FROM ALBANY.

WITHDRAWAL OF JUDGE DEAN.

Mr. Trimmer Nominated by the Democrats for Speaker.

THE REPUBLICANS ADHERE TO MR. CALLICOTT.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

The Democrats held a caucus this morning.

Judge Dean, after thanking his friends for their kindness and constancy to him, withdrew his name as a candidate for Speaker.

Mr. Trimmer of Rochester was then nominated as the Democratic candidate for Speaker.

Considerable opposition was made to Judge Dean's withdrawal, but he urged his friends to consent to it, when the change was agreed upon.

The news of the withdrawal of Judge Dean creates the greatest excitement around the Capitol.

Large crowds of citizens from New-York, Brooklyn, Oswego, Troy and Syracuse, are in attendance, representing both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The police with the Mayor and the Chief are on hand to preserve order.

There is no prospect of a ballot for Speaker being taken to-day.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1863.

A message was received from Gov. Seymour in answer to a resolution from the Senate about the Assembly difficulties.

The message was read, when, without debate, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOLRUFF introduced a bill to incorporate the Harlem Savings Bank.

Mr. BELL offered a joint resolution to pay the the New-York soldiers, who for over one month have been without pay, out of any funds in the State Treasury, leaving the State to receive back the money advanced from the General Government. Laid over. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGE DEAN—ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT AN ELECTION.

The Assembly met at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS of New-York rose to a question of privilege. He saw on the floor a number of persons who were not entitled to the privilege. He desired, on the part of the Democratic members of this House, to say that they would refuse to enter upon the discharge of any business unless the rules were strictly enforced. He had witnessed last night a scene which he hoped never to see renewed. A large body of Republican politicians, headed by a prominent Republican lawyer of New-York, himself a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, had rushed on the floor, taking possession of the Assembly chamber and dictating as to what should be the action of its members. He had witnessed also, he regretted to say, a number of the former occupants of the Clerk's desk, for the past two or three days, prompting the Clerk and endeavoring to find rules and precedents for attempts to organize this House in their own manner by violating the rights of members on this floor.

He (Fields) declared that the Democratic party was the party of law and order, and their opponents were the advocates of lawlessness and disorder. He appealed to the spectators, to those in the lobbies and the galleries, to all the friends of the Democratic party, to keep perfect order, and thus defeat the aim of the Republicans to create disorder here. He warned all true Democrats that it was the desire of the Republicans to force them into apparent disorder, and then to charge disorder upon them. This was the trap prepared by the Republican politicians for running this machine.

Mr. SAXTON SMITH said it was proper for him to say that David Dudley Field had come upon the floor of the House by his (Smith's) express invitation, and, moreover, that as a State officer, he was entitled to the privileges of the floor.

The floor having been cleared,

Judge DEAN of New-York rose, and in a calm, dignified, and able speech, addressed the Assembly. He begged leave to withdraw his name from before the House, and to nominate the Hon. E. Trimmer of Monroe County, as the Democratic candidate for Speaker. He urged his party friends to support Mr. Trimmer as faithfully as they had supported himself. He expressed the hope that Mr. Trimmer would be acceptable to some of those who had been elected as Union Democrats, and urged order and deliberation on all members. He declared that he would do his best to secure an organization of the House on a fair basis, but not as the result of a corrupt bargain, or at the price of political profligacy.

In the course of his remarks Judge Dean made an eloquent and earnest appeal to members to dismiss all party feelings from their breasts—to unite for the good of the State and the whole country. He expressed a heart-felt hope that before the close of this session of the Assembly the Union would be restored, not only in the integrity of its entire territory, but also in the integrity of the Constitution, recognizing the rights of persons and the Sovereignty of the States. I trust now the time has come when the rights of every man shall be recognized on this floor, and I trust before the close of this session that we may see the Union restored, not only preserving the integrity of all its territory, but also the integrity of the Constitution, its guarantees to every citizen of personal liberty, and the sovereignty of the States.

Mr. MUNROE (Rep.,) immediately upon the conclusion of Judge Dean's speech moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow.

The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

No progress has thus far been made in the Assembly this week toward an organization. But caucuses and conferences have been the order night and day for the past twenty-four hours, and while the Union caucus remains steadfast in its determination to support Callicott, the Democrats have "changed their base" completely, and at their caucus held this morning they substituted Mr. Trimmer of Monroe County for Judge Dean as their nominee for Speaker. This conclusion was arrived at harmoniously, Mr. Dean withdrawing his own name peremptorily, and that of Mr. Trimmer being adopted without dissent.

This change is a very significant one, and it may be taken as a concession to the public sentiment of the State, which has been so grossly outraged by the recent riotous demonstrations. Mr. Trimmer is known to both sections to have publicly denounced these demonstrations, and to have signified his intention to act upon his own conscientious judgment, and without reference to caucus decrees if they were persisted in. He is, as far as possible, opposed to the extreme course of the Mozart Hall wing of the party, and has the personal respect and to a considerable extent the sympathy of the Republicans and Union men. It is hazarding little to say that under no circumstances could he have received the nomination of the majority of his party for the Speakership a fortnight ago. So much, then, has been accomplished in favor of good order and the maintenance of the laws.

The Union caucus remains firm and unanimous in the support of Mr. Callicott, but it is a little ominous that some three or four of the members who have hitherto conformed to the decisions of that caucus have not yet made their appearance here since the adjournment of last week, and of course rumor is busy in assigning a variety of causes for their absence. When the Brooklyn "Committee" waited on Mr. Callicott at Congress Hall yesterday afternoon, he was in conversation with several members of the House, with Mr. David Dudley Field of New-York, and several other gentlemen. A Sub-Committee of the Brooklyn men came to Mr. Callicott's room and asked when he would be ready to receive the main body of the delegation. He told them that he was then ready, and pointing out the friends who were with him, said he supposed their presence would be no objection. They replied, "Certainly not;" but when the whole body of the delegation entered the appartment, Mr. Faron, the Chairman, who, it should be remarked, was one of the Sub-Committee which first waited on Mr. Callicott, made a violent protest against the presence of the "Black Republicans," and said that their presence on this occasion, and their intimacy with Mr. Callicott abundantly proved the charges of trenchery which have been made against him. The Brooklyn men then passed a vote requesting Mr. Callicott's friends to retire, not deeming it necessary to go through the etiquette of consulting that gentleman's wishes in the matter. The gentlemen then left, and Mr. Callicott with them. He said, on leaving, he would communicate with the delegation after a short time. The manner of some members of the delegation, which included a pretty large sprinkling of Brooklyn roughs, was very rude and offensive, and after the threats of personal violence toward that gentleman, which had been rife ever since his nomination for the Speakership, he exercised only a sound discretion in refusing to trust himself in their hands. He accordingly informed them, by note, that he would be ready and happy at all times to receive his constituents; he had no political secrets to keep, and desired none; and that he should therefore decline any interviews from which any of his friends should be excluded. The delegation then dispersed, and have not called since, and it is said there was a specimen of very emphatic swearing among them when his note was read, but for this I cannot personally vouch.

The dispatch to the Associated Press, and the speeches on the floor, last evening, are calculated to give rise to the impression that the stranger's gallery was intentionally kept closed. This does great injustice to the officers of the House. The fact is, that at a very early hour, the lobbies, stairways, and passages of the Capitol were packed with a mass of people so dense as to be absolutely impenetrable, and the doorkeepers were unable, by any effort, to approach the doors near enough to open them. It was a small matter to attempt to make political capital out of, to be sure, but it answered the purpose of some of the small politicians in the House. The proceedings passed without violence, except in the breaking in of the door of the gallery, and this, it is supposed, was occasioned by the irresistible pressure of the mass against it. The House did nothing but to adjourn.

On the opening of the session this morning the galleries were again packed as densely as on Saturday, but the crowd was not so entirely of one political complexion as then, a large number of respectable citizens having ventured to take their seats among the rough representatives of the Democracy. On the floor were seen numerous well-known politicians, such as Dean Richmond, David Dudley Field, and others. Mr. Thomas C. Fields of the House, who rose to a question of privilege, animadverted on the presence of these gentlemen, and asked for the enforcement of the rule to exclude strangers, and urged the enforcement of all the rules of the House. He hoped that the crowd in the galleries would preserve strict order, of which he avowed himself and his party warm friends. So far as Mr. Fields is concerned, this denotes a gratifying change since last Saturday, when a Republican member raised a point of order and Mr. Fields vociferated, "Points of order are played out." However, the interlopers retired, and then Mr. Dean rose, and after reiterating the sentiments of Mr. Fields in favor of good order, announced his withdrawal from the canvass and nominated Mr. Trimmer. Mr. Monroe of Onondaga, a Republican, at once moved an adjournment, which was carried, the Union men not being prepared for a vote in consequence of the absence of two or three of their members.

The Governor has answered the application of the Senate for protection to the Assembly. He says he has already taken the necessary steps, and mildly reproves the Senate for interfering in behalf of a co ordinate and independent branch. In the opinion of many judicious persons, the Senate erred in not treating the riotous conduct of the mob on Saturday as a breach of their own privilege, and invoking Executive interference on that ground. Certainly, a mob which holds possession of any part of the Capitol, while the Legislature is in session, threatens alike both its branches, and imposes an absolute restraint on the freedom of legislation.

Message of Governor Seymour to the State Senate.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

Gov. Seymour has sent the following message to the Senate:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: I have received from your honorable body the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of Senators that the election of a Speaker to the Assembly is delayed by the interference and threats of a mob, admitted into the lobbies of the Assembly Chamber, and which has endeavored to control the Legislative action of the Assembly by threats and by violence.

Resolved, That it is the solemn and imperative duty of the Executive authority of this State, promptly and without hesitation, to see to it that the laws of the State be faithfully executed, and that this first attempt to coerce legislative action by violence and brute force and threats thereof, be promptly thwarted and punished.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to confer with his Excellency the Governor, and urge upon him the urgent necessity and propriety of prompt and energetic action for the protection of the Assembly from mob violence, and that the authors, aiders and abettors thereof be speedily brought to condign punishment.

These were communicated to me by a Committee of the Senate.

To avoid the mistaken and injurious impressions they are calculated to make, it is proper I should state that when a complaint was made, on Friday last, by a member of the Assembly, that the proceedings of that body were disturbed by the disorderly conduct of persons in the lobbies and galleries, I informed him that any protection which might be called for by any member of the Assembly would be immediately afforded.

The difficulties of the Assembly grow out of the differences of opinion among its members with respect to its organization.

There is an obvious impropriety in any interference by one department of the Government with the proceedings of any co-ordinate branch of that Government, unless a request is made by the parties interested.

Before the passage of the resolutions of the Senate every member of the Assembly who spoke to me upon the subject was told that he had a right to full protection, but to avoid even apparent interference with the organization of the Assembly, which, by the Constitution, is expressly left to the exclusive control of that body, my action must be based upon a request for protection from those directly concerned.

Immediately upon being advised of the alleged disorders, I consulted with the Mayor of this City, who made adequate arrangements to prevent any outside interference. I felt it due to the Senate, as a matter of courtesy, to explain to them, that I can only act upon a request coming from members of that branch of the Legislature which is affected by any disorderly proceedings.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

The Peace Resolutions came up to day as the special order.

Mr. Hoffman of Bergen moved that they be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Chandler of Morris moved an indefinite postponement.

After a debate of some length, in which Messrs. Holsman, Randolph, Crowell, and Buckley participated, both motions were withdrawn, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The United States District Court of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

The United States District Court was in session yesterday. Richard S. Fields, the newly-appointed Judge, took his seat.

Charles Lewis, indicted for murder in killing James Rowland of Princeton, will be tried next week before the County Court. Effort will be made on Saturday by his counsel, Edwin James of New-York, to put off the trial.

The Washington Mail—Snow-Storm on the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

The Washington mail, due here at 1 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived. The snow-storm on the Susquehanna was so severe that the boat was unable to cross.

The Freshet in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

There is no truth in the report that the trestle work over Bush river has been swept away by the ice, as published in an evening paper.

No damage has been done to any bridge on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and all the trains are running as usual to-day.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—At the Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, held on the 20th instant, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, Dr. M. Stephenson reported 207 patients during the last three months, and over 10,000 since the organization of this noble charity. After the transaction of some routine business, Solomon Jenner was elected President, Ex-Justice Wm. S. Davison Vice-President, and J. R. Camming Secretary.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1863.

MR. TURPIE TAKES HIS SEAT.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.) presented the credentials of the Hon. David Turpie, elected United States Senator from the State of Indiana.

WIDOW OF THOMAS GREGG.

Mr. COWAN (Rep., Pa.) presented the petition of A. Stewart and others, asking relief for the widow of Thomas Gregg, the original inventor of iron-clad vessels.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kan.) presented numerous petitions, praying for an act to prevent the sale of adulterated liquors.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.) offered a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept a title to League Island until Congress shall so direct.

Mr. COWAN (Rep., Pa.) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Motion rejected, by Yeas 12, Nays 25.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep. N. Y.) presented a petition from two daughters of the late Commodore Renshaw, and from two sisters of the late Commander Widnwright, both of whom were killed in the engagement at Galveston, asking for a pension.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, relative to a diversion of certain unexpended balances of appropriations for the Indian tribes of Oregon and Washington Territory.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) offered a resolution, instructing the Military committee to inquire into the expediency of publishing monthly the names of all officers of the army who are absent on leave, with the date of the leave of absence, and by whom such leave of absence was granted.

The resolution was adopted.

LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) called up the bill to amend the act to establish the grade of line officers in the navy.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) said the bill was to revise the action of the Advisory Board of the navy. Congress had passed one bill last year; and now, after having legislated out or relieved certain officers, we were here about to shift them back again, and the bill provided for an increase of rank so as to make places for so many of these men as might be restored.

THE INDIAN OUTRAGES IN MINNESOTA.

The morning hour having expired, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) the joint resolution to amend the treaties with the Sioux Indians for their late outrages in Minnesota was taken up. He offered a bill as a substitute for the resolution and for the House bill to indemnify the State of Minnesota for losses sustained. The substitute provides: first, that all treaty stipulations with the Sioux engaged in the late massacre in Minnesota be abrogated and annulled; second, that the annuities that would be due to these Indians, amounting to $100,000, be paid over immediately to certain Commissioners for the present relief of those families which suffered most, not over $200 to be paid to any one family; third, that three Commissioners be appointed to hold their sittings in Minnesota, to take evidence on and investigate all claims for damages from Indian outrages, and make full returns to the Secretary of the Interior by the 1st of December next.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep., Minn.), was in favor of adhering to the House bill, which provided for the abrogation of the treaties, and appropriated $1,500,000 for indemnification, for the removal of the Indians.

After some discussion, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

REIMBURSEMENT OF MINNESOTA.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Minn.), called up the bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota for her expenses incurred in defending the State against Indian outrages. He had read a telegram from the Governor of Minnesota, stating that the amount necessary to reimburse the State would be $350,000. The bill was passed.

COMFORT FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) called up the bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, and promote the efficiency of the medical department of the army. He referred to one clause of the bill increasing the commutation of rations in hospital from 18 to 30 cents, and said the object of the bill was to restore the sick soldiers as speedily as possible.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) was glad there was one section in the bill which did not increase the rank and pay of some officer. But he could see no cause for suffering in the hospitals. Congress had appropriated large amounts, all that was asked for by the Government, and he was willing to appropriate more if necessary. But he could not see how the object was to be attained by increasing the rank and pay of half a dozen officers.

Mr. WILSON said the soldier was entitled to one ration. But he often needed little comforts and delicacies, and the Surgeon-General had recommended the increase of the commutation to 30 cents, which, in accordance with a diet table, he had found to be very beneficial.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if it was true that the feeding of sick soldiers in the hospitals had been let out by contract.

Mr. RICE said it was not true.

Mr. FESSENDEN said they had appropriated over $5,000,000 for the very purpose of promoting the comfort of the soldiers in hospitals, and they had appropriated for ice and other comforts $120,000 for the coming year.

Mr. RICE, although a member of the Military Committee, was opposed to all these bills for an increase of rank and pay. He had been able to get no accurate information from any department of the Government as to the number of men in the army or in the hospitals. They sent here estimates for 1,200,000 men, and some of them were for 1,500,000 men; but none of them could tell within fifty per cent what the real number was. They were always asking for an increase of rank and pay. The cry was for money, money, money, and none of them could tell what for. There seemed to be no order in the departments at all. The department estimated that there were as many sick in the regiments as in the hospitals; and yet they made no extra commutation for those in the field. He mentioned this to show the want of attention and judgment in the Departments. The Senate had called for information in vain. He did not propose to be the mere tool of the Departments, giving money, money all the time, without knowing what it was for. Unless he was more enlightened, he had made up his mind to vote against all these appropriations, when none of the Departments could give us the first intelligent item on the subject—not one. When we had men in office who understood their duties and could occasionally give us a victory—he would not ask too much, but occasionally—perhaps he would give them his votes. But now it was money all the time, and we got nothing but evil in return.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) said the object of the bill, according to its title, was a very laudable one, and one which he would do every everything to promote. But even at the price of eighteen cents per ration, persons had made great fortunes by feeding sick soldiers. He did not think the object could be attained by this bill. If the present regulations were properly carried out, there would be no necessity of further legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said the first section would increase the annual expenses of $3,942,000, and it would fix the value of a ration all over the country, when its value now depends entirely on locality, and this would make another addition to the expenses.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) believed that there were great abuses in feeding sick soldiers, and there was great complaint by the friends of the soldiers. In some cases the meat set before the sick soldiers was not fit to eat, and he believed that many had actually died from lack of proper food. In the Convalescent Camp, not three miles from this city, there were on last Sunday sick soldiers without food which they could eat, without beds to lie upon, without blankets to cover them, and without fire to keep them from freezing. Many things sent to this city for the soldiers had been stolen and sold.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said that many things were sent here without proper direction, or anybody to attend to them, and many of them were sold for freight. As to this Convalescent Camp spoken of, he knew it was not a well-managed camp. There had 80,000 men passed through that camp, and there were about 12,000 men there now. It was not under the control of the Medical Department at all, but under the control of Gen. Heintzelman. This increase of the commutation ration was based on an experiment, the Surgeon-General showing it to be beneficial to the health of the soldier and facilitating his recovery. He believed that the service needed all the officers provided in the bill, and more too if good men could be had. We had now about 5,000 surgeons, and the bill provides for twenty more and forty assistant surgeons in the regular army, and 250 surgeons and 500 assistants in the volunteers. We are now employing 1,500 surgeons who are not enlisted in the service, and the Government needs more surgeons, and if they could get 1,050 more good ones it would be well.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, at the end of which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPUTY REGISTER OF TREASURY.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) reported a bill providing for the appointment of a Deputy Register of the Treasury, with a salary of $2,500 per annum, and extending for two years from date the provision for the appointment of Assistant Secretaries of War, as their terms will soon expire. He said that the Committee on Ways and Means had received a letter from L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, stating that, owing to physical labor and other cause, he has rheumatic paralysis in his right hand, and therefore that he is unable to discharge his official duties. He asks Congress to appoint a Deputy Register. The bill was introduced in accordance with this request.

The bill was amended by making the salary of the Deputy Register $2,000 per annum, and limiting the continuation of the Assistant Secretaries to one year from date.

The bill was then passed.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

Among the amendments (which are subsequently to be voted upon in the House) authorizing the Secretary to dispose of bonds on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for the lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtedness that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the treasury notes heretofore issued under the provisions of this act.

Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio), moved to amend by making the revenue payable in legal tender, as he said pro forma, to express his fear of the effect of increasing paper money upon Western interests. He had always opposed its issue. He now opposed it, because every dollar of new issue burdened the West by increasing the protection to New-England manufactures. The customs being paid in coin, the price of coin goes up as paper money increases, and the price of coin enters into the price of the article upon which there is a money tax. The consumer pays it. For instance, the importer purchases $1 worth of prints in England. When he enters them for consumption he pays 30 per cent duty. This he adds to the original purchase, making $1 30. He also adds the difference in exchange, 60 per cent, making—with the first cost and duty—$1 90. On this sum he charges his profit of 10 per cent, or 19 cents, which makes $2 09. On this sum the retailer adds his profit of 20 per cent, or 42 cents, making the cost to the consumer $2 51. Thus, under the present tariff and paper-money system, the manufacturer gets an actual protection of 150 per cent. Do you wonder that the manufacturers of Massachusetts divide their regular 10 per cent, and from 20 to 66 per cent extra on the 1st of January? The Manmkeag Mills of Salem divided 66 per cent extra, and the Pepperill Mills at Biddeford, Maine, divided 50 per cent extra.

Many other mills divided large extras at the same time. Do you wonder that certain persons in Massachusetts want the war to continue for selfish purposes? These and other facts show how the agricultural interests are impoverished, and how the life blood is sucked by these manufacturing vampires from the veins of labor through a high tariff, and in inconvertible paper money. Agriculture gets no protection.

Its surplus above domestic consumption seeks a foreign market, and receives no benefit from prohibitive or protective tariffs or from an inflated currency. Hence agricultural products do not rise. Let this process go on a few years, and the wealth of the West will be transferred to the pockets of New-England monopolists and capitalists. This is a poor way to sustain the credit of a Government which depends on taxes, confidence, and union. It is a poor return for the patriotic devotion of the West to the Republic. If such a policy prevail, it will increase and not mitigate the feeling in the West against New-England. I speak this in warning and earnest devotion to the whole Union.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) remarked, as the gentleman from Ohio was a distinguished leader of the other side of the House, it was perhaps necessary to say that it was almost the unanimous conclusion that the interest on the permanent debt should be paid in coin. If this feature of the bill were stricken out, whence would the Treasury procure coin for this purpose?

Mr. COX'S amendment was rejected.

The second section was amended so as to authorize the Secretary to issue four hundred millions in Treasury notes, the interest not exceeding 6 per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the principal payable any time after three years from date; such notes receivable for internal duties, and all debts and demands due to the United States, except imports; nothing in this section to be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal tender notes.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem., Ohio) moved to strike out the third section of the bill providing for the issue of $300,000,000 of legal-tender notes, saying that on this subject the Administration was divided against itself. In these days, when loyalty to the Administration only is deemed loyalty to the country, those who support the Administration are in a somewhat strange position. The President says the currency is already too much inflated, prices are beyond their real value, and the general interests of the country suffer. He had expected to hear something from the Committee of Ways and Means about that message.

Mr. HORTON (Rep., Ohio) did not know that it was exactly fair to expect every member to support everything emanating from every member of the Government. He might quote a familiar maxim: "As the times change we change with them;" and he would further say, when the measures came before the Committee they would give them a careful and deliberate consideration. According to their best judgment, and all the information they could obtain from men of experience, they had come to the conclusion that there was no way to get along except by giving the Secretary power. The Message had been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and when they got time to consider and report on it, he had no doubt they would express their opinions frankly and explicitly. The bill before the Committee should be judged on its own merits.

Mr. BIDDLE (Dem., Pa.) said they should consider themselves most unfortunate that the President had not issued a Proclamation declaring this system of finance to be established as a matter of financial necessity. He did not doubt that the majority of the House would have supported him in so doing. [Laughter.] Or, if he had issued a Proclamation altering the names of the months, or the number of the days of the week to ten, after the manner of the French Revolution, we should have got a majority to sanction it on the plea of necessity, which was the ground of everything. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) expressed regret that the gentleman should indulge in remarks of that kind. The President was the last man to be charged with attempts to exercise arbitrary power. The gentleman must know it, and he thanked God that the great mass of the people believed it. He warned the gentleman now in high feather at the recent successes obtained under false pretenses, that "the triumph of the wicked was short." [Laughter.] He desired to read from the Constitution—

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.)—What right has the gentleman to read from the Constitution? [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY read the duties of the President in answer to factious carping, and to show that the President had not sought to influence legislation.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem., O.) said from what had just occurred, that they had another verification of the Scriptural truth: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." He contended that such a message as the one sent by the President was unwarranted by the Constitution.

After further proceedings, Mr. Pendleton's amendment was rejected.

A new section was adopted, that after March 1, 1863, the coupons of all bonds of the United States heretofore issued, or which may be issued under this act, may at any time thirty days before they become due, be received for customs, as coin, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

The Committee, before completing action on the clause taxing banks, laid the bill aside.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep., Ill.) then addressed the Committee. He said it was the duty of the statesman not only to crush the Rebellion, but to cement the Union. This canal would revive the idea of national unity—the grand and sublime idea which had inspired the vast and sublime efforts of the people to restore the national unity. This canal would be an East and West Mississippi. He spoke of the unqualified devotion of the West to the Union. There were Rebels in the West and elsewhere who were seeking to alienate the West from the East. To this traitorous band was addressed the proclamation of the Rebel Gen. Bragg. How the West responded the Rebels learned at the mouths of the cannon at Murfreesboro. The soldiers of the East and the West fighting together on many a glorious and sanguinary field, would with their blood cement a Union and a nationality so strong and deep that no sectional appeal could ever shake the loyalty of the glorious band of loyal States. The West would regard as traitors alike those who suggested a peace with any portion of the Mississippi in Rebel hands, and those who suggested a Union with patriotic, brave New-England left out. The northern frontier must be defended; and this canal is the cheapest and best means of defending it. While the Atlantic shore is protected by 3,000 miles of ocean, by forts and fortifications from Maine to Florida, and by a navy which cost hundreds of millions, the northern frontier, not less important, is entirely defenseless, and within easy cannon range for hundreds of miles of a foreign territory. The North-West cheerfully pays her proportion for the defense of the Atlantic, and will pay further the large appropriations now required. But we ask in justice that the Northern frontier should be secured. He then read a memorial from ex-President Fillmore and others, showing the exposed condition of Lake Erie, and showed that the lakes, by the Canadian canals, were accessible to the British gunboats, and that the lake cities and commerce were exposed to destruction. This canal will enable us to place our gunboats on the lakes. He read a letter from Admiral Porter showing that we had now afloat more than fifty gunboats which could pass from the Lakes to the ocean by the canal. He then presented the important fiscal, commercial and agricultural interests thus seeking protection. Fifty-eight millions of bushels of breadstuffs were shipped from Chicago during the past year. The commerce of the Lakes was at least four hundred millions per annum. Corn, since cotton has committed felo de se was now king, and kept the peace between Europe and America, and this enlarged canal is the cheapest made of defending the Lakes. The whole cost of the canal was thirteen millions of dollars, and this will turn the Mississippi into the Lakes and unite from the East and the West. Every dollar thus expended in defense cheapens transportation. The capacity of the proposed Illinois Canal will be twelve times that of the Erie Canal. The largest steamers which navigate the Mississippi will steam directly to Lake Michigan. These grand results cost only thirteen millions. It will rapidly pay for itself, and will be a grand national highway. It will add to the taxable property of the Union as much as the Erie Canal has done. It will give stability to our Government and add to the national wealth. It will increase both our ability to borrow money and to pay it.

The Committee arose and the House adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 22.—Before Judge McCUNN.

Joel B. Ferguson was on trial for obtaining money under false pretenses, amounting to $1,000, from Mrs. Catharine Carter, in 1860. It appears that the defendant in this case was a class-leader in the Bedford street M. E. Church, of which the plaintiff is a member; that in 1860 defendant visited Mrs. Carter and made certain representations to her as to his property and as to his then urgent need of $1,000 to meet an engagement; that she was "beseeched" by him to loan him the $1,000, which she said she had in the bank, bearing interest; that after some hesitation she responded to his "brotherly" entreaties and loaned him the money for ten days, he to pay the interest, which, according to his own calculation, was to amount to $35; that at the expiration of said ten days neither principal nor interest was paid; that Brother Ferguson, when applied to for the money, told her that he would keep it and give her a bond and mortgage upon one of his houses, which she accepted, that thereafter previous bonds and mortgages on the same property were foreclosed and the property sold, Mrs. Carter being left without a cent in consideration of her claim.

It appears from the testimony of Mrs. Carter that Ferguson resorted to anonymous pious stratagems to obtain her money; that he wondered why "Sister Carter" should hesitate for a moment; that the Christian bond by which they were united in the Lord ought to be sufficient ground of assurance for his fidelity, and sufficient justification for helping a "dear brother" in the hour of trial.

While Mrs. C. was on the stand giving her testimony, her attention was called to the smiles of Mr. Macomber, who sat at the table, and she complained that she was "annoyed and very nervous owing to the conduct of Brother Cucumber, who was laughing and making such funny faces, which made her not know what she was doing or saying all the time." Judge McCunn informed the witness she need not to be annoyed with anything of that sort, as Mr. Macomber did not mean any disrespect to her. Mrs. Carter, during cross-examination by Mr. Hull, counsel for Ferguson, frequently insisted that she had "told all that before to Mr. Seward," at the same time pointing to Mr. Stewart, the Assistant District-Attorney.

Mrs. Carter stated that the $1,000 which she had loaned to Mr. Ferguson was the result of forty years' savings from her own earnings, which she had laid away in small amounts.

The defense will produce their testimony to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 22.—Before Justice SUTHERLAND.

DECISIONS.

In re Petition of Fiftieth street Methodist Episcopal Church, for leave to change their corporate name. Reference ordered to take proof of the facts and report same with his opinion.

The Stuyvesant Insurance Company agt. Wm. Lalor et al.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Richard Cornwell et al agt. Abraham Brower et al.—Report confirmed and judgment ordered.

The Ocean Bank of New-York agt. the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company. Report confirmed for sale.

Before Justice BARNARD.

Downing et al agt. Marshall et al.—Papers for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 22.—Before Justice BOSWORTH.

DECISIONS.

Charles S. King et al. agt. Edwin W. Phillips et al.—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

Peter Wagner agt. L. Habermehl.—Plaintiffs proceedings are regular but default may be opened. Judgment set aside, and defendant permitted to answer on payment of costs subsequent to default, including Sheriff's fees on the execution, to be adjusted by the clerk, and $7 costs of opposing this motion. If this condition is not complied with, motion denied with $7 costs.

Wm. S. Wood agt. Louis De Figaniere et al.; Seydell et al. agt. Marshall; Martin agt. Werrmann; Darcy agt. Peet et al.; Odell agt. Edmunds.—Orders granted.

Stevenson agt. Stevenson.—Referred to Murray Hoffman, esq., to take proof, etc.

Before Justice MONELL.

Richard T. Howell agt. Mathias A. Howell.—Order granted.

Bank of Mutual Redemption agt. Wm. Sturgis, jr.—Case settled.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

In the Court of Appeals, No. 104 is the last cause to be called. The Court will adjourn to-morrow.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I. (Short causes)—Nos. 1803, 1381, 2189, 2311, E. K. L. M. N., 910, 1208, 1810, 1964, 2156, 2176, 2066, 80144, 2122. Part II.—Case on. Part III.—Nos. 420, 1029, 710, 613, 1069, 7124, 120, 391, 392, 1157.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No Calendar.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part I. (One hour causes)—Nos. 809, 1237, 1436, 1469, 1490, 1459, 1647, 1659. Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Nos. 1965, 3241, 1275, 1251, 507, 853, 1247, 1319, 759, 994, 1325, 1327. Part II.—Nos. 1022, 1254, 1406, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

FIRE.—Yesterday forenoon a fire occurred in a temporary frame building at the foot of Warren street, Jersey City, owned and occupied by Van Syckle & Co. as a kerosene oil refinery. The building and some adjoining sheds were mostly destroyed. Damage about $400. It was stated that the fire was caused by the high tide which floated some oil into the furnace grates; also, that the fire was caused by an explosion.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The Citizens' Relief Committee for the Fourth and Fifth Wards report that they are at present giving relief to over fifty families of soldiers, and that the funds collected are now exhausted. The Committee have adopted a resolution constituting the pastors of the various churches in the city honorary members, and request their cooperation.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS THIEF AND BURGLAR.—At a late hour on Wednesday night detectives Bennett and MacDougal arrested Daniel Lynch, a young man charged with committing several burglaries in Freehold, N. J. It appears that Lynch was, in December last, in the employ of G. W. & C. F. Vanderveer, clothiers in that city, who discharged him for stealing an overcoat, some sewing silks and other articles from the store; that about that time John Corcoran, also an employee of the firm, was robbed of a pocket-book containing $60, while he was asleep in the store; that on New-Year's night the stolen overcoat was recovered in Freehold, and the missing goods, the pocket-book and the money, minus $8, found in the pockets of Lynch. After his discharge Lynch came to this City. On Monday night last the store of his old employers, Messrs Vanderveer, was forcibly entered and robbed of goods to the amount of $300. Lynch having been seen in Freehold on Monday afternoon, and having left early on Tuesday morning, suspicion at once fell upon him. Information was sent to the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, and he was found in a boarding house at No. 31 Rose street. A quantity of the goods stolen from Vanderveer's store was found in his possession, and identified by the owners. The prisoner was taken back to Freehold yesterday afternoon.

CORONER'S CASES.—Yesterday, the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Wm. H. Daniels, formerly master of the schooner Mesamora, who was found drowned in the dock at the foot of Rutgers street. Deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a family residing in Baltimore.

Yesterday, Rosa Williams, a colored woman, 35 years of age, who resided at No. 127 Broome street, dropped dead in the shop of Louis Geler, in that neighborhood, where she went to purchase a lottery policy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun—Rises....7:17 | Sets.....5:06 | Moon—Sets...10:13

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:43 | Gov. Island...11:32 | Hell Gate.....1:13

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....JAN. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships—Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen, Sze Chuen, Kennedy, Shanghae, P. S. Forbes; Damascus, (Br.), Brown, Liverpool via Newfoundland, Williams & Guion; Tallesian (Br.), Russell, Kingston, Walden & Booth.

Barks—Minna (Prus.), Redmann, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.; Muskingum (Br.), Borgfeldt, St. Johns, N. F., J. C. Rahming.

Brigs—Sarah Flagg, Rumball, Aquoshila, F. Talbot & Co.; Linoa (Br.), Evans, Galway, Arkell, H