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Debate in the U. S. House of Representatives.

On Saturday, the House resumed the consideration of the bill further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. Schenck said the rebellion must be put down, if not in ten years, in twenty years, no matter how long the war will last. If peace should be made to-day on compromise, every sensible man must know it could not last sixty days. If we recognized this Southern Confederacy as a distinct nationality—we living on this side and they on the other, with a border from the mouth of the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico—we may expect marauding guerillas, war, murder, robbery, and everything else—Nothing but the putting down of the rebellion could insure success. He had heretofore said, and now repeated, that although the war was not prosecuted for the destruction of slavery, yet such would be the consequence.

Mr. Odell, of N. Y., was opposed to the repeal of the commutation clause. The people had received that provision with favor.—He was not one whit behind that gentleman in his anxiety to fill up the army. His State was first in the war, and would be the last out of it. But there was a better way than that now proposed and he believed that, by volunteering and enlistments with the bounty, we can get all the men we want. It is deep in the hearts of the people that the Government, in the prosecution of this war, shall be sustained and the Democratic party, to which he belonged, is not behind the other in accomplishing this desirable purpose. We are in for the war.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said, if Congress should persist in retaining the commutation clause, our armies will not be adequately filled, and the rebellion could not be put down during the term of this Congress, or under this Administration. Until we go into the war with the desperation and abandonment of our foes we shall not succeed. Fortune, life, everything they have plucked up by the roots and flung into the contest.

Mr. Mallory, of Ky., repeated what he said on a former occasion, namely: that the policy of resorting to conscription instead of volunteering was the worst which the Government could adopt. In the spring of 1862 volunteering was progressing so rapidly that the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs [Mr. Wilson] said it must stop, and it was stopped by the Government. There was then no lack of volunteers who rallied to the defence of the flag. It was the tactious meeting of the Governors at Altoona which operated upon the President and induced him to change the policy, and substitute a new one, which has failed, and which fact the Republicans admit. He contended that the policy of enlisting negroes into the military service had caused the loss of ten white men for every negro that was recruited. He said that the attempt which had been made to make out the negro a better soldier than the white man was founded upon lying despatches, manufactured for the purpose, which the facts upon investigation did not sustain. He read a letter from Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, showing that the despatch read in the House some time ago, by Mr. Blaine, applauding the valor of the colored troops at Frankfort, was founded in error; that, so far from showing bravery, the

negroes fled in terror and were conveyed to the rear.

Mr. Blaine, of Me., said the gentleman would acquit him of having wilfully endeavored to deceive the House. He had merely read the despatch received here, and he would say that he had been informed that the negro troops employed in Egypt were as good as white ones.

Mr. Mallory said that those troops were not negroes, and repeated that black troops never could be equal to white soldiers. He said he had never slandered Massachusetts, but had spoken only of her Governor.

Mr. Dawes referred to official figures to show that Massachusetts has a surplus of four thousand men. Thus it would be seen that Massachusetts is not, as has been charged behind her quota. As long as there is a life left or a dollar to spend she has not done all the duty required.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, asked what proportion of these troops were colored men enlisted in Maryland, Ohio, Canada, and Washington.

Mr. Dawes replied that the estimates did not include colored men since the first of April.

Mr. Boutwell of Mass., said he would withhold his vote for the repeal of the commutation clause in deference to what he supposed to be the public sentiment. In reply to Mr. Mallory he said he happened to know that the design to issue the emancipation proclamation was precedent to the meeting of the Governors at Altoona, and therefore the Governors had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, asked whether he understood the gentleman to say the proclamation was not dependent on the meeting of any set of men.

Mr. Boutwell remarked that when he took the floor he specifically stated he would not be put on the witness stand. He had made the declaration and was willing to abide by it.

The decree of emancipation is eternal on this continent. Kentucky of all the States should have been for the Union; but in the hour of trial she bowed her knee to slavery. She has rendered herself a subject of pity of the people of this continent and the world. She had his sympathies.

Mr. Mallory, (interrupting) said he met that remark with scorn, and despised it.— [Cries of order.]

Mr. Boutwell said he had still hopes that Kentucky would yet redeem herself.

Mr. Mallory again interrupted, and was loudly called to order. He said he would defend his State even in Heaven itself.

Mr. Boutwell remarked that some of the sons of Kentucky were true to liberty, supporting the Constitution and Union; and against the institution of slavery.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, said it became the member from Massachusetts [Mr. Boutwell] to denounce the institutions of slavery, in the full blaze of the fact that, as a Democrat he was the most violent pro slavery man to be found, and advocated the rendering up fugitive slaves to those whom he now regarded as infamous scoundrels in the slave States.— [Laughter.] But the member had sold himself to the enemies of slavery, and he supposed for a price. Now, however, the member got up and denounced slavery as one of the direst crimes ever perpetrated, and those who own slaves as sinners and miscreants. He had always heard that one renegade was worse than ten turks; and this one renegade was worse than ten of the old Abolitionists.

Mr. Fernando Wood said it amounted to very little what this House should do on the subject of conscription. The whole principle is

anti-Republican, and anti American; and when force is resorted to, the fundamental principle of Government—namely, the assent of the people—is violated. Until some Government or Administration shall adopt the policy of reconstruction and concession, and return to the principles on which the Government is founded, we will go on from one expedient to another, in a downhill course to disruption, destruction, and disintegration. Until the olive branch is extended we cannot have peace; and this must be reached through the civil, and not the military department. He would lay down his life, all that he held dear, to restore the Union; and it was because he was in favor of the Union that he was opposed to war.— War is disunion, annihilation, and destruction. Already there has been expended more blood and treasure than could be accumulated for such a purpose for twenty-five years. In his opinion, all the States in this Union can be once more gathered together without the firing of another gun, or the shedding of another drop of blood. Mr. W. said, no party should succeed in the Presidential election that does not meet this issue fairly, squarely, and bravely. The people are tired of this bloodshed.— Had he the power he would put two candidates in the field, one for war, and the other for negotiation and reconstructing the Union. He would forfeit all his present and future prosperity and possessions if the peace candidate did not receive an overwhelming majority. In these views he had expressed himself independent of all parties.

Mr. Kernan, of N. Y., in replying to Mr. Wood, said, one of the misfortunes of all civil wars, calamities, and disasters, was that extreme men seek to control events, giving to moderate and conservative men no share in public affairs.

His [Mr. Kernan] colleague had spoken of obtaining peace without the firing of another gun. But to what line could you withdraw your armies? What would you do with Kentucky? Would you leave her to the tender mercies of the Secession leaders, as well as the other border States who stand by the old flag?

Mr. Fernando Wood said three several efforts have been made for the negotiation of an honorable peace, and rejected by this Administration.

Mr. Kernan supposed the first was before Fort Sumter was fired upon, and yet the gentleman, when that was done, was one of the strongest men for putting down the rebellion. This was when the cause was popular. And he was one of those who raised the Mozart regiment.

Mr. Wood said all he had sought to do with that regiment was to protect the capital, not to carry on a war to subjugate the Southern States and his colleague had heretofore heard him state this fact.

Mr. Odell. The regiment was raised by the Union Defence Committee, of which my colleague was a member, or acting as such.

Mr. Wood. As Mayor of New York I was a member of that committee. [Laughter.]

Mr. Odell. When Tammany Hall proposed to raise a regiment of men, Mozart Hall, under the patronage of my colleague [Mr. Wood], would not be behind, and they asked permission to raise one. My colleague began the work, and said he raised the regiment at a private expenditure of six thousand dollars.

Mr. Wood. If it is true that I raised so many men for such deeds of blood, may Al-mighty God forgive me for the sin and crime. [Hisses from the Republican side.] I repeat, the regiment was raised to defend the capital