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 esta-lishment 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, to be known as the armies of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized and the first, second, third and fourth regiments of artillery, shall have the same organization as is new 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 the six regiments of cavalry now in service there shall be added six regiments having the same organiza-tion as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments, the first and second lieutenants of which, and two thirds of the officers in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant, shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of volunteer cavalry, and one-third from officers and soldiers the regular army, who have served two years in the field during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct. Provided, that four of the companies from each regiment may be armed and drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the President. Provided, that each cavalry regiment shall hereafter have but one hospital steward, and the regimental adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries shall hereafter be extra first or second

lieutenants.
SEC. 4. That there shall be fifty regiments of infantry, to consist of ten regiments, of ten companies each, now organized, the nine remaining regiments so distributed that each battalion, with the addition of two companies, shall constitute a regimen of ten companies, and five additional regiments, of ten companies each; and all the vacancies in the grades of first and second lientenants and two-thirds of the vacancie in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from amon, 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: and eight regiments to be composed of colored men to be officered by officers of colored troops who have served two years during the war and who have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; pro-vided, 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 States 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 lieutenant; ten cap tains, ten first and ten second lieutenants one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one hospital steward, one commissary sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies; and each company shall have one captain, one first and one second one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two one wagoner, and fifty private and the number of privates may be ined to one hundred, at the discretion of the President, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increa

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 on ordnance sergeant and hospital steward for each military post, and the same number of post chaplains now provided by law; and the President of the United States is hereby anthorized to appoint for the national come-teries already established or to be established, a superintendent, with the rank, pay and emoluments of an ordnance sergeant, to be selected from the non-commis sioned officers of the regular army and volunteer forces, who have received certificates of merit for services during the war Sec. 8. That all enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for the term of five years and that one major for each regiment shall be appointed when four companies shall have been organized the lieutenant colone. when six companies shall have been organized, the colonel and second major when the organization of the regiment is com-And that not more than one officer from each company shall be appointed to any regiment or company until the mini mum number of men shall have been en and the command duly organize and that recruits may be collected at the general rendezvous in addition to the num-ber required to fill the regiments and comerein provided for. Provided that the number does not exceed in the aggre-

gate 3,000 men. Sec. 9. That there shall be one lieutenan general, five major generals and ten briga-dier generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the sam staff officers in number and grades, as now

SEC. 10. 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; two assistant adjutant generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; four assistant adjutant generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonels of cavalry, and thirteen assistant adjutant generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry. Sec. 11. That there shall be four inspec-

tor 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. 12. That the Bureau of Military Juswith the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier general, and one assistant judge advocate general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonel of cavalry, and the said judge advocate general and his assistant shall receive. Tayles and have recorded ant shall receive, revise and have recorded 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 armies of the United States of America.

SEC. 13. That the Quartermaster's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one Quartermaster General, with the rank; pay and emoiuments of a brigadier general; three Chief Atsistant Quarter-master Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier generals; four As-sistant Quartermaster Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; eight Deputy Quartermaster Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonels of cavalry; sixteer 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 the vacancies hereby created in the grade of Assistant Quartermaster shall be filled by selecting from among the

vices as Assistant Quartermasters of volunteers during two years of the war. SEC. 14. That the number of military orekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department shall hereafter be as many as is quired, not exceeding sixteen, with the same compensation as is now provided by

law. SEC. 15. That the provisions of the act for the better organization of the Quartermas-ter's Department, approved July 4, 1864, shall continue in force for one year, and no

longer, after the passage of this act.

SEC. 16. 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 colonels of cavalry; 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 emolu-ments of captains of cavalry. SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That

officers of the line, detailed to act as regimental quartermasters or commissaries, o as quartermasters or commissaries of permanent posts or of commands, of not less than two companies, shall, when the assign ment is duly reported to and approved by the War Department, receive as extra com-pensation, while responsible for government property, ten dollars per month. Sec. 18. That the Medical Department of

the Army shall hereafter consist of one sur geon 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 eventy-five surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry; 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 after three years' service; and five medical storekeep years set yee, and two interest set with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and two-thirds of the vacancies hereby created in the grades of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection, upon competent examination, from among the persons who have served a staff and regimental surgeons, or 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 enlisted men of the army, or to 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. 19. And be it further enacted, That upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General the Secretary of War may detail 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 nedical officers as assistant medical purveyors, who, while performing such duty in the different geographical divisions or de partments, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonels of

cavalry.
SEC. 20. That the pay department of the army shall hereafter consist of one pay-master-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant paymaster-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; two deputy paymaster-generals with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenantcolonels of cavalry, and sixty paymasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of maors 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. 21. That the corps of engineers shall consist of one chief of engineers, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadiergeneral: six colonels, twelve lieutenantlonels, twenty-six majors, thirty captains and twenty-six first and ten 2d lieutenants who shall have the pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the en-

gineer corps.

SEC. 22. That the five companies of engineer soldiers, and the sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant, heretofore pre-scribed by law, shall constitute a battalion of engineers, to be officered by officers of suitable rank detailed from the corps of en ineers; and the officers of engineers acting respectively as adjutant and quartermaster of this battalion, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments as adjutants and quarter masters of cavalry.
Sec. 23. That the ordnance department

of the army shall consist of the same num ber of officers and enlisted men as is now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz: one brigadier reneral, three colonels, six lieutenant-colo nels, twelve majors, twenty captains, twelve first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants and hirteen military storekeepers, all of whom shall have the same pay and emoluments as now provided by law.

SEC. 24. 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 and privates, to be taken from the battalion of gineers, for the performance of signal duty; Provided, that no officer or enlisted man hall be detailed to serve in the signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened by the Secretary of War for that purpose, and officers, while so detailed, shall receive 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. 25. 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 s 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 hould 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 re-examination. SEC. 26. That the adjutant general, quarermaster general, commissary general of subsistence, surgeon general, paymaster general, chief of enginees, and chief of ord-nance shall hereafter be appointed by selec-tion from the corps to which they belong. SEC. 27. That no person shall be appointed

o any vacancy created by this act in the pay, medical or quartermaster's departments, or be promoted to any higher grade therein, until he shall have passed the ex-amination required by the 25th section of this act.

SEC. 28. That no person shall be commissioned in any of the regiments authorized by this act until he shall have passed a sa-tisfactory examination before a board, to be hadavanoo under direction of the Secretary of War, which shall inquire into the services rendered during the war, capacity and qualifications of the applicant; and sure apshall be filled by selecting from among the pointment, when made, shall be without persons who have rendered meritorious sergard to qualifications and meritorious ser-

SEC. 29. That persons applying for commissions in any of the regiments authorized by this act shall not be entitled to any comensation for expenses incurred in reportng to the board for examination.

Mr. Wilson proposed an amendment, which was adopted, as an additional section. authorizing the President of the United States to employ in the territories a force of Indians not to exceed one thousand, to act s scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowance of cavalry.

Mr. Wilson offered the following as an ad-

ditional section: That section 35 of the act for enrolling and calling out the militia forces which prohibits the payment of extra duty pay to men of the army is hereby re-

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment to the amendment, that the provisions of the origi-nal act granting extra pay for extra duty shall be extended to enlisted men in the navy. The amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Mr, Nesmit offered an additional section,

that all officers who have served in the volunteer or regular army, and have been honorably discharged, shall be entitled, upon public occasions, to wear the uniform of the highest rank they have held by brevet or otherwise, in the service. Adopt

Mr. Fessenden moved to amend by striking out the words "and five additio giments," in the fourth section, and insert in lieu thereof the words "and thirteen reriments eight of which shall be colored and also to strike out the following from the close of the same section, to wit and eight regiments to be composed of colored men, to be officered by officers of colored troops who have served two years during the war and who have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field."

Mr. Fessenden's amendment was adopted. Mr. McDougall moved to strike out the provisions for colored troops, and called the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amend-

The Senate refused to order the yeas and nays, and disagreed to the amendment.
Mr. Grimes moved to strike out the proviso from the fourth section, as follows:
"Provided that promotions in the colored regiments hereby authorized shall be conined to the regiments of that corps. Adopted.

Mr. Fessenden moved as an amendment to the fourth section the following proviso: Provided that in the selection of officers, officers of the regular army who have commanded volunteer troops may be accounted officers of volunteers of the rank they held as commanders of volunteers. Adopted.

Mr. Pomerov moved to amend the four teenth section by providing that the compensation for military storekeepers shall be that of captain of cavalry, and that he shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of that

officer. Adopted. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to go in before the last section, an additional section: That to promote military science among the young men of the country the President may, upon the application of any college or university capable of educating a hundred and fifty students, detail an officer to act as president or superintendent of to act as president of supermentarity of such college. Provided the number so de-tailed shall not exceed twenty at any time, and they shall be apportioned among the States according to population.

Mr. Grimes suggested as an amendment to Mr. Sherman's amendment the insertion of the words "or professor" after the word superintendent. Mr. Sherman said his object was that no

officer should be detailed for any college that was not willing to assume a quasi military character, and a mere professorship would not be sufficient. The amendment of Mr. Grimes was adopted Mr. Sherman's amendment as amended was adopted. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment as an

additional section, a section changing the rate of mileage for officers traveling on public duty, from six cents per mile to ten cents when not furnished with transporta-tion in kind. Adopted. Mr. Hendricks wished to inquire of Mr.

Wilson whether in this bill there was any provision made for the veteran Reserve Mr. Wilson said there was not.

Mr. Hendricks—that being the case, he would move to insert in the fourth section after the words "capacity and good conduct in the field," the words "and ten of said regiments shall be officered by officers to be elected from the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Mr. Hendricks' amendment was adopted. Mr. Wade moved to amend the second section so as to provide that two of the new cavalry regiments shall be colored troops Mr. Wade's amendment was adopted. Mr. Kirkwood moved to amend the sixth section so as to provide one major for each regiment of infantry, instead of two. Adopted.

The bill was then placed upon its pas Mr. Grimes demanded the yeas and nays,

which were ordered. YEAS-Messrs, Anthony, Buckalew, Conness, Chandler, Cragin, Fessenden, Foster Guthrie, Johnson, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, and Wilson

NAYS-Messrs. Davis, Grimes, Harris. Kirkwood and Riddle-5. Absent or not voting—Messre. Brown. Clark, Cowan, Cresswell, Dixon, Doolittle Clark, Cowan, Cressweil, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, McDougall, Nye, Saulsbury, Siewart, Willey, Wright and Yates—18.

So the bill was passed, and goes to the

House. Mr. Anthony presented a resolution for the printing of ten thousand copies of the report of the Committee on Reconstruction, for the use of the Senate, which was re-ferred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. Wilson entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to

order the bill for the admission of Colorado o a third reading. Mr. Fessenden gave notice that on to morrow he should call up the Naval Appro-

priation bill. Mr. Trumbull moved the concurrence o the Senate in the House amendment to the bill in relation to the Conrt of Claims. The bill authorizes an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court, The House amendment requires the Clerk of the Court of Claims to transmit a copy of the decisions of the Court to the heads of departments of the Court to the heads of departments and certain other officers of the government. The House amendment was and the bill, when signed by the President,

will be law. Mr. Wilson called up the bill to establish a uniform system of militia, pending the consideration of which the Senate, on mosession, and soon after adjourned,
House.—Mr. Pike (Me.) asked leave to
introduce the following resolution:

Whereas, The Governors of several of the British provinces have publicly warned our fishing fleets off the fishing grounds adja-cent to their coasts, and have thus indicated a design to renew the unreasonable claims made by them prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty, and to annoy our peaceful commerce, therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy

oe requested to send a naval force to the ashing grounds to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, as recognized by the treaty of 1783. Mr. Banks (Mass.)—I have no objection to the resolution being referred to com-

mittee. Mr. Pike—I wish the action of the House upon it. Mesers, Banks, Wentworth, and others Mr. Pike-Then I withdraw it for the The Speaker laid before the House a com

munication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a special report of the Revenue Commission on the relations of oreign trade to domestic industry and internal revenue; also, a report on proprietary and other medicines, perfumery, &c., as a source of internal revenue. Referred to source of internal revenue. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means. The Speaker also presented joint resolu-tions of the Oregon Legislature in regard to

imposing taxes on mining claims. Refer to the Committee on Mines and Mining. Referred Also, joint resolution of the same Legisin reference to the annexation of Walla Walla county, Washington territory, to Oregon. Referred to the Committee on

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. Whaley asked leave to introduce

Corritories

resolution reducing the hours of work in the public printing office to eight hours, which was objected to. The House went into Committee, Mr. Wilson (Iowa) in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution in refer-

ence to the Paris Exposition. Mr. Washburne (Ill.) addressed the Com mittee in opposition by saying that he did not expect to obtain the attention of the committee to what he would say, as the elo quent accents of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) had not yet died away on the ears of the members. That gen tleman was not mistaken in saying that h (Mr. Washburne) was opposed to this measure but it was to that opposition, it seemed, that they owed the pleasure of hearing the very eloquent, elaborate and well prepared speed of the gentleman (Mr. Banks), for th tleman said he should not have made the speech had it not been for my opposition

yesterday.

He (Mr. Washburne) opposed almost all measures of this character which took the money of the people for the benefit of private interests. No one knew better than he the responsibility of attempting to thwart the interests of private individuals or or others who undertook to put their arms into the public treasury. But he admitted he was often in a minority on these ques tion, but, as intimated the other day, by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Ray mond) it was a luxury to be in a minority It was so with him, and be (Mr. Washburne) thought on it. He had no interes to subserve but the interest of the common country, no object to accomplish incon sistent with the public good. He was inde pendent, and could act independently. He sought a continuance in public life no longer than his constituents were pleased to keep him in it. This measure was open ing a new era in legislation. When the Exhibition took place in London in 1851, and in Paris in 1855, and when this country was prosperous and happy and the Treasury overflowing with money, no man had the impudence to come forward and ask for an appropriation of the people's money for the benefit of a few individuals who wanted to exhibit their patent rights and jimcracks in the Courts of Europe: but now, when the country had incurred a debt of

of glowing eloquence, "In thoughts that breathe and words that burn," to appropriate \$100,000 for this purpose. He himself had had the honor of representing the great State of Illinois at the Industrial Exhibition of Paris in 1855, and had paid his own expenses. He had not gone to the State of Illinois, and the State of Illinois had not com to Congress, begging for an appropriation of Mr. Ross wanted to know if his colleague

bad not yesterday voted to print 25,000 co-pies of a campaign document (alluding to the testimony taken before the Reconstruction Committee). tions of that kind. If the gentleman wishes

to vote for the measure he can do so. I voted for the printing of no campaign document. Resuming his argument against the measure, Mr. Washburne said that the gentle-man from Massachusetts yesterday, like a good military man! finding that his real po

sition was weak, set up a tremendous can-nonade all along the line, in order to diverpublic attention from the weak spot; and in the roar of artillery and the shricking of shells, the attention of the committee been somewhat diverted.

Referring to the provisions for the appointment by the President of ten Scientifi Commissioners, he expressed the hope that his distinguished friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) wovld not use his great influence with the President to get all these appointments. [Laughter]. He (Mr. Washburne) would like to see his distinruished friend from Massachusetts (Mr Banks) appointed as a Commissioner, be cause, with his great intelligence, his suavit of manner, and his splendid deportment, he would do the country infinite credit at the French Court. If he (Mr. Banks) would put on a swallow-tail cost a white choker and knee-breeches, he would flourish in the saloons of the Tuileries equal to any Frenchman in Paris. [Laughter]. It would be he said, a very grand and comfortable thing for the gentleman (Mr. Banks) to be there at the public exhibition. He could go and take his breakfast at the Trois Freres, or at Very's, in the Palais Royale. He could dine at the Maison Doree, on the Boulevards des Italiens, and he could waltz with the little misses in their teens at the Jardin des Fleurs, equal to the best of them. Then he could go to the Cafe Anglaise and get a petit souper. [Laughter].

But there were other and nobler things

But there were other and noon that it would be worth while for a man to go that it would be worth while expense. He to Paris for at the public expense. He could visit the magnificent galleries of Versailles, and admire the paintings that illustrate all the great historical events of France He could go to the Place de la Concord formerly the Place de la Revolution, where during the revolution, the best blood of France flowed in torrents. He could wander through the Boulevards, and could visit the Place de la Bastile, and the Jardin des Plants, and in the evening he could pass out through the grand Arc de Triomphe to the Bois de Boulogne, He could go to the prison of the Conciergerie, where the Giron-dist the most support of the Conciergerie, where the Girondist, the most eloquent and gifted and generous men in France, were kept before they were brought to the block, and he were brought to the block, and no could see where, after they were guillo-tined, their headless trunks were buried in the cost of twenty-two pine boxes, at the cost of twenty-two francs each to the public. Who would not go to France to see these things at the public expense?

Mr. Thayer asked whether the gentleman thought that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs could do all that on a thousand dollars a year,
Mr. Washburne (Ill.) did not know that,

but did not think that his friend from Massachusetts was very extravagant, and peo-ple could live very cheaply in Paris. Mr. Washburne sent to the Clerk and had read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Chairman of Foreign Relations in the Senate, stating that the Navy Department could not perform the service required, and that it could not be properly performed for a much less sum than \$300,000. He (Mr. Washburne) was opposed to the measure for financial reasons, and he was opposed to it on the ground of our political relations with the nawars of Financial Political relations with the powers of Europe. Did not members know that this country had been scorned and spit upon, and insulted by every nation n Europe except one during our late war? Mr. Smith would like to be informed whether an invitation had been sent to the epublic of Mexico to be represented at the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) replied that if any uch invitation had been issued, it had not

reached him. He had no prejudice against the French, for French blood flowed in the veins of those nearest and dearest to him in he south. He could not forget the friendship of France, Bourbon France, to our country in the days of the Revolution, when olderanklin, with his shad-bellied coat, was kissed by the ladies of the Court of Louis XVI. [Laughter.] He could not forget that France was the country of La Fayette and Rochambeau, of De Chastelleux and De La Roque, and that French soldiers had fought with ours sh shoulder and elbows touching elbows, to

achieve American independence. He did not dislike France, but as for Eng land, 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 with what indecent haste she had accorded belligerent rights to red-handed rebels; he could not forget that in the darkest hour of our trials she had stabbed us in the most vital part by plauting her troops as a constant and eternal menace in the neighboring republic of Mexico; he could not forget that she had placed an "Austrian adventurer" on the throne of Mexico. while we only recognized a republican government there.

It had struck him with surprise vesterday, to hear the gentleman from Massachu-setts say that Louis Napoleon "desired a war with this country." He could not be-lieve it. If that were so, he could be accommodated in the smallest possible space of time. France was not as blamable as England, perhaps, but if this exposition were to be held in London instead of Paris, the same proposition would be made to Congress, and he supposed his friend from New York (Mr. Raymond) would support it, although the commerce of his city were driven from the sea by English confederate pirates. If Napoleon desired war with this country it would be humiliating for us to be represented at the Paris Exhibition. Referring to the eloquent encomiums of Mr. Banks on our naval and military heroes, he said that others shared with him (Mr. Banks) in the glories of Farragut, Porter, Dupont, Foote, men "whose march is or the monntain wave, whose home was on the deep," and in the glories of the army, too, others would share in the glories of that unrivaled soldier from his own State, who after leading our armies through the wilderness of war to final triumph, might yet, in the providence of God, aid the millions

to a civil victory. As to the baggage wagon alluded to by the gentleman from Massachusetts, it would become historical. He had an interest in that baggage wagon, but a little different from that of his friend from Massachusetts. i things went on as they now threatened, instead of sending that wagon to the Champ de Mars, he would propose to send it to the halls of the Montezumas; and instead of sending our plain Republican uniforms, blood-stained in so many glorious battle fields, to be sneered at by the flunkies in Europe, he would propose to put them on our own soldiers and let them follow the wagon, or rather not "wait for the wagon" going in the same direction. He was opposed, as an American, to the whole proposition. He trusted the American feeling would predominate here to-day, and that Congress would announce to all Christendom the position on which we stand, that, having put down the greatest rebellion known in history—having restored and re-generated the Union—having reached a status above all other nations, we will not ower our dignity and our position by passing such a measure as this. Mr. Chanler next addressed the commit-

chemes of this character, as tending to develop the spirit of amity, and to advance the dignity of labor in the right direction for the benefit of all men, and especially for the interests of the laboring classes. But he had objections to the manner in which the proposition had been advanced, and to the arguments by which it had been sustained. He admitted the great importance usefulness, and, he might say, necessity of this country being represented at the great European National Exhibition, but he thought that the arguments made in connection with the bill were ill-timed, importunate and irrelevants He regarded the assault of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) on the gentleman from Massa chusetts (Mr. Banks) as without reason, and in bad taste. The gentleman from Illinois was evidently wounded in his self-pride by a want of due attention paid to him during his late visit to the French capital. Hedid no know how a gentleman who spoke such very bad French should have shown such an in timacy with the best classes of French society, and he hoped that the gentleman from Massachusetts would not be seen walking with the gentleman from Illinois on the Boulevard des Italians. He held that, as guests, we should not cavil at the form of the invitation; but it was evident that the Paris Exposition was a scheme in the inter est of the Government and present dynasty of France, and not directly in the interest of labor, either in France or elsewhere. immense sums which the visitors to the Exposition would spend in Paris would be so much toll paid to French shopkeepers. Still he thought that the competition to which our people were invited could not fail to produce mutual advantage. The ingenuity of the American mechanic would secure large addition to our domestic manufactures. He hailed this as an opportunity to break down the somewhat exclusive policy of European governments, which by stringent laws kept the secrets of special guilds concealed, so as to prevent fair competition. He regretted that the people of the United States, the only sovereign here, had not been deemed worthy of an invitation, which had been given only to the government. But there was some consistency on the part of European governments in ignoring the people. He doubted whether France would accept an invitation from the government that would in any way wound the pride of the French people, or that could be construed into a denial of the great fundamental principle of French government. The French Emperor did not wish to recognize the people of this Union, and there was a strong position on the part of the wealthy and ambitions men here to submit to the some what insolent customs of European aristocracy. The American people were a de-mocracy, and asked no favors, but they could not quietly brook the polite insolence of France. On the whole, however, Mr. Chanler favored the passage of the bill. Mr. Grinnell next addressed the com-

mittee in support of the joint resolution. His apology for doing so, he said, was that the Agricultural Committee, of which he was a member, had recently passed a resolution to the effect that they desired that the agricultural interests of the country should e represented at the Paris Exposition. He ould not follow the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) in his declaration of war against France on account of Mexico, but he would follow him with all his heart in his efforts at retrenchment and economy. He also honored him for his devotion to the great captain, and he hoped that that military leader would be the future leader of the American people in time of peace, as he had been in time of war.

Mr. Spaulding inquired whether the gentleman from Iowa endorsed the nomination of the Lieutenant General, made by the

gentleman from Illinois. Mr. Grinnell—If the time shall ever come that General Grant is nominated by the un-conditional Union stand, the party of the country, I will sustain the nomination, and do my best towards securing his election as President of the United States. Mr. Spaulding-That is all; I am glad to

Mr. Radford desired to know whether the proposed, was a proper amendment.

meantleman from Iowa was speaking to the Mr. Morrill, as Chairman of the Commitgentleman from Iowa was speaking to the

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 an amendment 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.

ountry.

Mr. Woodbridge, after merely 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 ap-propriation: He believed that it had, and, therefore, he should vote for the bill. He believed that the proposition was just to the great industrial interests of the country, and that its 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

all continental Europe, except Russia, had predicted, in view of the immense number of men taken from the field and shop to fill our armies, that the industrial pursuits of the nation would all languish; that the hammer would all languish; mer would no longer sound on the anvil, that the shuttle would no longer fly within 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 how these predictions had been fulfilled. Even now they were astonished at the failure of their predictions. They had seen two millions of men going from farm and ehop to shoulder muskets, and they had seen our little navy that might had hid itself in the smallest harbor of the Atlaniic coast, spring up into the most magnificent fleet that ever threw its banner to the breeze threw its banner to the breeze They had seen these soldiers and seamen better paid, better fed and better clothed than the soldiers and seamen of any nation on the earth, while during this exhausting process the industrial interests of the cour

try had gone on.

The looms of the country had been quadrupled, the plough had extended its furrow and the great prairies of the West had produced more wheat, and corn, and pork and peef, than any year prior to the war. They had seen all this, and they had seen that a great people could live without an emperor or a king; that a republican form of government, based upon intelligence, was gressive and indestructible, and that the national flag was now floating in triumph, and protecting four millions of men from whom the shackles had been broken.

Speaking of the effect of passing the bill, he said that a hundred sheep would be sent to the exposition from his own State, that would be purchased to improve the finest flocks of Spain, France and Germany; that the American plough, and axe, and shovel, and hoe and spade would again bear off the palm; that the Western reaper, with its 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 great in war, but that we were still greater in the arts of peace. The appropriation com-mended itself to his judgment, and he should take the responsibility of voting for it.
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 Il-linois (Mr. Washburne), although he was somewhat embarrassed in doing so, for it was very much like taking up arms against a sea of words. Mr. Raymond proceeded to animadvert very severely upon the means whereby Mr. Washburne sought to obtain a reputation for economy in public expendience to Mr. Banks, Mr. Raymond said the gentleman gave us this morning a graphic description of what he supposes to be the duties of a scientific commissioner. He was to breakfast here, dine there, sup somewhere else, and visit all the places of note and distinction. He gave us this descrip-tion evidently with the view net only of astonishing us, but of astonishing congre-

gated Europe with his accomplishments.

I trust that he will go back to Paris and present himself as the greatest exemplar and model that the American republic for seventy-five years has produced. I venture to say that if he will go there arrayed in the full panoply of his eloquence, and winding the American flag around him, will there make such a speech as he made to us today, his accomplishments will astonish Europe as Europe has never been astonished before. I do not know that it is fair to ask him to volunteer, but in that particular line we will find no scientific commissioner who can do so much justice to his evident conception of the duties of such commissioner

as himself. [Laughter.] Mr. Raymond, in referring to a suggestion made by Mr. Grinnell, in regard to reducing the number of Commiss plained that the range of industrial pur-suits had been classified into ten classes, and no person could be expected to attend to more than one of these classes. As to Mr. Washburne's statement that we had been insulted by France, Mr. Raymond denied that there was any foundation for the assertion. This nation was not in the habit of submitting to insults from any nation, great or small. Different policies had been pursued by European nations, which we had considered inimical to our interests; but not one nation had dared, in any point of our great contest, to insult the flag of the United States, on sea or on land; and the time was far distant when any one of them would venture to do it. We have had diffi-culties with France and England, and our complaints were on file against them. We had summoned them to correct their injustice done us. That great controversy was still in progress. Nations did not settle ac-

counts in a hurry.

Mr. Harding (Ill.) asked whether there had not been a waiver of the demand. He uaderstood the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) to say that battles were o be fought in future with brains.

Mr. Raymond—No, sir; that controversy s still going on. The action of France in planting troops in Mexico and in placing an Austrian prince on an imperial throne in Mexico, has not passed unchallenged; and I venture to say that when the whole correspondence on that subject, recent as well as remote shall come before the American people, no member will be disposed to complain of the position which the government has taken on that subject. reasonable and just demands are not complied with, this nation knows very well how to enforce compliance with all just demands, without resorting to so paltry a subterfuge as refusing to be present at the Exposition of the Products of Industry. In conclusion, Mr. Raymond expressed his confidence that the bill could not fail, because Congress was the representative of labor and it dare not prove recreant to its

Mr. Rice (Mass.) next addressed the committee. He declared his intention to vote for the joint resolution, because he believed, among other reasons, that it would be an conomical investment in behalf of labor, the industry and the arts of this country; and because he believed the Expo-sition would be a great peace-making con-vention between all the nations of the earth. He defended the Secretary of the Navy from the imputation of unfriendliness to the pro-position, and agreed that the amendment requesting the President of the United States, instead of the Secretary of the Navy, to order national vessels for the purpose