

300,000 MORE.—The Confederate Congress, it appears from the dispatches, has finally settled the question of enlisting negroes for the rebel service, by passing a bill authorizing the enlisting of 300,000 of them. The bill leaves the matter for future legislation to determine whether the negroes shall go free at the expiration of their term of service or be returned to their owners.— But the presumption is that most of them will be either killed in the war or crippled so that they will be useless to their masters, and hence the question of their future *status* will be settled without much legislation. If the blacks shall prove to be as valiant warriors as the radicals have always claimed them to be, this additional force of 300,000 of them added to the Confederate armies will make the rebel power still a formidable institution. But when this new supply of negro janizaries becomes exhausted, the rebels will still have a reserve corps of several hundred thousand of them to put in the field. If the slaves are efficient warriors, so much the worse for the North, for the war will be of longer duration than there can be no doubt. We have said from

the beginning that whenever the Confederates began to feel their strength waning they ~~would enlist their slaves, and those who~~ have persistently ridiculed the idea will soon find that we were correct in the prediction. Some have said to us, "O, the negroes will not fight for slavery, they know what freedom is—they have all heard of the Emancipation Proclamation." Now, we never had any great faith in the fighting qualities of the negroes, but believe the slaves will fight for the rebels, against 'freedom,' with all the efficiency and zeal that they are capable of exercising. But time will settle this question; and we think it will settle the question also that the negro is not the equal of the white as a warrior, as he is not his equal in other respects.

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