, Orwigsburg. Musician, Jas. Zulich, Orwigsburg. Privates, Joel Bird, Pottsville; Marks Dreyfoos, do., Frederick Depke, do.; Lewis Fey, Orwigsburg; John D. Grim, Port Clinton; John Gloss, Pottsville; George Hesbner, do.; Peter Sevger, Schuylkill Haven.

The 48th (Col. Nagle's) Regiment, P. V.—This Regiment now stationed at Hatteras, was paid on the 27th ultimo. The amount received was about $27,000, of which it is supposed some $20,000 were sent home to their families by the men. The Paymaster, Major Sherman, took their packages containing money, with him, when he left Fort Clark to return North, and would express them at Baltimore. The Regiment is enjoying good health, and is getting along finely.

The Holidays.—As Christmas and New Year are almost here; as the little ones are on the watch for their annual presents, and as storekeepers are brushing up to supply the consequent demand, we would suggest to the latter that they will realise enhanced sales and large profits by advertising their goods through the columns of the MINERS' JOURNAL. The "nimble shilling" is the boy that does the work in these competitive days.

Mr. A. H. Bishop delivered a lecture in this Borough on Monday evening last, for the benefit of the "Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon and Hospital" in Philadelphia. The audience was not large, and the receipts must have been small. This we regret, for the object was certainly commendable. We "scarcely think however, that Mr. Bishop's forte is lecturing. He has evidently, seen much of the world and a well arranged lecture of his experiences, occupying about three-quarters of an hour, or an hour, would have been more satisfactory to his audience, than an extempore lecture, consuming some three hours in its delivery.

Patent Magnetic Hammer.—One of the most useful articles in the hammer line, we ever saw, is now for sale at Stichter & Thompson's hardware store, at the corner of Centre and Market streets, this Borough. The hammer is magnetic, enabling it to pick up with great rapidity, tacks or nails, they clinging to the face of it, point downwards, ready to be driven wherever desired. It is stated that very little practice will enable a person to nail with this hammer on a line, or any given spot, with exactness. Housekeepers and others should examine this useful article, which is calculated to save the fingers many a rude thump.

Schuylkill County Alms House.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor was held at the Alms House on Monday, December 2, 1861. Present, Dr. Augustus Schulze, Wm. Lerch and R. C. Wilson.

The Steward reported the following as the census of the house for the month ending the 1st day of December, 1861:—Number in the house on the 1st of December, 310; same time last year, 305 —increase, 5. Of the above, 56 are in the insane department, 45 in the nursery, and 44 under medical treatment. Admitted during the month of November, 52; discharged, 32; died, 3; bound out, 5.

Lodging and meals were furnished to 171 traveling paupers. During the month out door relief was granted to 59 families amounting to $367 58. Bills were passed and orders drawn amounting to $511 27. Previous issue, 17,021 70. Total, $17,532 97.

Exposition of the "Knights of the Golden Circle."—B. Bannan of this Borough, has received from the publishers, "Asher & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.," a number of copies of this work, written by a member of the Order. It is sold at 25 cents a copy. It is illustrated, and contains a history of Secession from 1834 to 1861, and an account of the origin and progress in the North as well as in the South, of the Order. Our readers will remember the word "Andalusia" in the secession certificate which we recently published, and this book states that it is the password of the Order. In this work is given the ritual. It abounds in information of which every citizen should become possessed, in order that he may see fully the hight and depth of this most wicked scheme to destroy the best Government on the face of the globe. We make the following extract from page 51:

No man in the North who expressed sympathy with the South, or who violently opposed the movements of the Government, until the overwhelming force of public opinion drove him into the Union ranks, should be trusted with any patriotic duty, or allowed to command even a corporal's guard of men, until he has furnished the most reliable evidence of loyalty; and, in many instances, where there is good reason to presume, from a man's past acts, that his feelings are strongly Southern, or that he is not fully trustworthy, even though from the first that he heard of the President's Proclamation calling for troops he has made strong Union professions, it is highly important to keep a close watch over him, and see that he gains no advantage.

Judge Hepins, and his Associates, were sworn in on Monday last, the opening of the December term of Court.

John Rausch, Esq., assumed the duties of Sheriff last week, appointing Samuel Gumbert, Deputy, and retaining Mr. Joseph W. Bowen. The retiring officers are John P. Hobart, Esq., and John T. Werner, Esq., the former one of the most popular citizens who ever filled the position; the latter literally without a personal enemy in the County. Mr. Bowen will be invaluable to the new Sheriff, as he understands the duties of the office thoroughly, and is one of the most indefatigable and industrious men of business, we ever know. Mr. Hobart has resumed the practice of the law, his office being on Centre street, opposite the American House. For twelve years Mr. Werner was in the Sheriff's Office, three as Sheriff, and nine as Deputy, during which time fidelity and integrity in the discharge of his duties, combined with that courtesy which marks the true gentleman, eminently distinguished him.

Of the new Sheriff, Mr. Rausch, we may frankly, that he was the best of all the candidates named for the position by his party, and we do not doubt that he will make a good and efficient officer. We do not agree with him politically; but that will not influence our good opinion of him as a public officer, while he is faithful in the performance of his official duties.

Mrs. A. Russel, President of the Ladies' Aid Society, acknowledges receiving since last report, the following donations:

Mrs. J. Campbell, 62, 4 pillow ticks and 2 pads; Mrs. J. Shippen, 2 pairs socks and 2 pairs slippers; Mrs. Wm. Newell, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. J. Strauch, 1 comfort, 2 sheets; Mrs. Harts, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. Parry, books and magazines; Miss Bechtel, 25 magazines; Miss A. Pott, 2 pairs slippers; Miss Nelly Carpenter, 1 pair socks; Miss Potberick, 1 pair slippers; Mrs. Fister, 1 pillow; Mrs. Forney, 2 pillows; Mrs. Wm. Weber, 1 pair socks, 4 towels, 1 bottle of elder wine; Mrs. John Weber, 3 pairs socks, 1 sheet, 12 vols. Harper's Magazine; Miss Carey, 9 pillow cases, one-half room footscap; Miss Annie Jones, 10 yards muslin, 6 cotton tape, 1 bar of castile soap; Miss Strauch, pillow case, 21 magazines, 29 papers; Miss S. Silliman, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Yardley, 1 bed gown, 2 undershirts; Mrs. C. Atkins, 25 yards crash; Miss S. Silliman, 4 pairs slippers; Miss Elmira Kramer, Minersville, 1 pair socks; Mrs. J. M. Frick, Minersville, 1 pair socks; Miss Kate R. Gilbert, Minersville, 1 pair socks; Miss Emma Gilbert, Minersville, 1 pair socks.

Report of the Ladies' Aid of Pottsville.—On the 14th November, 1861, the Ladies' Aid of Pottsville, was organized for the purpose of affording aid and comfort to the soldiers who are or may be either sick or wounded, after having taken up arms in defence of our Union. Since that date, the Society has received, made up and packed 4 boxes, two for the Sanitary Commission at Washington, one for the General Hospital at Charleston, Kanawha County, Western Virginia, (Brigade Surgeon, Dr. J. T. Carpenter,) and one to the 96th Regiment, to the care of the Chaplain, Rev. S. F. Colt, containing the following articles:

40 comforts, 10 blankets, 29 pillows, 30 pairs pillow slips, 30 wrappers, 5 tidmas, 25 canton flannel shirts, 10 flannel shirts, 28 night shirts, 42 pairs drawers, 24 sheets, 43 pairs stockings, 53 towels, 12 feather cushions, 8 pads, 14 feather cushions, 22 pairs slippers, 12 pocket handkerchiefs, 10 boxes of salve, 6 papers of pins, 21 dress shirts, 3 combs, 3 papers of soap, 2 bundles of cloths, 17 magazines, 1 Gleason's Pictorial, bound.

MRS. A. RUSSEL, *Pres't.*
MRS. E. M. MCGINNIS, *Sec'y.*

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Bittle, Heffner, Pitman, Strouch, Morris, Foehl, Inners, Derr, Beveridge, and Boone, President.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Street Com. made a report, in which the practices of throwing ashes in the public streets, and obstructing the streets with lumber, waste material, etc., were condemned as violations of the laws of the Borough in such cases made and provided. The Committee recommended that the Chief Burgess be instructed to enforce the proper penalties for such infractions. The Committee reported adversely in reference to the petition of James B. Patterson and others, praying for a continuance of culvert in Market street, for two reasons—first, the appropriation of the present year, for street improvements, is expended; second, the season is too late to make the improvement prayed for. The Committee reported crossing at Coal and Callowhill streets finished; and foot-path on the road to Jalappa and Finbach, nearly completed. Reports accepted.

The Borough Treasurer's statement was read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Inness offered a resolution, instructing the Chief Burgess to enforce the penalties for obstructing the streets with ashes, lumber, waste material, etc., which was adopted.

The bill of J. Quinn, $2 10, was referred to the Street Committee.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

S. Lewis,	$150 00
Four Watchmen,	108 00
A. K. Whitner,	20 00
B. Barr,	20 50
Street Laborers,	137 73
J. Madara,	36 00
Viewers of road from Coal to Centre street,	5 00
John Schenck,	30 00
	$507 23
Previous issue,	5,724 30
Total,	$6,231 53

Adjourned.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Congress met at Washington on Monday last, and both branches organized. In the Senate, the absentees were Messrs. Breckinridge, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Pearce, Polk, Sherman, Willey and Wilmot. During the recess Messrs. Baker and Bingham have died. Mr. Trumbull gave notice of a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and to free the slaves. Mr. Wilkinson gave notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between regulars and volunteers.

In the House 114 members were present. Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution of thanks to Captain Wilkes for his arrest of the latters Slidell and Mason, which was adopted. J. W. Reid, member from the fifth district of Missouri, was expelled. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution declaring the object of this war to be to suppress the rebellion and establish the authority and laws of the United States over the whole Union; and that while we will not interfere with the institutions of the States, the war must be conducted under military usages, that the safety of the State secession gives the right of property and dominion over civil relations, and that the President, as Commander-in-chief, and all officers in command under him, have the right to emancipate the slaves held in any military district in a state of insurrection, and that Congress respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued wherever the same will avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces. Mr. Dunn, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Biddle, Blair, of Missouri, Blair, of Virginia, Burnham, Calvert, Campbell, Cobb, Conway, Cosnling, Cox, Crosswell, Delano, Dunlap, Dunn, Foulke, Haight, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Kellogg, of Illinois, Law, Lazzar, Leary, Lehman, McPherson, Maynard, Mitchell, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Noell, Nooton, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Rice, of Massachusetts, Richardson, Robinson, Spaff, Stiles, Smith, Street, of New York, Steele, of New Jersey, Thomas, Tim, Trimble, Upton, Vallandigham, Verree, Ward, White, of Ohio, Woodruff.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashly, Babbitt, Bailey, of Massachusetts, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Brigham, Blair, of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffinton, Chaffee, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Davis, Dawes, Dodl, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Fenenden, Frisbie, Frank, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Lansing, Lovejoy, Lovejoy, McKean, Mitchell, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Patton, Phelps, of California, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice, of Maine, Riddle, Rollins, of New Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Trowbridge, Vanhorn, Vansvlkenburg, Van Wyck, Wall, Wallace, Walton, of Maine, Walton, of Vermont, Washburne, Wheeler, Wilson and Worcester.

Mr. Conkling offered an amendment, which was accepted, to make the resolution apply to the slaves of rebels. On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed for a week, in order that time might be given for discussion and amendment.

Mr. Campbell offered the following resolution, and move that its further consideration be postponed until the same time as the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Eliot:

Resolved, That in legislating to meet the exigencies of the present rebellion, Congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights, under the Constitution and laws, of all loyal citizens.

Presentation was received, and its further consideration postponed as indicated.

Mr. Stevens, I have a resolution on the same subject, which I offer, and ask that it be postponed till Tuesday of next week.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States; and whereas there can be no solid and permanent peace to the union in the Republic so long as that institution exists within it; and whereas slaves are now used by the rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war; and whereas by the law of nations it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his power: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to declare free, and to direct all of our generals and officers in command to order freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters, or who shall in any quelling his rebellion.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the United States pledge the faith of the Union to make full and just compensation to all loyal citizens who are and shall remain active in supporting the Union, for all the loss they may sustain by virtue of this act.

The resolution was received, and its further consideration postponed until Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring who was responsible for the Ball's Bluff disaster. Mr. Odell offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing that John Sliddell be subjected to the same treatment as the rebels have shown to Col. A. M. Wood, of the New York 14th.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Grimes offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. Dupont for his capture of Port Royal.

In the House, after the reading of the message, Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, offered a resolution to expel Henry C. Burnett, which was adopted.

In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, a resolution was passed unanimously expelling the traitor Bright (arrested from his seat in the Senate, Mr. Wilson called attention to the list of blacks in prison in Washington, and offered a resolution for their release. After an animated debate the resolution was referred, and the Marshal of the District was ordered to report forthwith a list of all persons in prison in the District, with the causes, etc., and the Committee on the District was directed to report on the slave laws of the District and the expediency of abolishing the whole system there, with compensation to the loyal owners of slaves. Mr. Wilkinson offered a bill to abolish the distinction between the volunteers and regulars. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish copies of any general orders in the Department of Missouri relative to fugitive slaves; and on motion of the same gentleman that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court and establishing in its stead a new one according to the provisions of the Constitution.

In the House, Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, gave notice of a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, including slave property, and to provide for the emancipation of such slaves, their confiscation shall be used, with other property, for the support of the Government.

Mr. Bowen, of Virginia, introduced a bill for the creation of Alexandria county in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to confer with the commanders of the military departments in relation to the employment of fugitives from slavery imprisoned in the District jail. Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution, which was referred, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of compelling the rebel prisoners of war. Mr. Cox introduced a resolution, which was referred, requesting the President to transmit to Congress memoranda for the exchange of prisoners of war. Mr. Eshman introduced a resolution, which was referred, tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. Dupont for his victory at Port Royal. The following were then introduced and referred: By Mr. Stevens, of Pa., a resolution, which was referred, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of compelling rebel officers who are now prisoners of war. Mr. Cox introduced a resolution, which was referred, requesting the President to transmit to Congress memoranda for the exchange of prisoners of war. Mr. Eshman introduced a resolution, which was referred, tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. Dupont for his victory at Port Royal. It was tabled by ayes 71, nays 68. Mr. Dunn offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Senate's action in the practicability and expediency of establishing a place on this side of the Mississippi for the exchange of prisoners of war. Resolutions on the above subject were introduced by Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Mr. Conway, of Kansas, but they were postponed.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, introduced his bill for confiscating rebels' property, and setting slaves free. This bill he explained and advocated in a long speech. It provides for the absolute and complete forfeiture to the United States of every species of property belonging to persons who, during the existence of the present rebellion, shall take up arms against the United States. This forfeiture is to be enforced against property in the rebellious districts, through the military power, and against property in other portions of the United States, where the judicial power is not obstructed by the rebellion, through the Courts, and the proceeds of the property so forfeited, individual loss and forfeited is to be subject to the just claims of loyal citizens, to be held for the benefit of loyal citizens discharged for losses incurred in its suppression, and to defray the expense also the books