

XXXVIIth Congress-First Session.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

SENATE. Mr. Wilson, (Mass.) called attention to a list of colored persons now confined in prison in Washington who was sent there by persons calling themselves justices of the peace. The report had been made by Detective Allen to the and regulars : rovost Marshal.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution for their

The resolution was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. CLARK (N., H.,) it was Connecticut ..... Rescied, That the Marshal of the District of Delaware.... Illinois..... mbia be directed to report immediately to Indiana..... the senate the names of all persons now con-fined in the jail in the city of Washington with Iowa ..... the cause of their commitment, the names of the magistrates by whom they were committed, Kentucky ..... Maine .... Maryland the length of their imprisonment and the the length of them imprisonment and the names of the persons who made the first arrest. On motion of Mr. WILSON (Mass.,) it was Massachusetta Michigan..... Minnesota.....

Resolved, That the laws now in force within the District of Columbia, relating to the arrest the District of Octations, relating to the allest of fugitives from service or labor, together with all laws concerning persons of color within the District of Columbia, be refered to the Commit-tee on the District of Columbia, and that the committee be further instructed to consider the expediency of abolishing, in the District, with convensation, the loyal holders of slaves. Mr. SAULSBURY, (Del.,) offered a joint resolu-

tion as follows :---

WHEREAE, The people of the States of Vir-ginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississsippi, Lousiana, Tex-as, Arkansas and Tennessee, are in revolt against New Mexico :. District Columbia the constitutional Government of the United States and have assumed to secede from the Federal Union to form an independent Government under the name of the Confederate States of Estimated strength America ; and whereas, the Congress of the United States approving the sentiments expressed by the President in his annual message that the Union must be preserved and the use of all Colon must be preserved and the use of all available means must, be employed and believ-ing that kind and fraternal feeling between the people of all the States is indispensable to the maintenance of a happy and prosperous Union, and being willing to manifest such feel-ing on their part to them, and that peace may be restored to a distracted country and the be restored to a distracted country, and the Union and Constitution be preserved and main-tained, and inviting the co-operation of the people of the aforesaid States in the accomplish-ment of chieft on the accomplish-ment of objects so beneficial to each and all, do resolve as follows :

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pearce, Roger B. Taney, Edward Everett, George M. Dallas, Thomas Ewing, Horace Bin-ney, Reverdy Johnson, John J. Crittenden, George E. Pugh, and Richard M. Thompson, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with a like number of commissioners to be appointed by the States aforesaid, for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, and that they report the result of said conference to Congress for approval or rejection. conterence to Congress for approval or rejection. Resolved, That upon the appointment of com-missioners, as hereby invited by the said States, and upon the meeting of the joint commission-ers, for the purpose of conference as aforesaid, actual hostilities shall cease and be suspended,

WAR military spirit of the French nation. Here every until all shall have been received. WAR DEPARTMENT, man has an interest in the Government, and

OF THE

December 1, 1861.

Volunteers.

4,688 12,400

2,000

80,000 57,832

19,800

15,000

14,289

7,000 26,760

28,550

4,160

22.130

9,600 9,842

100.200

81,205 94,760

5,898 8,000

12,000 14,153

5,000

1.000

2,500

1.000

1,000

1.000

640,687

20,834

660,971

11,175

4,744 4,808

107

2,286 775

4,941

4,686 968

768

8,435 781

9,856

10.188

10,236

19,199 1,285 780

779

792

. . . . .

. . . .

. . . . .

2,825

77,785

779

SECRETARY OF

STATES.

California.....

Missouri.....

New Hampshire

New York .....

Ohio.....

Rhode Island ....

Vermont .....

Wisconsin.

Colorado.

Nevada....

as follows :

Virginia .....

Kansas.....

Nebraska .....

of the regular army, including

the new enlist

ments under act of Congress of July 29, 1861...

Total....

Engineers.....

of this Department.

Pennsylvania

New Jersey.....

rushes to its defence when dangers beset it Szz: I have the honor to submit the annual The accompanying reports of the chiefs of the several Bureaus present the estimates of the in the field, or over one-sixth of her entire peo-in the field, or over one-sixth of her entire peo-in the field, or over one-sixth of her entire peo-in the field, or over one-sixth of her entire peo-By reference to the records of the revolution ple—a force greatly exceeding the whole num-ber of troops furnished by all the Southern States during that war. Should the present loyal States furnish troops in like proportion, which would undoubtedly be the case should ady emergency demand it, the Government ppropriations required for the service of this Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and also appropriations necessary to cover deficiencies in the estimates for 1861-'62. The following statement presents the entire estimated strength of the army, both volunteers could promptly put into the field an army of over three millions.

It gives me great satisfaction to refer to the creditable degree of discipline of our troops, 8 mo'ths. The War Agg'ate most of whom were, but a short time since, en-gaged in the pursuits of peace. They are rap-idly attaining an efficiency which cannot fail to 4,688 14.636 bring success to our arms. Officers and mer 2,775 alike evince an earnest desire to accomplish 84,941 62,018 themselves in every duty of the camp and field and the various corps are animated by an emu-20,768 lation to exceed each other in soldierly qualities. 15,007

The conspiracy against the Government ex-tended over an area of 733,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3,523 miles, and a 7.000 80,195 20,331 shore line of 25,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length. This 4,160 31,486 conspiracy stripped us of arms and munitions, and scattered our navy to the most distant quarter of the globe. The effort to restore the Union, which the Government entered on in 10,379 12,410 110.838 91,441 113,959 April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven 7,183 8,780 months has been spent in preparation. The history of this rebellion, in common with

12,779 all others, for obvious causes, records the first successes in favor of the insurgents. The disa-ter of Bull Run was but the natural consequence 14,945 5,000 of the premature advance of our brave but un 1.000 2,500 disciplined troops, which the impatience of the country demanded. The betrayal also of our movements by traitors in our midst enabled the 1.000 1,000 rebels to choose and entrench their position, and by a reinforcement in great strength, at the

The several arms of the service are estimated

Beaufort have nobly redeemed our transient reverses At the date of my last report the States of

640,687 20,334 660,971 The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. They have been reduced to the owest possible amount consistent with the pubic interests, and are based upon a strictly eco and maryiand, nownessanding the enorge of bad men in power in the city of Baltimore, when the opportunity of a general election was afforded, under the lead of her brave and patri-otic Governor, rebuked, by an overwhelming nomical administration of the various branches The appropriations to cover deficiencies are rendered necessary by the excess of the force in the field over that upon which the estimates majority, the traitors who could of led her to destruction. In Missouri a loyal State governwere founded, and by extraordinary expendi-tures connected with the employment and disment has been established by the people, thou-

sands of whom have rallied to the support o An item of very heavy expense is the large mounted force which has been organized, troops from other portions of the country, have forced the rebels the rebels to retire into the

all these appliances, was considered an evidence which have already been delivered. The reand a change should be made by which seni-of his wonderful genius and energy, and of the mainder will be shipped by successive steamers ority of commission should confer the right of

Combinations among manufactures, impor-ters and agents for the sale of arms, have, in many cases, caused an undue increase in prices. which now exists, should be permitted to concustoms have been directed to deliver to the agents of the United States all arms and muni-tions that may be imported into this country. The demand for arms has called into existence

in guns while having an abundance of men.

plined, and made effective at any moment for immediate service. If thoroughly trained in

displayed, I do not hesitate to express the be-lief that no combination of events can arise in which this country will not be able not only to rassing from their nature and extent. protect itself, but contrary to its policy, which is peace with all the world, to enter upon ag-gressive operations against any power that may intermeddle with our domestic affairs. A committee should be appointed by Congress, with authority to sit during the recess, to devise and

report a plan for the general organization of the militia of the United States. It is of great importance that immediate at-tention should be given to the condition of our fortifications upon the seaboard and the lakes, and upon our exposed frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition for suc cessful defence. Aggressions are seldom made upon a nation ever ready to defend its honor and to repel insults; and we should show to the world, that while engaged in quelling disturb-ances at home we are able to protect ourselves against attacks from abroad against attacks from abroad.

against attacks from abroad. I earnestly recommend that immediate pro-vision be made for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Acade-my. There are now only 192 cadets at that im-portant institution. I am assured by the super-intendent that 400 can at present be accommo-duted and that with your Aritic additional dated, and that, with very trifling additional expense, this number may be increased to 500. with the great increase of trade upon these It is nonnecessary, at this late day, to speak of the value of educated soldiers. While, in time ernment, inquiry was made concerning the ex-

the federal authority, and, in conjunction with of war or rebellion, we must ever depend mainly upon our militia and volunteers, we shall al-ways need thoroughly trained officers. Two

command.

To prevent advantage being thus taken of the tinue? The efficiency of the army, it appears to necessities of the Government, collectors of me, might be greatly increased by a consolida-

numerous establishments for their manufacture attended with that success which was anticithroughout the loyal portion of the country, and pated, although a large number of men have it has been the policy of this Department to en-courage the development of the capital, enter-prise, and skill of our people in this direction. Under the control of officers of military educa. The Government should never have less than a tion and experience, are generally better cared million of muskets in its arsenals, with a cor for than those in the volunteer service, it is responding proportion of arms and equipments certain that the popular preference is largely for artillery and cavalry. Otherwise, it may, at a most critical moment, find itself deficient for to enter a corps officered by their friends and in guns while having an abundance of men. I recommend that application be made to Con-gress for authority to establish a national foun-dry for the manufacture of heavy artillery at whose commissions depend upon their success such point as may afford the greatest facilities in obtaining recruits. In addition, the volun-for the purpose. While a sufficient number of teer is allow to draw his full pay of \$13 per cannon, perhaps, could be procured from private manufactories, the possession of a national es-tablishment would lead to experiments which

tablishment would lead to experiments which would be useful to the country, and prevent im-position in prices by the accurate knowledge that would be acquired of the real value of work of this character. In my last report I called attention to the fact table legislation, upon a uniform basis, of the milita of the country. Some general plan should be pro-vided by Congress in aid of the States, by which our milita can be organized, armed, and disci-t plined, and made effective at any moment for

for support until he receives his pay. By the act approved August 5, 1861, the Pre-sident is authorized to appoint as many aids to immediate service. If thoroughly trained in time of peace, when occasion demands, it may be converted into a vast army, confident in its discipline, and unconquerable in its patriotism. The field, as he may deem proper. The number of aids, in my opinion, should be limited, and nization, unwards of 700,000 men have already no more should be allowed to each major general then are he advantageously employed upon his been brought into the field; and, in view of than can be advantageously employed upon his the alacrity and enthusiasm that have been displayed. I do not hesitate to express the be-saved, and the Executive and this Department would be relieved of applications very embar-

The first section of the act approved Septem-ber 28, 1850, makes the discharge of minors obligatory upon this Department, upon proof that their enlistment was without the consent of their parent or guardians. In view of the injurious operations of this law, and of the facilities which it opens to frauds, I respectfully urge

its early repeal. Applications for discharges of minors can then be determined either by this Department, in accordance with such regulations as experience may have shown to be necessary, or by the civil tribunals of the country. The employment of regimental bands should be limited; the proportion of musicians now allowed by law being too great, and their useful-ness not at all commensurate with their heavy

Corporations, like individuals, are liable to be governed by selfish motives in the absence of competition. An instance of this kind octween Baltimore and New York. The sum of \$6 was charged upon that route for the trans-portation of each soldier from New York to Baltimore. As this rate seemed extravagant to the Department, when considered in connection with the great increase of trade upon these roads, made necessary by the wants of the Gov pediency of using the roads from New York to Baltimore via Harrisburg. The result was an

stroyed by the rebels, has not yet been restored. The great interests of trade require that this road should be reopened as speedily as possible by the company, for the transportation of the mmense surplus of the agricultural productions of the West. To aid this object, the Department has tendered to the company a sufficient force for its protection during the progress of the work, and will render such facilities as it may be able to provide, in connection with its other important public duties.

For the purpose of facilitating the transpor-tation of supplies to Alexandria, and to points beyond, it has been found necessary to rebuild portions of the Orange and Alexandria and the Loudon and Hampshire railroads, and to lay a track from the railroad depot to a point on the Potomac river, in this city.

Potomac river, in this city. Under an appropriation granted for that purpose at the last session of Congress, a Tele-graph Bureau was established, and has been found of the greatest service in our military operations. Eight hundred and fifty-seven miles of the seven here already built and of telegraph line have been already built and put in operation, with an efficient corps of oper-ators, and a large extension is now in in process

of construction. Congress, at its late session, made an appro-priation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge, across the Potomac, which, in its then dilapidated condition, was unsafe for military purposes. The work, which has been carried on without interruption to trade or travel, is finished, will be a substantial structure.

On the first of the present month, Lientenand General Winfield Scott voluntarily relinquished his high command as general-in-chief of the American army. He had faithfully and gal-lantly served his country for upwards of half a century, and the glory of his achievements has given additional lustre to the brightest page of our national annals. The affections of a grateful people followed him into his retirement. The President immediately conferred the command of the army upon the officer next in rank. Fortunately for the country, Major General Mc-Clellan had proved himself equal to every situa-tion in which his great talents had been called into exercise. His brilliant achievements in Western Virginia, the untiring energy and consumate ability he has displayed in the organization and discipline of an entirely new army, have justly won for him the confidence and ap-plause of the troops and of the nation.

Extraordinary labor, energy and talent have been required of the various bureaus of this Department to provide for the wants of our im-mense army. While errors may occasionally have been committed by subordinates, and while extravagant prices have undoubtedly in some cases, controlled by haste and the pressure of rapid events, been paid for supplies, it is with great gratification that I refer to the economical administration of affairs displayed in the various branches of the service. Our forces had not only to be armed, clothed and fed, but had to be suddenly provided with means of transportation to an extent heretofore unparal-While I believe there is no army in the eled

world better provided for in every respect than our regulars and volunteers, I candidly think that no force so large and so well equipped was ever put in the field in so short a space of time at so small an expense.

At so small an expense. While it is my intention to preserve the strict-est economy and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and the last man should be armed to bring this unholy rebellion to a speedy and permanent close.

The geographical position of the metropolis of the nation, menaced by the rebels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for consideration the proboundaries of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within, as well as from capture by foes without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected, for similar purposes, by Michi-gan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present from the influence of State Government which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Fede-

8.828 718,512 moment of victory, to snatch it from our grasp. This reverse, however, gave no discouragement to our gallant people ; they have crowded into our ranks, and although large numbers have been necessarily rejected, a mighty army in invincible array stands eager to precipitate itself upon the foe. The check that we have received upon the Potomac has, therefore, but postponed the campaign for a few months. The other successes of the rebels, though dearly won,

were mere affairs, with no important or perma-nent advantages. The possession of Western Virginia, and the occupation of Hatteras and Aggregate 568,383 59,398 24,688 8,395 107

At the date of my last report the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were threatened with rebellion. In Delaware, the good sense and patriotism of the people have triumphed over the unholy schemes of traitors. The people of Kentucky carly pro-nounced themselves, by an unequivocal declara-tion at the ballot-box, in favor of the Union; and Maryland, notwithstanding the efforts of bad men in power in the city of Baltimore.

and shall not be renewed unless said commis sioners shall be unable to agree, or in case of an agreement by them, said agreement shall be rejected either by Congress or by the aforesaid

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiclary be instructed to enquire into the expediency and propriety of abolishing the present Supreme Court of the United States and establishing instead thereof another Supreme Court in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, which in the opinion of Congress will meet the requirements of the Constitution.

The resolutions were laid aside.

Among the bills introduced were the following by Mr. LATHAM, (Cal.,): A bill to establish a line of steam mail ships between San Francisco and Shanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan.

Also a bill to authorize and facilitate mining operations in the States of California and Oregon. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOLMAN, (Ind.) introduced a preamble reiterating the sentiments contained in the Crittenden Resolutions adopted at last session, in effect that the war was forced upon us by the disunionists, and that the United States is to be re-established in obedience to the Constitution and the Union, these objects accomplished the war should cease, etc.

The proposition concluded with a resolution reaffirming these sentiments.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, (Pa.,) it was tabled-yeas 71, nays 65.

Mr. Dunn offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to enquire into the practicability and expediency of procuring the rights and privileges of settlement and citi-<sup>2cnship</sup> on any part of this Continent, or on the adjacent islands south of the United States for the habitation of free persons of African de-Ment who may choose to emigrate thereto from the United States, for the formation of inde-Pendent colonies to be protected from foreign molestation. Adopted.

Mr. LOVEJOY, (Ills.,) and Mr. CONWAY, (Kansa,) severally introduced propositions on the slave question the consideration of which was

At WATS, Delegate from New Mexico, ininduced a preamble, concluding with a resolu-tion, requesting the Secretary of War to report to the House what measures have been or ought to be taken to expose and punish Major and other army officers who may be Buy of treason or cowardice in surrendering a and superior force of United States States and superior force of United States States who are the form the the superior so that those who are  $A_{doubt-i}$  may be relieved from blame, &c. and superior force of United States sol-

Lir. HUTCHING asked leave to introduce a bill Abolish slavery in the District of Columnia. Mr. Cox. (Ohio,) objected.

.1946 J. o. g

on of Congress, and which was not compueached a numerical strength more than adequate to the wants of the service. As it can only be maintained at a great cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

charge of the Three Months Contingent.

In organizing our great army, I was effective-ly aided by the loyal Governors of the different states, and I cheerfully acknowledge the prompt patriotism with which they responded to the call of this Department.

Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of five hundred millions of dol-States. ars for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made : but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the peo-ple demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal States desired to swell the army, and every community was anxions that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the nobles

impulses of our people. So thoroughly aroused was the national heart. that I have no doubt this force would have been swoolen to a million, had not the Department felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of authority from the Representatives of the people to increase the limited number. It will be for Congress to decide whether the army shall be turther augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whethe it shall be coufined to the strength already fixed by law. In the latter case, with the ob ect of reducing the volunteer force to 500,000 I propose, with the consent of Congress, to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard. The adoption of this measure will decrease the number of officers, and proportionably diminish

the expenses of the army. It is said of Napoleon by Jomini that, in the

campaign of 1815, that great general on the 1st of April had a regular army of 200,000 men.-On the 1st of June he had increased this force to 414,000. The like proportion, adds Jomini, "had he thought proper to inaugurate a vast system of defence, would have raised it to 700,-000 men by the first of September." At the commencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack on Fort Sumter, the entire military force at the disposal of this Government was 16,000 regulars, principally employed in the West to hold in check maranding Indians. In April, 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of ingress of July 22, 1861, the States were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the act approved the 20th of the same month, the addition of the same month at the tion of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is, that we have now an army of upwards of 600,-000 men. If we add to this the number of dis-

charged three months volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the Government since April.

adjoining State. The government established cavalry was undoubtedly necessary, it has to in yirginia by the loyal portion of her popula-tion is in successful operation, and I have no doubt will be sustained by the people of the entire State whenever the thraldom of the rebel hoped that Congress, at its extra session, would authorize an increase of the number. Having forces shall have been removed failed to do so, I trust at the approaching se

Thus has it been made clearly apparent that sion an increase will be authorized, and that in whatever direction the forces of the Union have extended their protection, the repressed loyalty of the people, irresistibly manifesting itself, has aided to restore and maintain the the selection of cadets will be limited excludively to those States which, co-operating cor-dially with the Government, have brought their forces into the field to aid in the mainauthority of the Government; and I doubt not tenance of its authority.

that the army now assembled on the banks of In this connection justice requires that ] the Potomac, will, under its able leader, soon should call attention to the elaims of a veteran make such a demonstration as will re-establish officer, to whom, more than to any other, the Military Academy is indebted for its present prosperous end efficient condition. I allude to its authority throughout all the rebellion

The loyal Governor of Virginia is proceeding Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, of the engineer corps to organize courts under the constitution and who now, by reason of advanced years and faith laws of the State in all her eastern counties in ful public services, is incapacitated for duty in the occupation of our troops, I respectfully suggest that authority should be given to the the field. Under the recent law of Congress, he may justly claim to be retired from service President to send commissioners with the army, with power to exercise all the functions of local but, believing that his distinguished services should receive some marked acknowledgment government wherever the civil authority has from the Government, I recommend that auceased to exist; and especially to enforce the obligations of contracts, and the collection of debts due to loyal creditors. thority be asked to retire him upon his full pay and emoluments.

The health of an army is a consideration of As stated in my last report, at the commence the highest consequence. Good men and wo-men in different States, impelled by the highest ment of this rebellion the Government found itself deficient in arms and munitions of war. motives of benevolence and patriotism, have through bad faith of those entrusted with their control during the preceding administration. The armory at Harper's Ferry having been decome in aid of the constituted sanitary arrangements of the Government, and been greatly in-strumental in diminishing disease in the camps, giving increased comfort and happiness to the stroyed to prevent its possession and use by the rebels, the Government was compelled to rely life of the soldier, and imparting to our hospital upon the single armory at Springfield, and upon service a more humane and generous character. Salubrity of situation and pleasantness of surprivate establishments for a supply of arms. Every effort has been made to increase the caroundings have dictated the choice of the hospacity of that armory, the greatest product of which, prior to these troubles, had never expital sites, and establishments for our sick and wounded, of which we have every reason to be ceeded 800 muskets per month. In charge of proud, have been opened in St. Louis, Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore and Annapolis, and will be attached to every division of the army an energetic and able ordnance officer, the force being doubled, and operations vigorously pro-secuted day and night, there were made at this

in the field. To the close of the war vigilant establishment, during the past month of Octo-ber, a total of 6,000 muskets; and it is confi-dently expected that 10,000 will be manufac-tured during the present month. On a recent care shall be given to the health of the well soldier, and to the comfort and recovery of the sick.

I recommend that the system of promotions visit, with a view to enlarge the capacity of the armory, I directed the purchase of a large quan-tity of machinery already finished, which, when put in operation, will enable this establishment actually in the field. At present, each Gover-Acqueduct bridge for the purchase of the purchase of a large quant with the existing railroad depots, and using the actually in the field. At present, each Gover-Acqueduct bridge for the purchase of the purchase of the purchase of the Acqueduct bridge for the purchase of the purchase of the actually in the field. to produce, during the next year, 200,000 stand of the justly celebrated Springfield rifles. I renor selects and appoints the officers for the troops furnished by his State, and complaint is spectfully suggest the recommendation of a liberal appropriation by Congress for the purpose of yet further increasing the capacity of are placed in command over those in the ranks ed, but an easy access be obtained to the Balti-this armory, believing that it can be made sufthis armory, believing that it can be made sur-ficient to supply all the muskets and rifles which the Government may hereafter need in any contingency. Located in a healthful country, in the midst of an industrious and in-to understand that preferment will be the sure added the future benefits it would confer upon added the future benefits it would confer upon genius people, where competent workmen can always be obtained without difficulty, and sufservice. The course above recommended has been purficiently near to all the materials needed in the

manufacture of arms, it is at the same time accessable to every part of the country with water and railway communication. After having made contracts for arms with

the private establishments in this country, it was deemed necessary by the President, to in-

the amount of ul-lativity as cashing it therete ton 145

classes having been graduated during the pres-ent year, in order that the service might have sequence, this rate was at once necessarily the benefit of their military education, I had adopted by all the railroads in the loyal States making a saving to the Government of 33} per cent. in all its transportation of soldiers, and at the same time giving to the rallroads, through increased business, a liberal compensation. The railroad connection between Washington

and Baltimore has been lately much improved by additional sideings, and by extensions in this city. In order, however, that abundant supplies may always be at the command of the Department, arrangements should be made for laying a double track between this city and Annapolis Junction, with improved sideings and facilities at Anapolis and along the branch road. Should the navigation of the Potomac river be interrupted by blockade, or the severities o winter, it would become absolutely necessar for the proper supply of the troops in the Dis-trict of Columbia and vicinity, and of the inhabitants of this city, to provide additional railroad connection between Washington and Baltimore. A responsible company, with a charter from the State of Maryland, have proposed to do this upon condition that the Government will endorse their bonds, they binding themselver to set aside annually a sufficient sum for their redemption at maturity, and thus eventually release the Government from any liability what ever, and to charge, for transportation, rates in no case to exceed four cents a ton per mile fo freight, and three cents per mile for passengers. During the continuance of the' war, however their charge for passengers is not to exceed two cents per mile. The charge for the transporta. tion of passengers between the two cities is at present 33 cents per mile, and for freight the rates per ton will average from, five to eight cents per mile. The large saving to the Gov ernment in cost of transportation would amply compensate for all liability, and give to the citizens of all the loyal States greatly improved facilities for reaching the national capital, and at much less rates than they are now compelled to pay. To the citizens of the District it would cheapen the cost of supplies, and prove of immeuse value in every respect.

I recommend that a railway be constructed which prevails in the regular service be applied through this city from the navy yard, by the Acqueduct bridge for the purpose of crossing the river at Georgetown. By a junction of this proposed railway with the Orange and Alexannot unfrequently made, that when vacancies dria railroad not only would the communication occur in the field, men of inferior qualifications with our troops in Virginia be greatly improvwho are their superiors in military experience more and Ohio railroad near Harper's Ferry, by reware of intelligence, fidelity and distinguished the District of Columbia. The outlay required would be saved in a few months by enabling the The course above recommended has been pur-sued by this Department, and it is my inten-tion, so far as is in my power, to continue a system which cannot fail to have a most bene-ficial effect upon the entire service. By existing laws and regulations, an officer of the results ranks of a continue of the rebel suthorities in Beltimore, in order to em-

bice infinised to the Government since April the private establishments in this country, it by existing laws and regulations, an outcome in the regulations, an outcome in the regulations, an outcome in the regulation of the regulation of the regulation of the wonderful sure a speedy and ample supply, to send a spe-grength of our institutions. Without consortion to know with funds to the amount commission of the latter may be of anteredant PHIadelphis, have been repained by the differbarrass communication with the North and 1381 1.

ral authority. To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east, and Pennsylvania on the north, leaving those on the south and west as at present. By this arrangement, two counties of Maryland (Allegheny and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia. All that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake Bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion on the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointy held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which, for all time to come would serve to mark the limit o these States.

To make the protection of the Capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be neces-sary that that State should consent so to modify her Constitution as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population.

In this connection, it would be the part of wisdom to reannex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits which, by act of Congress was retroceded to the State of Virginia

It is already a grave question, what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort district in South Carolina? The number left within our ontrol 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 producing supplies to sustain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us. Witheld 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 dis-Why deprive him of supplies by a block-CUSS. ade, and voluntarily give him men 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 Presidentiof the United States.

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