THE WEATHER

For Western New York—Fair weather with diminishing cloudiness to-night, Saturday fair; light northerly winds.

Oswego Daily Times.

OSWEGO NEWS FOR PEOPLE In The TIMES.

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SENATE SPENDS A DAY IN TALKING.

Daniel of Virginia Makes Spectacular Arraignment of the President's Message.

Gray of Delaware Repels the Charge That Mr. McKinley Asked For Army and Navy Where with to Crush the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Despite the lowering clouds which threatened a downpour of rain the Senate galleries were thronged this morning when the Vice-President's gavel fell, precisely at 10 o'clock.

Indications before the Senate convened were that the debate would be prolonged perhaps far into the night, as it was the expressed intention of Chairman Davis to endeavor to force a continuous session until the pending resolutions should be disposed of. A dozen or more senators who had intended to take part in the debate have announced that they will not stand in the way of an early vote.

The Foreign Relations Committee Cuban resolution was laid before the Senate and Mr. Cullom (Ill.) delivered a carefully prepared speech covering the general Cuban question. Mr. Cullom declared that the hour for action by this country was about to strike. Step by step, Spain had been pushed back from the Western Hemisphere and now she was about to lose another, and the chief, gem of her colonial possessions. If Spain should be permitted to pursue her courses in Cuba she would go on without remorse and destroy, if possible the patriots to the last man. Her black crimes, said he, call aloud for vengeance and that vengeance would be taken by the American people in the interests of humanity.

An Atrocious Murder.

Mr. Cullom reviewed the circumstances of the Maine disaster and declared that disaster was an act of "deliberate and atrocious murder." The people throughout the country were demanding that that crime should be resented and that the avenging blow should be struck without delay. "And if Spain should resent our action," said he, "we shall not hesitate to take up the gauntlet and appeal to the God of battles and to mankind to justify our action. We now propose to do our duty to God and man and force Spain to withdraw her forces and flag from the island."

After an extended argument for immediate action in the course of which he paid a high tribute to President McKinley, Mr. Cullom concluded: "Thanks to the unwavering sense of justice of the people of the United States the murderers and outlaws who now exercise a brief *incommunicado* until justice shall be satisfied and the avenging angel shall write the verdict and sentence of the offended world. And if the people of this country shall do nothing more in this century than drive the barbarians into the Carribean Sea we as a people shall earn the praises of every lover of freedom and humanity the world over."

Mr. Platt (N. Y.) presented and read the resolutions passed by the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York, held at Buffalo yesterday, giving "full and hearty approval of the course of the President" and expressing its "confidence that he will carry the issue with Spain to a conclusion consistant with the claims of humanity and creditable to the dignity and honor of the nation." The resolutions were laid on the table.

Plea for Cuban Recognition.

Mr. Berry, (Ark.) was recognized. He prefaced his remarks by stating that as a senator of the United States he was present in his seat, to uphold and support the President of the United States in his efforts to bring peace out of the chaos now existing. He wanted to vote for the resolution offered by Mr. Turpie which proposes to recognize the independence of the present republic of Cuba. He thought this was "absolutely essential to place the country on an honorable footing before the nations of the world."

"You may vote the resolution down," exclaimed Mr. Berry. "You may pass the resolution offered by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or you may adopt the House resolution, but whatever resolution is adopted I will be found supporting the hands of the President."

Mr. Berry said that to bring victory to American arms it was absolutely necessary to give to the President the aid and comfort needed in this hour of greatest trial. He then with an impassioned outburst pledged the South to loyalty to the flag.

There were many manifestations of applause in the galleries upon the conclusion of Mr. Berry's speech, which brought Mr. Cockrell (Mo) to his feet with a protest. He invoked the vice president to announce to the galleries that the Senate could not be turned into a beer garden. Accordingly the presiding officer impressively informed the immense concourse of people present that they would have to observe the dignity of the Senate or the galleries would be cleared.

Mr. Daniel (Va.) was next recognized. There was a craning of necks in the galleries to listen to the opening sentences of the distinguished Virginian.

"We stand upon the edge of war he began The nation is one with the sword in its hand, and if the word that now hesitates upon the lips be spoken, and the command "Forward!" be given, upon some proud day the Stars and Stripes will be waving over Morro Castle."

A Convert to War.

He said up to now he had been for peace, but that time seemed to have gone by and he was now face to face with a situation that beckoned grim visaged war and he wanted to do everything possible to support the President in the needs of the hour.

"I wish," said Mr. Daniel, "to cast my vote in my own good time, without pressure behind me. War will wait a day. Possess your souls in peace, gentlemen, while the awful issue of war or peace is decided. The men who declare this war are not the men who will prosecute it in the field. They are not the men who will sustain the gory and bullet tattered standards before the enemy. They are not the men even who will pay the taxes imposed to carry on the war. Let the Senate go on its own measured tread, amid, no rancorous scenes. We speak not as party men but as men who would arm the executive branch of this government strongly and well to perform a great duty as we see it."

Mr. Daniel said that he was content neither with the House resolution nor with the Senate Committee resolution. He rose, he said, to support the resolution presented in the supplementary report of the foreign committee.

Pleads for Recognition.

"In my judgment" said he," Our first step would be to write on the statute books of the country a recognition of the great Cuban republic which has won a place among the independent nations by its own valiant sword."

Some sharp criticism of the President's action and message induced a heated colloquy between Mr. Daniel and Mr. Gray (Del.) In response to a question of Mr. Daniel, directed at Mr. Gray as to the position of the President, the Delaware Senator replied: "I agree with the Senator from Virginia in that I support the country, but I also support the constituted authority of the country placed in power by the suffrages of 70,000,000 of people."

"I am one of the constituted authorities," declared Mr. Daniel, "made so by a sovereign State of this Union."

"And I say to the Senator," replied Mr. Gray, "that I will support him as such."

Mr. Daniel, referring to Mr. Gray's support of the President, inquired to what extent he gave him his support.

"I will answer the Senator," responded Mr. Gray, "by reading the recommendations of the President." He then read a paragraph from the President's message and continued, "I recognize that as a specific recommendation."

"I admit," said Mr. Daniel, "that my language was, perhaps, too broad."

Mr. Daniel went on, however, to say that the interpretation he placed upon the recommendation was that the United States should lay hostile hands on both Spaniads and Cubans to stop the rebellion instead of upholding the insurgents in their grand fight for liberty.

Speaks Up for President.

"I would hang my head in shame," declared Mr. Gray impressively, "If I believed to be true the suspicion which the Senator from Virginia harbors. I believe him to be absolutely and eternally wrong."

"I am delighted to know it" responded Mr. Daniel.

"When the senator informs me that the President of the United States does not have the desire to crush the Cubans under the gallant Gomez, I will say to him that it is more than a suspicion."

"I am glad to hear this," replied Mr. Gray. Because I don't believe there is a single man within the confines of this broad country except the Senator from Virginia who harbors in his heart so base a suspicion against the president of the United States."

Mr. Daniel said that we were not speaking Spanish in this body, that everybody had to come out in the pure air and into the sunshine. He then criticised the message of the President and inveighed against the policy shown by the executive in withholding from the Senate and the American psople the cor-

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BAILEY FIGURES IN ANOTHER SQUABBLE.

Democratic Leader Attacks Speaker Reed and Promptly Gets "What For."

All Grows Out of a Newspaper Criticism Which the Fiery Texan Resented, Only to Bring on More of the Same

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There was another lively scene in the House to-day. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, rose to a question of personal privilege and sent to the clerk's desk an abstract from a Philadelphia paper which made him responsible for the disgraceful occurrence upon the floor.

Mr. Bailey said that a public man was seldom justified in replying to criticism but in this case he could not in justice to himself allow such a statement to pass without reply. He affirmed that if there was any individual responsible for the scene it must rest upon the speaker himself. He read from the *Congressional Record* the report of the colloquay to sustain his position.

Hot words passed between Mr. Bailey and Mr Dalzell (R., Pa.,) who alleged that Mr. Bailey was taking his "daily airing" and that he had, as the papers had stated lost his head.

Bailey's Hot Rejoinder.

Bailey responded angrily that gentlemen when insulted and called liars were charged with having lost their heads if they resented it. He said he would infinitely prefer to lose his head in resenting an insult than his self respect in submitting to one.

The House was keyed up to an intense pitch. The Democrats applauded Mr. Bailey's utterances and the Republicans broke into cheers when the speaker, with a voice trembling with suppressed feeling, declared that he refused to enter into a discussion of his course with Mr. Bailey. Whatever he had done on Wednesday last or any other day had been done in the presence of the House and of 1,000 other witnesses. He scored Mr. Bailey severely and said he was ready to rest his justification upon the judgment of those who had witnessed it.

Peace Restored.

Mr. Bailey attempted to reply, but the regular order was demanded and routine business resumed.

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.) as a matter of privilege, asked that the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of his resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to know whether the report of the testimony before the Board of Inquiry on the Maine disaster contained all the testimony taken by that Board. The speaker ruled that the Fleming resolution was not privileged.

The House then took up the private calendar, this being private bill day.

SPAIN'S FINAL PLEA.

Note to Powers Saying She Is "Reluctantly Compelled to Fight."

LONDON, April 15.—A special dispatch from Madrid, says: "The note to the powers will review the whole Cuban question, pointing out that all the trouble with the United States arises through the clamor of the sugar manufacturers who, it is claimed, fomented and organized the entire revolt. Attention will be recalled to the "unmolested American filibusterings," and it will be asserted that the chief insurgent leaders are not Cubans, but adventurers of all nationalities whose sole purpose is plunder.

The concessions made by Spain will be enumerated and the note will point out that while Spain has done everything possible to pacify the Island, the consuls of the United States, it will be alleged, have constituted themselves insurgent agents, and the statement will be made that when autonomy promised the desired result an American squadron was sent to Cuba to encourage the insurgents to hold out.

These contentions, it is added, will be supported by documentary evidence which it is alleged, will prove the bad faith displayed throughout by the United States towards Spain. The note to the powers will conclude with declaring that Spain, having exhausted every means of peace, is "Reluctantly compelled to prepare for war and to fight for the maintenance of its rights and honor."

POWERS MAY INTERVENE.

Roman Paper Hints at Naval Demonstration in Favor of Spain.

ROME, April 15.—The *Popolo Romano* to-day says it understands the powers of Europe will intervene between the United States and Spain in favor of the latter country and, it adds, according to information gathered in well informed quarters, the intervention will take the form of naval demonstration in which all the powers will participate.

Sagasta Denounces the "Calumny."

LONDON, April 15.—Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, is quoted in a special dispatch from Madrid as saying with reference to the destruction of the Maine having been caused through Spanish agency: "This infamous calumny merits the reprobation of the whole world. It is impossible for us to refrain from protesting formally to the powers against the imputation."

Great Britain Refuses to Participate.

LONDON, April 15.—An ambassador says efforts towards a naval demonstration could not succeed, Great Britain having refused to join in such a movement.

TO ABDICATE THE THRONE.

The Throne of the Queen Regent if the Honor of Spain Is Not Upheld.

MADRID, April 13, via Biarritz, France, April 14.—It is understood that the Queen Regent has just informed the court and the political leaders that it is her intention, in the event of the ministry in their negotiations with the United States taking any step derogatory to the honor and dignity of Spain, immediately to abdicate the throne.

The growth of the public anger at the submissiveness of the ministry has greatly impressed Her Majesty, and she dare not allow Senor Moret, Minister of the colonies, to concede any more than he has already done.

FLYING SQUADRON PRACTICING.

Reported by the Steamer Chickahominy Going Through Squadron Evolutions.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 15.—The steamship Chickahominy of the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company, arrived here yesterday morning from London, and Capt. Furnaux reports having seen the flying squadron some distance from Cape Henry. He says there were five vessels in the fleet gathered close together engaged in going through squadron evolutions. There was a rumor afloat to the effect that the squadron would return to Hampton Roads to-day, but nothing definite was learned last night.

TALKATIVE SENATORS

Score of Coming Speeches May Defer Vote on Cuban Question Till Next Week.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—After six hours of debate yesterday evening the Senate adjourned with the Cuban resolutions still pending. Twenty-three Senators have handed their names to the vice-president as tokens that they are "loaded" with speeches. If none of these relent it is as good as certain that next week will dawn upon the question still unsettled.

Before adjournment yesterday advocates of the House resolutions as opposed to those represented from the Senate Committee, made a canvass and afterwards admitted that the Senate resolutions, including the proposition supported by four members of the Foreign Relations Committee for the recognition of the present Cuban government, would be adopted by a small majority. President McKinley has done all in his power to prevent such action, but Senators who are convinced that war is inevitable are indignant at what they call the lack of vigor in the House Resolutions and particularly in the omission of the clause compelling Spain to at once withdraw from Cuba.

The President sent last night for a few of the most influential men of both sides of the Senate chamber, including Messrs. Gorman and Jones and Allison and Aldrich, and repeated to them the arguments presented in his message against recognition of Cuban independence. He appealed to them to relieve him from the embarrassment of being asked to sign a resolution with such a provision in it. The President did not intimate that he would veto a resolution unacceptable to him, and probably he will not do so. He has turned the whole question over to Congress and will abide by its decision. But he impressed upon the Senators whom he consulted that aside from the impropriety and the illegality of the recognition of the Cuban government, such recognition would give the greatest offense to the European powers who have already appealed to him to maintain peace.

The President said that every country having colonial possessions would protest against the recognition of the Cuban insurgents and that if such recognition should precede a declaration of war the United States would lose the sympathy and moral support of the powers of the world.

Although the President did not say so in so many words, it is understood that he is as hopeful as ever that if the Senate would content itself with the passage of the House resolutions, Spain will yet find a way out and avoid a war with the United States. The statement has been persistently made during the past few days that the President is in receipt of dispatches from Minister Woodford at Madrid assuring him that there is still chance for a peaceful settlement of the controversy if Congress can be persuaded not to take action so radical as to make it impossible to continue negotiations looking to peace.

National Base Ball To-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15. — The opening of the National League base ball season in this city has been postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

Circus Elephants Offered for Cuban Service.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The War Department to-day received word from a circus company that in the event of war twenty-five elephants would be put at its disposal for active service in Cuba. Some of the animals have served in India and neither the swamps nor the under brush in Cuba would interfere with their utility.

American Consulate Menaced.

BARCELONA, April 14.—11:30 P. M.—This evening as the crowd were coming from the bull fight organized in favor of the national subscription for the Navy they took flags through the streets to the American consulate, where they remained several hours, crying "Viva Espana!" whistling and shouting, the Consul looking down from his window. The Governor exerted himself to induce the mob to disperse.

SPAIN'S ATTEMPTS TO ENLIST POWERS

Frantic Bid to Coax Her Neighbors to Oppose the United States.

Great Britain's Refusal Spoils a Pretty Scheme—Foreign Ambassadors in Washington Watch Developments Closely.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In view of conflicting reports as to the attitude of Spain, a high foreign personage (presumably the French Ambassador) authorizes the following semi-official statement of the Spanish position as to the surrender of Cuba:

"Once and for all, let it be understood that certain prevailing impressions as to Spain's relinquishment of the Island of Cuba are false and are calculated to inspire false hopes and embarrass intelligent action. The government of Spain never has and never will entertain the thought of evacuating Cuba. At no time has there been a consideration of any step withdrawing the sovereignty of Spain over her West Indian colonies.

"The honor and dignity of Spain revolt at the suggestion of the independence of Cuba, which would alike reduce that island to the misery of irresponsible rule, and at the same time terminate a Spanish authority irreparably bound up with the prosperity of the island.

"For this and other reasons the reports that Spain is slowly yielding to a retirement from Cuba are both mischievous and groundless. No rulers, no statesmen, Cortes of Spain would ever consider such a humiliation. But Spain, always desirous of peace and ready by every honorable means to secure peace, will stand resolutely in defence of her inalienable right and her sovereignty and her honor. And she feels confident she has with her the moral support of the entire civilized world."

Great Britain Our Friend.

Despite this imposing statement, which carries the authority of implied inspiration from Madrid, there is little prospect that Spain will enjoy the moral support of the Powers. Beyond doubt she has been moving heaven and earth to gain such support. Very probably also some of the Powers and notably France and Germany are willing to give Spain the full benefit of their moral support—especially if the gift cost the givers nothing, but the announcement—also semi-official—received this afternoon from London, that Great Britain will take no part in a naval demonstration against the United States, has knocked that ingenious scheme in the head.

A naval demonstration was the form with which Spain desired the Powers to invest the expression of their sympathy and some of the continental Powers are said to have consented to it. But a naval demonstration without Great Britain whose naval force is greater than that of any two of its European rivals, would be too much in the nature of a farce to bring substantial aid to the Spanish or any other cause. It would be Hamlet with *Hamlet* left out.

Powers Are Powerless.

But whatever the action of the powers may be, it was said repeatedly by Senators in a position to know that such an attitude would not alter the present intentions of the administration.

An important phase of this concerted action developed to-day when it became known that the representatives of the powers in Washington had determined to confer together with regularity in order that an agreement be reached as to the advice communicated daily to the general office on the status of affairs here.

MILITIA IN CUBA.

President and War Department Considering How Many May Be Summoned and When.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The question of how many of the militia of the several States shall be called into service for active duty when military operations are decided upon, is engaging the attention of the President and the officials of the War Department.

The opinion was expressed by one of the latter to-day that when an order is issued concentrating the regular army at some Southern point the President will call for 50,000 of the militiamen. This number, it is believed, will suffice for immediate purposes.

Opinions differ as to the exact time when the orders for the regular army to concentrate and the call for the militia will be issued, some officials believing they will come to-morrow or the day after, and others when the President signs the resolution declaring for intervention.

Orders have been issued directing General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, and General Graham, commanding the Department of the Gulf, to hurry work on the artillery posts under their jurisdiction.

ORDERED TO THE COAST.

Entire Regular Army to Be Assembled Mostly in State of Florida.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—An order will be issued to-night ordering the entire regular army to assemble on the coast, mostly in Florida.

The exact points to which the army will be sent have not been determined but it probably will be distributed between several places including New Orleans, Tampa and points further East. The whole available force East of the Rocky Mountains and numbering about 20,000 men will be moved. The decision to issue the order led to great activity at the War Department. After conferences between Secretary Alger, General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin and Quartermaster General Ludington it was stated that no trouble whatever would be had in getting the most ample railroad facilities and in the prompt transportation of troops.

FOUR FLYERS CHARTERED.

Steamships New York, Paris St. Paul and St. Louis Pass Under Control of Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Navy Department has decided to charter the steamships St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris and New York of the American line. The Department concludes that this plan would be wiser than to purchase outright at the steamship company's price, the St. Paul and St. Louis, as was at first proposed. The Paris and New York will be held under charter until necessity for their use arises.

The Department this afternoon decided also to assign the five patrol ships, Yosemite, Prairie, Dixie, Yankee and the recently purchased Venezuela to the Naval Reserves of Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and New Jersey. Each vessel will be placed in command of a naval officer and will be manned by the Reserves of the respective States.

NEW ORLEANS ARRIVES.

Experts Say New Cruiser Will Prove a Great Acquisition to Our Navy.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas, which arrived last night in company with the San Francisco, already answers the most sanguine anticipations of her admirers.

She is what naval experts would call a "wet ship." From a speed standpoint she can compare favorably with any of American built cruisers. With favorable weather she can attain a speed of 22¼ knots an hour under forced draught. Her coal carrying capacity in large enough to enable her to steam at a 15 knot speed for 23 days.

The new vessel carries six six-inch and four 4.7 inch rapid firing guns, and in a recent test ten projectiles were fired from one of her six inch guns in 43 seconds. The ship is fitted also with 3 torpedo tubes. She has six fighting tops.

CONGRESS OF POWERS

Cardinal Rampolla Cables that Questions at Issue May Be Sstled in This Way.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A [dispatch to the *World* from Washington says: "The *World* obtains the following on high Catholic authority in Washington: 'At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a cable dispatch from Cardinal Rampolla was received here for Arch Bishop Ireland. It stated that if the intervention resolutions before the American Congress could be delayed for a few days a peaceful settlement of the American-Spanish-Cuban situation was assured. The plan is this: The great Powers will inform Spain that a congress of the Powers, similar to that at Berlin, will decide the questions at issue.

Spain will be told that she must recognize the independence of Cuba. As a reason for this it will be pointed out that a war with the United States would result in her losing both Cuba and Porto Rico and becoming a beggar among nations. Don Carlos, too, is threatening the present dynasty. The Maine disaster does not enter into the question at all."

On receiving this message Arch Bishop Ireland visited the French embassy, and soon afterward with the French ambassador drove to the Spanish legation. They were there for some time. From the Spanish legation they went to the Austrian legation, where they were closeted with the Austrian minister. Then the Arch Bishop returned to the Catholic legation.

The President is aware of the situation.

SPANISH-AMERICAN NOTES

At two P. M. the flying squadron was ten miles East of the capes and was expected at Hampton Roads in one hour.

The officials of the North German Lloyds Steamship Company formally deny that the Kaiser Friedrich, the Saale or the Spree have been sold to any one.

The monitor Nahant, manned by New York Naval Reserves, left League Island Navy Yard this afternoon for New York, where she will be used in the defence of that harbor.

Reports from Trinidad dated April 11 say that United States Consular Agent Carlos Lanagam, with his family and several Americans will sail for the United States to-day.

CABINET WAITING FOR THE SENATE

President Not Expecting Recognition of Independence But Would Not Veto It.

No Certainty of Any Action this Week as Conservative Senators Are Trying to Prevent Action Hostile to the President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The cabinet meeting to-day was devoted to a general discussion of the Cuban situation, but without any important result.

The government has received no intimation of the preparation of any note on the part of the powers and members of the cabinet do not think the effort obviously making by Spain to concentrate the powers in her favor will result in their agreeing on any particular line of action. The present position of the administration is that of awaiting congressional action without attempting to influence it or postpone its decision.

The President, it can be stated, is not at all likely to veto any resolution that Congress may adopt on the Cuban question. The administration does not believe Congress will pass a resolution for the recognition of independance of the insurgents, but if it should, a veto would be very improbable.

May Invoke Constitution.

It is said, however, that the President might regard it as an encroachment on his prerogative, the constitution clearly making it the duty of the Executive to recognize the independence of a nation.

At the same time the cabinet has not discussed this phase of the question. And everything is in abeyance pending the action of the Senate. Late this afternoon word was brought to the White House that there would be no vote in the Senate to-day. A night session was announced as probable, lasting long into the evening, although an effort was to be made by the conservative Senators to secure an adjournment at 6 o'clock.

Another attempt will be made to reach an agreement to vote to-morrow, but with the long list of Senators yet to speak there is little hope of success.

Austria Taking the Lead.

LONDON, April 15.—A special dispatch from Rome referring to a proposition to make an international naval demonstration of the island of Cuba says Austria is taking the lead in the matter, but it is understood that Great Britain and Germany are not favorable to the suggestion.

QUEEN REGENT FOR WAR.

Heads National Subscription with a Contribution of $200,000.

MADRID, April 15.—8 A. M.—The Queen Regent has headed the national subscription with a million pesetas ($200,000). Her action has aroused great enthusiasm.

The Queen is quoted as saying she prefers the horrors of war to tarnishing the prestige of the army or the impairment of the rights of the crown.

Don Carlos has issued a manifesto in which he urges the Carlists to embark in war against the United States.

LEE GIVEN A COMMAND.

President Appoints Him to Lead Virginia Volunteers in Event of War.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The President has decided to give Consul General Lee the command of the Virginia volunteers if hostilities break out between this country and Spain. This decision, says the Washington correspondent of the *World*, was reached after a conference with Secretary Alger and other military men. The matter was first broached by a friend of the President, who suggested that it would be a good plan to give Lee a command of some sort in case of war. The President consulted with several friends who advised him that it would be impossible to appoint him to command in the regular army.

The President, who is a stanch admirer of General Lee, was nonplussed. Finally the announcement was made from the War Department that in the event that the volunteers were called for the President would appoint all officers of the rank of colonel and above, and officers under that would be appointed from the various States from which the volunteers were received. When the call is issued Virginia, General Lee's State, will furnish her quota and the President will designate General Lee as the commander of the forces from the Old Dominion.

A member of the Senate proposes to introduce a special act under which the President may appoint General Lee Major General of volunteers.