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against any further legislation for the benefits of the Southern Railroad Company, which was added to the report of the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a resolution of L. R. Morgan, of the Bank of Augusta and Marquette and Outagamie County Railroad Company, in behalf of the directors and stockholders of that company, praying for an extension of the time for the completion of that road, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SCHUYLER presented a bill of Mr. Lew D. Campbell, of Franklin County, Ohio, praying for the sale of all the public lands that are known as the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, during the period of its existence.

Mr. WADDINGTON presented a petition of citizens of Marion County, Illinois, praying for the appointment of a board of Commissioners to the United States for the purpose of taking a survey of the State of Illinois, and to construct a canal through the State of Ohio, to the amount of $10,000,000.

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Mr. HENDRICKS. During the very cold winter season following, and during the next two years, the mortgages, under the very eye of soldiers, the veterans from the field, have been foreclosed and taken up by the citizens of the city in which they are located, and as a very great number of the citizens of these cities were not at all fit for white people, in which they suffered extremely for the want of food, and yet neither that Senator nor any other Senator felt that the cause of humanity and right required them to call the attention of the Senate to the circumstances.

I say, indeed, that the Senators have now declared the end to which we are to come, and that by the very words that Senator put, by his character and his state as well as the political equality of the negro is to be formed upon the white man. If that be the conclusion we arrived at, it is not only in it. The people that represent me and the Senators who have not yet adopted that conclusion, when the difference between the two races is so manifestly placed in front of us in the cases of persons, in the case of any one who has the heart dealt in it.

But that Senator has also expressed to the Senate the conclusion that he is about to draw upon the white man. I say that the conclusion is a manifest conclusion, and that the conclusion is one that is to be formed upon the white man.

Mr. HENDRICKS. During the very cold winter season following, and during the next two years, the Senators have now declared that the negro is to be formed upon the white man. If that be the conclusion we arrived at, it is not only in it. The people that represent me and the Senators who have not yet adopted that conclusion, when the difference between the two races is so manifestly placed in front of us in the cases of persons, in the case of any one who has the heart dealt in it.

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Illinois that possibly there may be some residuum on it. As it was so reported, the President may be under some influence and may be disposed to some change or new policy in the Government, a pretty wise depends upon what has been previously expressed. I wish that it might be printed as it has been avowed.

Mr. TRUMBULL. It is printed as amended, and is before the Senate. It has been on our table for a week or two.

Mr. WILSON. I will suggest to the Senator to let this bill go even to the extent of making it a measure which I think is very important to act upon, and that in the same way it has been in the case of the pay of soldiers of the United States Army.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate from Massachusetts moves to postpone all prior orders for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the present joint resolution indicated in his motion.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I think we can dispose of this bill this week, and move the adjournment.

Mr. WILSON. I wish to ask the Senator from New Hampshire to suggest that that bill would come to a considerable difference, and therefore, to move for the consideration of the joint resolution now before us.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senate from Illinois thinks that we can dispose of this bill, I will move the adjournment.

Mr. WILSON. I wish to ask the Senate from Illinois when we will come to a vote on this bill?

Mr. HALE. I have no objection.

Mr. WILSON. I am not at all urgent to get this measure through until we have some assurance from the Senate from Illinois, whether it is proper in itself to make the changes that this joint resolution suggests, and what is the opinion of the Senate from Illinois upon this measure.

Mr. JOHNSON. As I sold last night, I suggest to the Senate from Illinois that we will come to that point, whether the Senate from Illinois will come to a vote on this bill?

Mr. WILSON. I am not at all urgent, and if the Senate from Illinois does not think it is the proper course to entertain this bill, I shall be very glad to withdraw it.

Mr. JOHNSON. It is the particular point of the Senate from Illinois that we have not heard from the Senate from Illinois, whether it is proper in itself to make the changes that are suggested in this joint resolution.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I will call the attention of the Senate to the fact that Illinois has not heard from Illinois, whether it is proper in itself to make the changes that are suggested in this joint resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think it is the particular point of the Senate from Illinois that we have not heard from the Senate from Illinois, whether it is proper in itself to make the changes that are suggested in this joint resolution.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that Illinois has not heard from Illinois, whether it is proper in itself to make the changes that are suggested in this joint resolution.
Mr. SUMNER. I offer the following resolution, and ask for its present consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to consider the expediency of further providing by law against the exclusion of colored persons from the equal enjoyment of all railroad privileges in the District of Columbia.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. POMEROY. I wish the Senator would so amend his resolution as that it might prevent the difficulties which colored men have in getting out of this District. They cannot go on a railroad car or get out of the District.

Mr. SUMNER. The first question is on taking up the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution is now before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER. My special motive in offering this resolution is to call attention to a recent outrage which has occurred in this District. I do it with great hesitation. At one moment I was disposed to keep silence with regard to it, believing that upon the whole the good name of our country required silence; but I notice that it has already found its way into the journals, and I think therefore it ought to find its way into this Chamber.

An officer of the United States with the commission of a major, with the uniform of the United States, has been pushed off one of these cars on Pennsylvania avenue by the conductor for no other offense than that he was black. Now, sir, I am free to say that I think we had better give up railroads in the District of Columbia if we cannot have them without such an outrage upon humanity and upon the good name of our country. An incident like that, sir, is worse for our country at this moment than a defeat in battle. It makes for our cause abroad enemies and sows distrust. I hope, therefore, that the Committee on the District of Columbia—I know the disposition of my honorable friend the chairman of that committee—in the bills which we are to consider relative to the railroads in this District will take care that such safeguards are established as will prevent the repetition of any such outrage.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Let the resolution be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. FOSTER in the chair.) It will be again read.

The Secretary read it.

Mr. SAULSBURY. Let us have the yeas and nays on that proposition.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON. I have not heard the resolution. Is it a resolution of inquiry only?
The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is a resolution directing the committee to inquire into the subject named.

Mr. WILKINSON. I saw in a New York newspaper the other day an account of a transaction similar to the one alluded to by the Senator from Massachusetts. I was in hopes then, and indeed I thought, there was some mistake about it, because I did not know that any colored persons were commissioned with the rank of major by the President of the United States; and I was in hopes, for the honor of the country and for the honor of the capital, that there was some mistake in regard to it.

Mr. SUMNER. He was a surgeon in the military service.

Mr. WILKINSON. It appears that he was a surgeon in the Army; I suppose a surgeon of a colored regiment.

Mr. SUMNER. Certainly.

Mr. WILKINSON. Sir, I hope this reference will be made; and that the Committee on the District of Columbia will see to it that no corporation shall hereafter commit such an outrage.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I would have given a silent vote on this resolution, indeed, I should not have cared to vote any way, except for the explanations that have been made by the Senator who introduced it and the Senator from Minnesota. It seems to be considered a great outrage that the negroes in the District of Columbia are not allowed to take their seats in the same cars with the white men and women who travel on the railroads of this city. If I were to express any opinion on the subject, I should say the outrage would be the other way. But perhaps it is due to the company to say that I have observed the fact, as I suppose other Senators have observed it, that there are cars furnished for the colored people of the District, and those cars and plainly indicated, so that there can be no mistake.

I do not understand from the Senator who has introduced this resolution that any negro has been denied the right to ride in the cars which, at the expense of the company, have been provided for their accommodation; but the difficulty, I suppose, has arisen because the negro declined to ride in the cars that are provided for persons of his color, and claimed the right to ride in the cars that are provided for the white men and women who travel on these railroads. I am perfectly willing that upon all questions the committees shall investigate and report what their investigations require them to report to the Senate, and this being a mere resolution of inquiry there can be no objection to it, perhaps, except for the meaning that is given to it by the explanations of Senators, and therefore I shall vote against the resolution.

Mr. GRIMES. Mr. President, I have no objection to this inquiry, and I am in favor of it, although I hope and am inclined to believe that there must be some mistake about the facts. I saw a telegraphic dispatch that had been sent through from this city to one of the New York papers, making this statement, and that the matter had been referred to General Martindale, who is the military governor, I believe, of this District. I had supposed, situated as I was, that if there was any occurrence of this kind it would be brought to my attention by somebody, or in some manner other than through a New York newspaper, but I have never heard any allusion to it by anybody either before I saw it in that paper or since. My friend from New Hampshire says it has been mentioned in the papers of the District, but it escaped my observation.
I think the Senator from Indiana is right in saying that there were or have been cars for colored people, but I doubt whether there are any now. At any rate no one has attracted my attention for some weeks.

Mr. CARLILE. I saw several yesterday.

Mr. SHERMAN. I rode in one a day or two ago.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I will say to the Senator from Iowa that very recently, without observing it, I found myself crowding on the colored population in one of their own cars, and as I did not choose to press upon their rights I of course gave them the car. It was their right; it was provided for them, and of course I did not question that right. So I am sure that provisions has been made for their accommodation.

Mr. GRIMES. I have found myself in some of the cars, and I did press myself upon their attention and rode with them, and I did not consider myself disgraced by riding to the Senate Chamber in a car with some colored people.

Mr. SUMNER. Mr. President, I am sure that the Senator from Indiana is mistaken in regard to the provision for colored persons. There may be here and there, now and then, once in a long interval of time, a car which colored persons may enter; but any person who traverses the avenue must see that those cars come very rarely, and if any person takes the trouble to acquaint himself with the actual condition of things he will know that there are great abuses and hardships, particularly among women, growing out of that outrage. I use plain language, sir, for it is an outrage; it is a disgrace to this city; it is a disgrace to this Government which sanctions it under its eyes. It is a mere offshoot of the slavery which happily we have banished from Washington.

But now go back to the facts on which I pred[i]cated my motion. The Senator from Iowa has referred to the case of the colored officer. I have in my hand the letter of that officer addressed to his military superior making a report of the case, and as it is very brief I will read it:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have been obstructed in getting to the court this morning by the conductor of car No. 32, of the Fourteenth street line of the city railway.

I started from my lodgings to go to the hospital I formerly had charge of to get some notes of the case I was to give evidence in, and hailed the car at the corner of Fourteenth and I streets. It was stopped for me and when I attempted to enter the conductor pulled me back, and informed me that I must ride on the front with the driver, as it was against the rules for colored persons to ride inside. I told him I would not ride on the front, and he said I should not ride at all. He then ejected me from the platform, and at the same time gave orders to the driver to go on. I have therefore been compelled to walk the distance in the mud and rain, and have also been delayed in my attendance upon the court.

I therefore most respectfully request that the offender may be arrested and brought to punishment.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A. T. AUGUSTA, M. B.,
Surgeon Seventh U.S. Colored Troops.
Captain C. W. CLIPPINGTON, Judge Advocate.

I believe that the writer of this letter had just as much right in that car as the Senator from Indiana, and I believe that it was just as great an outrage to eject him from the car as it would be to eject that Senator. I go further and I say—I merely take him for illustration—that the ejection of that Senator from a car would not bring upon this capital half the shame that the ejection of this colored officer from the car necessarily brings upon the capital, or any other Senator, for I do not mean of course to make the remark personal; but as the Senator from Indiana has entered into this discussion and chooses to vindicate this inhumanity, I allude to him personally.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I saw this statement in the New York papers, and I supposed, of course, it was true; for we all know that a very large quantity of the knowledge we get of what is going on, not only in the city, but in Congress, is obtained from the New York papers; but, as is suggested by the Senator from New Hampshire, I have also seen it in the Washington papers. It is a case that I think calls for the action of Congress. I know no right that this company has to make these distinctions here in the capital where all persons are free and equal before the law.

But, sir, this is not the only place that needs reform. There are other portions of the country that need reform also where, perhaps, the matter is not under our control. On our own cars that we are running on our own military roads these outrages are committed. The other day a friend of mine came up from the Army, and with him two colored men, and they were forced into a cattle car while he rode alone in a freight car over that road, forced there by the persons exercising the control under the authority of the United States.

The truth about it is, sir, that slavery has had its corrupting and malign influences upon the country. The country will yet, however, be abolitionized and civilized and humanized, but it must be abolitionized before the high civilization or the high humanity will come. It is all going well and right. I hope that some action will be taken in reference to this matter, and I hope the Federal Government will correct these outrages that are perpetrated by persons employed by them on some of our own military roads.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I desire to add a single remark to what I have felt it my duty to say. And first I wish to ask the Senator from Massachusetts who has just taken his seat if he has not heard of tens of thousands of cases where white soldiers have been compelled to ride in cattle or burden cars. I know that nothing is more common in the pressure upon the railroads of the Northwest than for that very thing to occur.

Mr. WILSON. In reply to the question of the Senator I will say that there is no doubt that it is true. That, however, I take it was a matter of necessity. I have no idea that any soldiers in any part of the country have been driven into the cattle cars while other cars used for carrying freight and being clean and neat go without passengers. In this case these persons were forced into the cattle car, and the gentleman told me he rode nearly all the way alone, when there was room for a large number of other persons in the car. He inquired about it of two officers, and the answer was that the cattle cars were for “the niggers.”

Mr. HENDRICKS. During the very cold winter weather toward the commencement of this session, under the very eye of Senators, the veterans from the Potomac and the Rapidan came into this city in cars that were not at all fit for white people, in which they suffered extremely for the want of fire; and yet neither that Senator nor any other Senator felt that the cause of humanity and right required them to call the attention of the Senate to the circumstance.
I am satisfied, sir, that the Senators have now declared the end to which we are to come, and that by the action of the Federal Government the social as well as the political equality of the negro is to be forced upon the white race. If that be the judgment of the country we shall have to accept it. The people that I represent in this Chamber have not yet adopted that sentiment. The distinction between the two races is yet maintained in Indiana. How much longer it will be maintained I am not able to say.

The Senator says that abolitionism is to do its work, and one of its works, as I understand from him, is to bring about social equality. I presume he means also political equality. I think that we will not consent to that very readily in the State of Indiana. Indiana has not been for a great number of years in fact or in law a slave State. At one time there were a few slaves in that State, but it has been substantially a free State since 1816, the time of its admission, and yet, sir, accustomed as we are to white labor there, and to none other, we are not content that equality, social and political, of the black race shall be forced upon us; and I am glad now that in plain terms the two distinguished Senators from Massachusetts and the Senator from Minnesota have told the country that this is the end we are to come to, that this war is not only for the freedom of the negro but for the equality of the negro socially as well as politically, and the country can now appreciate the issue that is before it.

Mr. POMEROY. I think, Mr. President, the Senator is mistaken in saying that Indiana is a free State. I never heard of that, because I have noticed that white men in Indiana are not free. There is a law in that State which prohibits white men from employing colored men unless they were in the State at the adoption of the constitution. Colored men who happened to live in Indiana at the time the State constitution was adopted can be employed as laborers; but if any white man in that State employs a colored man who has gone in since, he is subject to a fine and also to a forfeiture, and I believe imprisonment. If that makes Indiana a free State it is not such a free State as I would make it if I were to make one.

Mr. CLARK. I think the Senator from Indiana has mistaken the resolution. I understand him to characterize this as a resolution to force the negro into the cars. I understand it to be a resolution to prevent you from forcing him out—not to force social equality, but to prevent an outrage upon him.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. President, I did not intend to say another word, and I should not now say anything except for the remarks of the Senator from Kansas in respect to the policy which Indiana has seen fit to adopt. In this Chamber, sir, it is not a part of my labor to defend the policy that the people of that State see fit to adopt; but I will simply say this: we lie alongside of the State of Kentucky, and free negroes were constantly coming into our State, and our people thought we would have the negro there neither as a free man nor as a slave, and they decided in favor of that policy by the largest vote that was ever given in the State upon any question submitted to the people—by a majority, I think, of ninety-three thousand. That has been the policy of Indiana; and in this connection I will simply add that under that policy the colored population of Indiana between 1850 and 1860 increased but about one and a half per cent., while in the adjoining State of Ohio, in which they had no such protection to free white labor, the negro population increased, I believe, about forty-one per cent.

Mr. WILSON. A single word, Mr. President, in regard to what the Senator from Indiana has said of our soldiers and how they are carried. I never learned that over the military road of the Government between Alexandria and the Army any abuses were made of our soldiers. If I had learned such a fact in any form I think

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bindingwounds
I should have been likely to refer to it. I am sure of one thing, that if ever I saw any conductors on that road drive soldiers from the freight cars which had carried freight to the Army, into other cars that had carried cattle to the Army, while the freight cars were empty and were retained for some privileged or favored persons to ride in, I should have denounced it here and elsewhere.

I will say further as we are speaking to-day in regard to the management of these roads, that I have no reason to complain of the management of the rail road in the city of Washington, or of any of its conductors toward myself. I believe the most of them are men who do their duty, and do it faithfully, but I have seen cases where I have remonstrated with them, not for driving black men out of the cars, because I have never seen that done, although I have seen black men, and women forced on to the front part of the cars to ride in cold and stormy weather; but I have seen soldiers traveling in this city in some cases slighted and abused by conductors on this road. I have remonstrated with them for such conduct; and I know other persons who have witnessed the same thing.

What I mean to say about this matter is this: I do not want to force on the Senator from Indiana or anybody else any class of men with whom he does not choose to associate, but I think the true policy is to let men stand equally before the law, to let men win their own positions, let them have the privilege of making out of themselves all that God and nature intended they should be.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 30, nays 10; as follows:


**NAYS**—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Harding, Hendricks, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, and Van Winkle—10.

So the resolution was agreed to.