

XXXIXth Congress—First Session.

(CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.)

SENATE.—At one o'clock Mr. Wilson called up the bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

The bill, as reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with slight verbal amendments, is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, twelve regiments of cavalry, and fifty regiments of infantry. The professors and corps of cadets of the United States military academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, shall be known as the army of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of five regiments now organized; and the first, second, third and fourth regiments of artillery, shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the fifth regiment of artillery. Provided, that the regimental adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries, shall hereafter be extra first or second lieutenants.

SEC. 3. That to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of cavalry now in service there shall be added six regiments having the same organization as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments, and two-third lieutenants of which, and two-third lieutenants in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant, shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of volunteer cavalry, and from among the officers and soldiers of the regular army, who have served two years in the field during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field. Provided, that each cavalry regiment shall be organized in two companies from each regiment may be armed and drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the President. Provided, that each cavalry regiment shall be organized in two companies from each regiment may be armed and drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the President. Provided, that each cavalry regiment shall be organized in two companies from each regiment may be armed and drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the President.

SEC. 4. That there shall be fifty regiments of infantry, to consist of ten regiments, of five companies each, now organized, the nine remaining regiments so distributed that each regiment shall consist of two companies, shall constitute a regiment of ten companies; and five additional regiments, of ten companies each; and all the vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenants and two-thirds of the vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of volunteer infantry and artillery, and one-third from officers and soldiers of the regular army who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field. Provided, that promotions in the colored regiments hereby authorized shall be confined to the regiments of that corps.

SEC. 5. That the volunteer officers to be selected by appointment under the provisions of this act shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the soldiers in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the war.

SEC. 6. That each regiment of infantry provided for by this act shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one regimental commissary, one adjutant, and one regimental quartermaster, who shall be first or second lieutenants in the regular army, and one-third from officers and soldiers of the regular army who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field. Provided, that promotions in the colored regiments hereby authorized shall be confined to the regiments of that corps.

SEC. 7. That each regiment in the service of the United States may have a band, as now provided by law; and there shall be one ordinance sergeant and hospital steward of each military post, and the same number of post chaplains now provided by law; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint for the national territories already established or to be established, a superintendent, with the rank, pay and emoluments of an ordinance sergeant, and to select from the officers and soldiers of the regular army and volunteer forces, who have received certificates of merit for services during the war, as many as he may deem necessary to fill the vacancies in the number of posts and companies provided for. Provided that the number does not exceed in the aggregate 3,000 men.

SEC. 8. That there shall be one lieutenant general, five major generals and ten brigadier generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grades, as now provided by law.

SEC. 9. That the Adjutant General's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law, viz.: one adjutant general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; one assistant adjutant general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; four assistant adjutant generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of major generals of cavalry; and thirteen assistant adjutant generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry.

SEC. 10. That there shall be four inspector generals of the army, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry, and eight assistant inspector generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonels of cavalry.

SEC. 11. That the Bureau of Military Justice consist of one Judge Advocate General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general, and one assistant judge advocate general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and the said judge advocate general and his assistant shall receive, revise and have received the proceedings of the courts martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions of the United States, and shall perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the Judge Advocate General of the army of the United States of America.

SEC. 12. That the Quartermaster's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one Quartermaster General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; three chief Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier generals; four Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of major generals of cavalry; eight Deputy Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonels of cavalry; sixteen Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry; and forty-eight Assistant Quartermasters with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry; and all the vacancies in the grade of Assistant Quartermaster shall be filled by selecting from among the persons who have rendered meritorious ser-

vice as Assistant Quartermasters of volunteers during two years of the war.

SEC. 13. That the number of military storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department shall hereafter be as many as is required, not exceeding sixteen, with the same compensation as is now provided by law.

SEC. 14. That the provisions of the act for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, approved July 4, 1864, shall continue in force for one year, and no longer, after the passage of this act.

SEC. 15. That the Subsistence Department of the army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law, namely: one commissary general of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; two assistant commissary generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonels of cavalry; eight commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and sixteen commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry.

SEC. 16. That the Medical Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; one assistant surgeon general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; seventy-five surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry; one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of first lieutenants of cavalry for the first three years' service; and with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry for the remainder of their service; and five medical storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and two-thirds of the vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection, upon competent examination, from among the persons who have served as staff and regimental surgeons, or as assistant surgeons of volunteers, two years during the war, and one-third from similar officers of the regular army, and persons who have served as assistant surgeons three years in the volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain; and the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to appoint from the officers and soldiers of the army, or cause to be enlisted, as many competent hospital stewards as the service may require, to be permanently attached to the Medical Department, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General, the Secretary of War may appoint a surgeon as chief medical purveyor, who, while performing such duty, shall be in charge of the principal purchasing and issuing depot of medical supplies, and shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and not to exceed five medical officers as assistant medical purveyors, while performing such duty, in the different geographical divisions or departments, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonels of cavalry.

SEC. 18. That the pay department of the army shall hereafter consist of one paymaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; one assistant paymaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; two deputy paymaster-generals with the rank, pay and emoluments of major generals of cavalry, and sixty paymasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry, and the vacancies hereby created in the grade of major shall be filled by selection from the persons who have served as additional paymasters two years during the war.

SEC. 19. That the corps of engineers shall consist of one chief of engineers, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; six colonels, twelve lieutenant colonels, twenty-six majors, thirty captains and twenty-six first and ten second lieutenants, who shall have the pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the engineer corps.

SEC. 20. That the five companies of engineer soldiers, and the sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant, heretofore prescribed by law, shall constitute a battalion of engineers, to be organized in such a suitable rank detailed from the corps of engineers, and the officers of engineers acting respectively as adjutant and quartermaster of this battalion, shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry.

SEC. 21. That the ordinance department of the army shall consist of the same number of officers and enlisted men as is now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz: one brigadier general, three colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors, twenty captains, twelve first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants and thirteen military storekeepers, all of whom shall have the same pay and emoluments as now provided by law.

SEC. 22. That there shall be one chief signal officer of the army, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; and the Secretary of War shall have power to detail from the army, upon the recommendation of the chief signal officer, six officers, and not to exceed one hundred non-commissioned officers of privates, to be taken from the battalion of engineers, for the performance of signal duty; Provided, that no officer or enlisted man shall be detailed to serve in the station until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened by the Secretary of War for that purpose, and the board shall report to the Secretary the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of their respective grades; and enlisted men, while so detailed shall, when deemed necessary, be mounted upon horses provided by the government.

SEC. 23. That no officer of the regular army below the rank of a colonel shall hereafter be promoted to a higher grade before having passed a satisfactory examination as to his fitness for promotion and past record of services, before a board of three general officers or officers of his corps or arm of service, senior to him in rank; and should the officer fail at said examination, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined and upon a second failure shall be dropped from the roll of the army. Provided, that if any officer be found unfit for promotion on account of moral disqualification, he shall not be entitled to a promotion.

SEC. 24. That the adjutant general, quartermaster general, commissary general, paymaster general, chief of engineers, and chief of ordinance shall hereafter be appointed by selection from the corps to which they belong.

SEC. 25. That no person shall be appointed to any vacancy created by this act in the pay, medical or quartermaster's departments, or be promoted to any higher grade, until he shall have passed the examination required by the 25th section of this act.

SEC. 26. That no person shall be commissioned in any of the regiments authorized by this act until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board, composed of three officers, one of whom shall be a member of the regular army, and the other two shall be without regard to previous rank, but with sole re-

gard to qualifications and meritorious services.

SEC. 27. That persons applying for commissions in any of the regiments authorized by this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for expenses incurred in reporting to the board for examination.

SEC. 28. That the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the militia, which prohibits the payment of extra duty pay to men of the army is hereby repealed.

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Mr. Pike—Then I withdraw it for the present.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the Revenue Commission on the relations of foreign trade to domestic industry and internal revenue; also, a report on proprietary interests in the mineral lands of the United States, in relation to the proposed source of internal revenue. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker also presented joint resolutions of the Oregon Legislature, in regard to imposing taxes on mining claims. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, joint resolution of the same Legislature in reference to the annexation of Washington Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Julian introduced a bill to incorporate the Colored Mutual Building Association of the city of Washington. Read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wadley asked leave to introduce a resolution reducing the hours of work in the public printing office to eight hours, which was objected to.

Mr. Washburne asked the Committee, Mr. Wilson (Iowa) in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution in reference to the Paris Exposition.

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reached him. He had no prejudice against the French, for French blood flowed in the veins of those nearest and dearest to him in the south.

He could not forget the friendship of the Emperor Napoleon, for the country in the days of the Revolution when old Franklin, with his shell-balded coat, was kissed by the ladies of the Court of France, and the Emperor Napoleon, with his shoulder and elbows touching elbows, to achieve American independence.

He did not dislike France, but as for England, he did not feel any friendship for that haughty and arrogant nation. Still he could not overlook the conduct of France during our recent struggle; he could not forget what indebtedness she had incurred, and how she had repaid it.

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bill before the committee or was making a political speech.

Mr. Grinnell apologized for being led off on a side matter. He gave notice that he would offer a resolution to reduce the number of scientific Commissioners from ten to five. He endorsed the measure as one the carrying out of which would tend to the increase of immigration to these shores, thereby rendering lands more valuable and increasing the general prosperity of the country.

Mr. Washburne, after more fully criticizing the argument of Mr. Washburne, said that while Congress should observe the strictest economy, he was, nevertheless, in favor of the proposition. The question to be decided was not one as to our relations with Europe, but whether the project had in itself enough virtue to justify Congress in making the appropriation. He believed that it had, and therefore, he would vote for it.

He believed that the proposition was just to the great industrial interests of the country, and that the result would be beneficial to the nation, and the best promoter of peace between America and Europe.

For the last five or six years England and continental Europe, except Russia, had been at peace. The immense number of men taken from the field of battle to fill our armies, that the industrial pursuits of the nation would languish; that the hampering of the navy would sound on the anvil, that the shuttle would be idle, that the loom; that steam and water would no longer revolve the wheels of our factories; that the plough would rust in the furrow, and the scythe and sickle would hang upon the tree.

He wanted to show the people of Europe that his predictions had been fulfilled. Even now they were not doing so well as they had done. They had seen two millions of men going from farm and shop to shoulder muskets, and they had seen more wheat and corn rotting in the smallest harbor of the Atlantic coast, spring up into the most magnificent fleet that ever threw its banner to the breeze. Even now they were not doing so well as they had done. They had seen two millions of men going from farm and shop to shoulder muskets, and they had seen more wheat and corn rotting in the smallest harbor of the Atlantic coast, spring up into the most magnificent fleet that ever threw its banner to the breeze.

The looms of the country had been quadrupled, the plough had extended its furrow over the prairies of the West had produced more wheat and corn than it had seen in the smallest harbor of the Atlantic coast, spring up into the most magnificent fleet that ever threw its banner to the breeze.

Speaking of the effect of passing the bill, he said that a hundred sheep would be sent to the market from his own State, that would be purchased to clothe the flocks of Spain, France and Germany; that the American plough, and axe, and shovel, and hoe and spade would again bear off the sales of the West, and that the modern improvements, would again excite the envy, admiration and wonder of all Europe; and that our machinery, with the improvements made during the war, would convince Europe that we are not only a nation in war, but that we were still greater in the arts of peace. The appropriation committed to the bill, he said, would be better paid, better fed and better clothed than the soldiers and seamen of any nation on the earth, while during this exhausting contest, the material interests of the country had gone on.

Mr. Raymond said that, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he thought it not inappropriate to reply briefly to the objections of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne), although he was somewhat embarrassed in doing so, for it was very much like taking up arms against a man who had just been victorious. He said that he would not attempt to do so, but he would say a few words in answer to the remarks of Mr. Washburne, and then he would leave the subject to the gentleman from Illinois.

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