XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill relative to the time of holding Circuit and District Courts in the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) introduced a bill supplementary to the act to provide for the better organization of the military establishment of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to authorize contracts to be made in such States as may advance pay and allotment to volunteers and militia in the service of the United States. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HALE (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of Paymaster's Clerks in the navy. Adopted.

Mr. (Rep., Ill.) BROWNING offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer the volunteers now in the service such bounty as he may deem necessary to secure their re-enlistment; also, into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer such bounty for the re-enlistment of such volunteers for one year, or a longer time; also, into the expediency of providing by law for three-months volunteers, either by enlistment or draft.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) offered a resolution that the rules of the Senate be so amended as to provide for a Committee on Agriculture. Laid over.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) moved to take up the resolution calling for the record of the Fitz John Porter Court-Martial.

Mr. HALE objected. He thought it was a bad practice for the Senate to make itself a Court of Errors to go over these Courts-Martial.

Mr. HOWARD hoped that the resolution would be adopted. He thought the record ought to go to the country and be read by every one.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said he was rather in favor of having the record printed and go to the country. But the record had been printed; he had received a copy, and read it. He believed that the result arrived at was amply justified by the facts, and no other result could have been reached in any court. But the record was very voluminous; it would create a vast expense under the present circumstances, and as it was already printed, he did not think it best to adopt the resolution.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.) was of the opinion that Congress and the Senate had nothing to do with the control of the army or courts-martial.

The motion was disagreed to—Yeas, 18; Nays, 22.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Kansas), called up the bill to provide for the removal of Indians from Kansas. Passed.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep., Minn.) called up the bill to provide for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota.

The bill was passed.

A message was received from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State, and the documents concerning the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to another, having on board articles contraband of war.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) called up the bill for the indemnification of the President and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof.

Mr. DAVIS (Un., Ky.) proceeded to speak at length on the passage of the bill, characterizing the Proclamations of the President, suspending the writ of habeas corpus and declaring emancipation, as the most extraordinary documents ever issued, claiming that the President had no power to do anything of the kind, and such acts were palpable violations of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The President might as well have issued a proclamation to suspend the Constitution itself. Mr. Lincoln has fairly shouldessed the Abolition policy to destroy Slavery in violation of all constitutional laws and of his oath; but the people have declared in thunder tones that the Constitution shall not be destroyed.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.) moved to amend, so as to make the provisions of the bill apply to criminal as well as to civil cases.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) said that the object of the whole bill was to prevent persons who have been injured by the myrmidons of power from any redress in the Courts; but the people would treat with scorn and contempt the wickedness of this Administration and its usurpations of power. No upright people could do otherwise.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) said he had listened to hundreds of speeches from the Senator from Kentucky, and the whole burden of them had been denunciation of the Administration, who were struggling to put down the Rebellion; but we never heard any one word in condemnation of those men who were dripping with the blood of their countrymen, who are stained with perjury, corruption, and treason. Who were his associates? But from day to day he denounces the President of the United States, aspersing his (Lincoln's) motives. The present Administration bears upon its shoulders a responsibility never borne since the days of Washington, and the responsibility has been borne with a single purpose to preserve the Constitution, and live up to the oaths taken to protect and defend it. As to this question of the power to suspend the writ of habeas-corpus, there is an honest difference of opinion about it, and the President of the United States, than whom a more honest and patriotic man does not live, believed he was acting under the Constitution in suspending the writ and making arrests; and the Senators from Kentucky, and others, spend most of their time in denouncing and trying to break down the Administration, but never say a word against the Rebels who are trying to overthrow the Government. He (Doolittle) had listened to this kind of talk until he was tired.

Mr. POWELL replied, saying that he had said that those who went into the rebellion were doing wrong. He (Powell) felt it his duty to denounce all violations of the Constitution.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) asked if the Senator from Kentucky was not prejudicing the case in arraigning the President. That was the duty of the other House, and the Senator was to act as a Judge.

Mr. POWELL said that he had a right, as a Senator of a sovereign State, to arraign the President; and further, he thought the President ought to be arraigned for his violations of the Constitution.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) said the Senator seemed to think there must be no coercion to preserve the Government, but others thought differently. The last President of the United States (Mr. Buchanan) held that no State had a right to secede, but that nobody had any right to prevent them. That was thought to be something new, but was not. It was as old as Dogberry's instructions to the watch: To arrest all vagrom men—to bid them stand in the Prince's name—and if they would not stand to let them go, and be thankful they had got rid of a villain. The Senator from Kentucky would have no force used to carry out the laws of the Government, or men to preserve it in a struggle for life. This bill simply provides for the transfer of those cases to the United States Courts. If there were constitutional questions to be decided, it was proper that such cases should be transferred to the United States Courts.

A long debate ensued on the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY made a long speech, and was called to order several times in the course thereof. Finally, when censuring the course of the President of the United States, calling him an imbecile, and calling him by name, the VICE-PRESIDENT called him to order, and requested the Senator to take his seat.

Mr. SAULSBURY continuing his remarks,

The VICE-PRESIDENT said if the Senator did not take his seat, he should order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Then the voice of Freedom is not allowed in the American Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT—The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the Senator in custody.

Mr. Saulsbury was thereupon taken out of the Senate, displaying a revolver which he took from his coat pocket. After a short time Mr. Saulsbury came in the Senate again and began to speak.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called him to order on the ground that he had been called to order for contempt of the Senate, and could not be allowed to go on without leave of the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Does the Senator from Wisconsin say that I am in the contempt of any honorable man?

The CHAIR (Mr. Clark)—The Senator from Delaware will take his seat, as he is out of order.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Just as I please, or otherwise.

Cries of "Order."

The CHAIR—The Senator will take his seat, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will take him in custody.

After further discussion, Mr. SAULSBURY attempted to speak.

The CHAIR—The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. SAULSBURY—No, Sir!

Mr. SUMNER rose to the question of order that the Senator from Delaware had been committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he saw him on the floor.

The CHAIR said the Senator was in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and if he made further disturbance would be removed from the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY took his seat, shaking his fists and swearing at the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Sumner.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution that any person not in the military or naval service of the United States, and not subject to the articles of war, who shall be arrested in any State or District, wherein the process of the Courts is not obstructed, during the rebellion for aiding the rebellion or obstructing the execution of any law or military order shall be discharged unless, within ten days charges are filed in the Clerk's office of the district where he is arrested, and it shall be the duty of the Judge to discharge such person or hold him to bail, as he may deem necessary for the safety of the country. Adopted.

The bill passed—Yeas, 33; Nays, 7. Adjourned at 10:30.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House considered the Senate bill providing for the pay of certain persons over 45 years of age who entered the military service.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) offered an amendment, which was debated, to increase the pay of soldiers $2 per month, and to pay to those who are honorably discharged before the expiration of their term of service a proportionable amount of bounty.

During the discussion the justice of such legislative action was urged; while on the opposite side it was contended that if the soldiers were wounded they received hospital attention, besides being placed on the pension rolls. In addition to this, many of them had received State bounties, and it was necessary to pay debts already contracted instead of incurring additional obligations.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Un., Ky.) rose to a question of privilege. He had been charged with being instrumental in violating the rules of this House. He explained that in consequence of his crippled condition the Doorkeepers had been in the habit of inviting into the Hall persons wishing to see him, instead of compelling him to go out for that purpose. The other day he received a card signed by a man named Garnett. The business was unpleasant to him. Garnett wanted to borrow money, and he had none to lend; and, therefore, he soon dismissed him. [Laughter.]

This statement was [written to *The Cincinnati Gazette* by the Clerk to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) in the same article was said to have shown Garnett, a paroled Rebel officer, around the hall, after he (Mr. Wickliffe) had been deprived of his Confederate companion. He thought that the writer of that letter ought to be expelled from the committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) disclaimed any knowledge of Garnett, and characterized the statement as unqualifiedly false, without the shadow of a foundation.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. CONWAY (Rep., Kansas) said in his judgment this war had not been conducted with any purpose of securing triumph to the national arms, or the subjugation of the public enemy. At no stage of his progress had the Executive sought the conquest of the South. His exclusive aim had been to restore the constitutional relations of the people of the seceded States to the Government of the Union; and this he had endeavored to accomplish rather by holding back than marching forward the armies of the Republic into the enemy's country and putting him down. The President had not seemed to regard himself authorized to make war on the slaveholders, if by other methods he could induce them to return to their allegiance. He had therefore sought to exhaust every other agency before showing even a disposition to resort to vigorous action in the field. Even for his late proclamation of emancipation, he sought justification on the exclusive ground of its absolute necessity to the end of restoring the Union. To this policy he (Conway) had been strenuously opposed from the commencement of this war. He had regarded it as utterly unsound in principle and as calculated to produce consequences the most disastrous. He had not regarded the seceded States during the period of civil war as having any constitutional relations whatever. Nor had he regarded the leniency and procrastination of the Executive as calculated to have any other effect than to bring defeat to us and ultimate triumph to them. He was not in favor of restoring the Constitutional relations of the slaveholders to the Union, or of a war to that end. On the contrary, he was utterly and forever opposed to both. He was in favor of the Union as it existed to-day, and in favor of recognizing the loyal States as the American nation, based, as they are, on the principle of freedom to all, without distinction of race, color, or condition. He believed it to be the manifest destiny of the American nation to ultimately control the American continent on this principle. He conceived, therefore, that the true object of this war was to revolutionize thus the national Government by resolving the North into the nation, and the South into a distinct public body, leaving us in the position to pursue the latter as a separate State. He believed that the direction of the war to another end was a perversion of it, calculated to subvert the very object it was designed to effect. To his apprehension this war was a manifestation of Northern power, impelled by natural forces, seeking embodiment in a national form, and aspiring to the dominion of this continent. It was the result of an idea—of Northern growth and character. It sought to create anew. Until recently the North had never professed any other than a merely subordinate political existence. It had had no distinctive political character. It was more Southern than Northern—nay, it was altogether Southern. The idea of the South was Slavery; and the existence of Slavery required it to subordinate all parts of the nation to its own will and purpose; and so the North was overruled by and assimilated with the South. But this eventually precipitated a revolution. It furnished the North with the motive, the justification and the instrumentality of self-development. The work of the North was to organize the nation on the identical principle of the Jeffersonian ordinance of 1787, to the end of ultimately bringing the whole continent under its beneficent sway. The first step, therefore, which should have been taken in the progress of the war, was to acknowledge a revolution, to recognize the South in its new character, to assume the North to be exclusively the nation, and then to pursue the war for conquest, or not pursue it at all, as might have seemed expedient and proper for the time being. It was evident that all the forces of the country—civil military, political, diplomatic, and other—had been manipulated in a way to defeat the legitimate result of this great progressive movement of the North. The Administration seemed to endeavor, first, to restore the Union on the terms of the "Constitution as it is;" and, failing in that, to so dispose of the elements as to insure the ascendency of the Democratic fusion party in the next election, maintaining the question undetermined long enough to be able to deliver it over to the new Administration for settlement on the basis of compromise; thus making the power of the slaveholders in the nation and over the continent supreme and paramount.

Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio) said that the effort of his colleague (Mr. Vallandigham) in his recent attack upon the Government of the United States was to discourage persistence in the struggle against rebellion. This was innocent, if it could be said to have no other element in it than mere madness. It was more than mere madness. He would not stop to prove it. He would warn the country, and declare that these attacks, made in the North upon the Government, were acts in a conspiracy in conjunction with the Rebellion itself, to destroy the Government. The keynote of this conspiracy was struck by Alexander H. Stephens at Savannah, when he said the process of disintegration in the old States would go on, until the States of the North-West would gravitate toward the nucleus of the Seceded States, "but not until they are ready to assimilate with us in principle." And these attacks are a part of the process of disintegration. His colleague (Mr. Vallandigham) had declared that the Government, with an arbitrary power which neither the Czar of Russia nor the Emperor of Austria dared exercise, had struck down every badge and muniment of freedom. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Harding) had said essentially the same thing. Both speeches were almost copies of the last speech of Breckinridge before he entered the Rebel service, and of the recent Message of Jefferson Davis. Another colleague (Mr. Cox) had said in substance that the 641 days of Mr. Lincoln's administration had divided the Union, debauched religion and morals, caused national bankruptcy, and murdered 150,000 of its children by war, and as many more by disease. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) had made Mr. Lincoln and his friends responsible for the war. He would not allude to these attacks as a part in the play of the conspirators, for that would be unparliamentary. No; would he mention them in order to object to criticism on the acts of the Administration in this frightful struggle for the nation's life. He would honor him who would make the Government stronger by showing its faults. But to tell Americans, who were not fools, that the arrests of Kane and Merryman for abetting the murderers of the defenders of their country, were striking down every safeguard of Republican Government, was an accusation sublime in its impudence. He alluded to the almost daily arrests by military authority and without regard to the habeas corpus, in the time of Washington, when the public danger then, was, to ours now, as nothing to infinity—on charges of "being inimical to the liberties of America," for "having damned General Washington and Congress," for "being disaffected to the cause of American freedom," etc. He referred to Jefferson's commendation of Gen. Wilkinson's arrests and deportation of persons from New-Orleans, and characterized as a calumny the charge that President Lincoln began the war. He drew a graphic picture of the Rebels' preparations—their arming, seizures, and actual conquest of all the Government property, and the remnants of its army in the Southern States—the Rebels, meanwhile, boasting that they had commenced the war. He asked by what name history would call such truthless assaults upon our Government and institutions? They were not called treason, although they might destroy the Government; because treason was bold, and took the hazard of crime. These attacks were, therefore, not technical treason, just because treason was no skulk or coward; neither were these attacks argument—a contest of intellect with intellect. They were the truthless dribblings of inanity as it stands vacant and emasculated, muttering to each passer by its incoherent twaddle. Let them be forever to history what the envings of the hogs of the drama are to a "deed without a name." He dwelt upon the "honorable compromise" alleged to have been in the reach of the President and his friends on the 1st of March, 1861, when the Rebellion was fully organized, ready to march upon the Capital, assassinate the President, and seize the Government. This was the situation of affairs when the 641 days referred to by Mr. Cox commenced—days which were charged with the blood of 300,000 Americans. In regard to this honorable compromise to be made by the Administration with a knife at its throat, he said: Suppose Mr. Douglas was elected on the principle of popular sovereignty, and New-England or Ohio should revolt and seek to establish a separate Government, conspire to depose the newly made President, and with a knife at his heart demand the abandonment of popular sovereignty and the incorporation of the Chicago platform into the Constitution, with the provision "no future amendment of the Constitution shall affect this article," and then New-England would condescend to live under his Government and forbear the instant cutting of his throat. Would that be an honorable compromise? Would the refusal of Mr. Douglas have been the cause of the slaughter, disunion, and bankruptcy following? But he would beg pardon of New-England for the supposition. Would the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) have accepted so honorable a compromise? He would withdraw the question. It was to assume that he would play the traitor, and to suppose him a dog, and a very mean one at that, if he was so cowardly and mean-spirited as to surrender a principle intrusted to his defense by the people, and lay down the Government at the feet of a monstrous Rebellion. There was another reason why he would not accept so honorable a compromise, had he been a member of Mr. Douglas's cabinet, at the threat of Southern rebellion. That gentleman, representing Mr. Douglas at the Charleston Convention, was called upon, even then with Yancey's knife at his throat, to immolate himself and Mr. Douglas upon the funeral pyre of Democracy, over which the torch was held, and to accept this compromise, viz.: "It is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, all the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its authority extends." When he was asked to put this, not into the Constitution, but into a party platform, for the sake of Union and Democracy, did he make the "honorable compromise." Just here he received a dispatch from Mr. Douglas, saying: "Accept the Cincinnati Platform and Dred Scott, but go not a step beyond." Here Mr. Payne, of Ohio, explained: "We cannot recede from this ground of non-intervention without personal dishonor, and, so help me God, we never will." And another delegate said: "I feel (praise the Lord!) I've got through eating dirt; I have eaten my peck, and want no more." And thus the gentleman (Mr. Richardson) rejected the honorable compromise, divided the Democratic party and the Union, and brought on the war. So it was "personal dishonor" with Messrs. Payne and Richardson to disclaim their principles and assert the opposite in a platform, but honorable for the Republicans to thrust into the Constitution an opposite of a principle just affirmed by the people. He then controverted Mr. Vallandigham's assumption that the basis of the Republican organization—the principal that the Territories were free—was a high crime. Referring to the teachings of eminent divines of all creeds, jurists of all ages, and distinguished poets and literati of all times. Among the examples of our own statesmen he quoted Washington's opinions on the question of Slavery, and those of Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Henry, Wirt, Crawford, Mason, Pendleton, Marshall, Monroe, Pinckney, Lee, Randolph, and other lights of the Republic. He alluded to the deeds of those men in favor of freedom, in the ordinance of 1787, the act of 1803, and said it was only the non-abandonment of this principle at the threat of treason that was denounced as the cause of rebellion against Washington's Republic, as a crime in politics, and as that which makes the six hundred and forty-one days of this Administration the murderers of 300,000 of our children. He considered at some length the evidence that the leaders of the Rebellion would have spurned and spit upon the acceptance of a compromise so dishonorable to us, referring to the last public utterance of Douglas, to the testimony of Reverdy Johnson, and of Yancey himself who declared that our Constitution needed no alteration. He also alluded to the votes of the Rebel leaders against compromise, and the fact that Mr. Lincoln's friends were in the minority in both Houses, and could not raise by law money to pay one soldier, or buy a gun or a pound of powder. In view of these facts, he said he knew no phrase of sufficient power to reach the depths of a perfidy that justified this treason, and placed its crimes upon the heads of those who are the victims of its foul murders. He would say to Mr. Vallandigham, who plumed himself on his foresight in foretelling failure, and he would call heaven and earth to witness the truth of his prediction, and that if we should fail to deliver the Government from rebellion against the right of popular suffrage, republican institutions, and the rights of the poor man, then the failure would be due to the efforts here to alienate the people of this Government from its support; and if the meditated purpose of Northern conspirators should at last be realized, history would record high on the rolls of this infamy the name of him who made these promises to rebellion.

The Committee here rose, when

VOLUNTEERS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) offered a substitute for the bill heretofore offered by him, authorizing President Lincoln to enroll, arm and equip, in the land and naval service, such number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem useful to suppress the present rebellion, and for such terms as he may prescribe, not exceeding seven years, etc.

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep., Pa.) offered a substitute, authorizing President Lincoln to raise not exceeding three hundred regiments of persons of African descent, or colored persons, to be uniformed, armed and equipped as he may direct, for the term of seven years, unless sooner discharged.

The substitute also proposes to establish a line of steamers for the deportation of freed persons of color to Liberia. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1863.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Amending the acts relative to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. It extends the time for the completion of the road, and authorizes laying a portion of the road with lighter rails.

By Mr. MONROE—Amending the General Banking law.

By Mr. CLARK—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the dog tax.

Mr. BELL moved the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly will, on Tuesday next, proceed to the election of a United States Senator.

The resolution was laid on the table under the rule.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of bills were noticed, among them the following:

By Mr. McCANN—To create the Police Department of New-York.

By Mr. TALLMAN—To create the office of Receiver of Taxes in West Farms.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—To legalize the system of primary elections in New-York.

By Mr. SMITH—To incorporate the Shipwrights' Association.

By Mr. LEAMY—To extend the privileges of exempt firemen.

By Mr. KORN—To regulate the Staten Island ferries.

By Mr. FLYNN—To elect the City Inspector of New-York by the people.

By Mr. LOVERIDGE—To remove the capital of the State to the geographical center of the State.

By Mr. FLYNN—To regulate the Gas Companies of New-York.

To give the Board of Councilmen of New-York equal powers with the Board of Aldermen.

By Mr. SHERWOOD—The Pulteney Estate bill.

By Mr. MAYHAM—The Susquehanna Railroad Aid bill.

Mr. DEAN offered resolutions condemning the arbitrary arrests of the Government, and creating a Commission to investigate into the facts of such arrests.

Mr. GILLESPIE introduced similar resolutions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a concurrent resolution to proceed to the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday next.

Mr. LEAMY introduced a concurrent resolution favoring a Convention of all the States to facilitate the return of the Seceding States to their allegiance with the view of attaining an early peace.

Mr. LEVERIDGE called up the resolution instructing the Controller to pay the Members and Officers of the Assembly in gold or its equivalent.

Mr. DEAN moved to add "that all laborers and mechanics be paid in gold."

Mr. REDDINGTON charged that the resolution was an attempt to discredit and depreciate the currency of the country and the policy of the General Government.

Mr. MURPHY said that as a member of the Assembly he wanted his payment in lawful money of the United States. The law gave him three dollars a day. If he received these Government "greenbacks," when he went out to pass them he found that they were only worth fifty-two cents on the dollar. Who depreciated the currency? The General Government. Go to the banks to-day and you will find that their best funds are over thirty per cent discount.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said that it was an offense against the Government to assail its currency by demanding payment in gold. The Controller of the State should be impeached for paying the interest on the State debt in coin.

Mr. CORNELL thought that this was an indirect attempt on the part of members to obtain increased pay.

After further debate, Messrs. ANDRUS, DAVIS, and CORNELL opposing the resolution, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution was lost.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1863.

THE TRIUMPH OF LAW AND ORDER.

The glorious triumph of law and order fills all true hearts with thankfulness. The State and the country will yet appreciate their obligations to the true men who have borne the brunt of this protracted contest in the face of a lawless opposition totally unexampled in legislative history, and in spite of appeals of the most insidious character from faint-hearted advocates of concession and compromise. The result proves once more that the terrors of a mob exist far more in imagination than in reality. The moment that the issue was decided, the dark legions who have for so many days infested the chamber fled precipitately to their accustomed haunts, and the Assembly resumed once more the appearance of an orderly legislative body. But the evil passions evoked by the contest have not yet entirely subsided, and the quarrel which has raged for some time in the bosom of the Democracy has broken out fiercely on the floor of the House.

MALICIOUS CHARGES.

Hardly had the new Speaker taken his seat when Mr. Fields presented a resolution for a Committee of inquiry into the charges of corrupt practice on his part, which have been so often alluded to during the progress of this embittered contest. These resolutions were prefaced with a series of artfully drawn preambles, the intention of which evidently was to commit the Assembly in advance to an expression in favor of the respectability of the sources from which the charges proceed, and which to a certain extent prejudged the guilt of the party charged. They were in the nature of a bill of indictment found by a grand jury, after examination of witnesses, which puts the prisoner on the defensive. The generous spirit which animated the victors in the hour of their triumph, disposed them to court investigation, and these resolutions came very near being carried with a rush before their true character was understood. But Mr. Sherwood detected the real nature of the preambles and called the attention of the House to the trick, which at once became so manifest that Judge Dean immediately proposed to modify the preambles and strike out the objectionable features. But an unexpected opposition then appeared to the whole proceeding. Mr. Leslie, an impulsive Democratic member from Brooklyn, rose, and in an impassioned manner denounced the whole proceeding. This brought upon him a running fire of hostile criticism from the malcontents, now rapidly dwindling down to a very small but very bitter clique, confined principally to the members from the city of New-York, and not including all of them. Mr. Fields, who manifests every disposition to adhere to the policy which he has heretofore pursued, turned upon his political confrere and sneeringly insinuated that his disposition to conciliate the new-born power sprung from a desire to secure a good place on the Committees about to be formed, especially upon the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. This imputation was warmly resented by Mr. Leslie, and the Union men sat by for some time and quietly enjoyed this family feud. However, after a forcible argument from Mr. Prindle against the proceeding, as based upon charges entirely too vague and referring to matters of too remote a date to claim the attention of the House, a motion to adjourn was carried, and the hot dispute broke off in the middle.

This morning it was renewed, Mr. Fields opening the ball in a rather elaborate argument, in which he undertook to show, by numerous precedents, that this House and other legislative bodies had always held it within their province to inquire into allegations of corrupt practice on the part of their members, dating back beyond the legal existence of the Legislatures instituting the inquiry.

Mr. Leslie next got the floor, and delivered a carefully prepared speech, vindicating himself from the aspersions upon his motives made yesterday by Mr. Fields.

There was now every prospect of an acrimonious dispute among the members of the harmonious Democracy, many of whom feel that their prospects for the Session have been utterly shipwrecked by the violent proceedings of Mr. Fields and his faction, and feel very vindictive toward him in consequence.

The proceedings, however, were brought to a sudden close at this point, by a motion of Mr. Fields himself to postpone the whole matter to Thursday of next week. It is likely that we have heard the last of this ebullition of spleen, and that when the matter comes up again it will be indefinitely postponed.

UNION CONFERENCE.

A large number of the Union members held a conference last evening to decide upon the course which they ought to adopt upon this question, and they were unanimously of opinion that, while they would afford full opportunity to investigate any specific charges emanating from respectable sources, they would discourage the presentation of all vague accusations evidently intended to gratify private malice.

A FOOLISH THREAT EXPLODED.

While this personal matter was pending, Mr. Callicot, from a sense of delicacy, vacated the chair and invited Mr. Saxton Smith to assume it. The invitation was at once courteously accepted. This matter is perhaps only worth mentioning as a practical commentary upon the foolish threats which have been so freely made, in the House and out of it, that no Democrat would ever occupy the chair for a moment it Mr. Callicot should be chosen Speaker. Mr. Smith is perhaps the most universally respected member on the Democratic side of the house, and his example will be conclusive upon the great body of that party.

After this matter was disposed of, the presentation of notices, bills, and resolutions was in order, and the floodgates of legislation at once broke loose. A torrent of bills and notices flowed in, and a number of resolutions were offered.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE IN GERMAN.

Mr. Korn, a worthy member of the Teutonic family from New-York, offered a resolution to print 5,000 copies of the Governor's Message in German. If the message were not a document full of doubtful and heretical doctrine, there might be some propriety in passing the resolution. It was referred to the Printing Committee.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

Mr. Depew introduced joint resolutions providing for the election of U. S. Senator on Tuesday next in conformity with law. It is the best evidence of the interest which has been taken in the question of organization that there has really been no canards in reference to this most important matter, and as the preferences of members are yet undeclared, no opinion can now be hazarded as to the result. It seems taken for granted, however, that no factious opposition will be made to the execution of the law.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Judge Dean and Mr. Gillespie each offered a set of resolutions on the subject of arbitrary arrests by the Federal authorities. These resolutions stand less chance of passage now than they would have done a fortnight ago. The experience of the House in the interim has convinced the members generally that the fault is on the other side, and that the matter of arrests has been entirely underdone, or the galleries would not have teemed with the gang of miscreants who have disgraced the House and the nation by their ruffianism during the past week.

PER DIEM IN GOLD AND SILVER.

We are in the midst of a lively debate on a resolution to pay the per diem, mileage, &c., of members in gold. There seems to be some show of reason for such a resolution—the pay of members, always meager, has, under the general enhancement of prices, become insufficient to support the members decently. But although the members before going into the House had very generally encouraged the mover to offer the resolution, they flinched from voting for it under the searching test of the yeas and nays.

Judge Dean offered an amendment that all mechanics and laborers in the State should also be paid in specie. I should not perhaps feel at liberty to say that this was done for "bunkum," as a gentleman of Judge Dean's character and position can hardly be supposed to do anything from such motives, but this was the opinion which was expressed by one of his Democratic associates, the Hon. S. E. Johnson of Brooklyn.

CROOKING THE PREGNANT HINGES OF THE KNEE.

The Speaker's private apartments are surrounded by a swarm of applicants for place on Committees and for the petty offices in his gift. I am able from personal observation to state that a number of the indignant Democrats are reconsidering their hastily formed purpose to accept no position on Committee, and will probably consent to serve their country even yet—provided the positions suit them.

CITY ITEMS.

SHALL WE HAVE ICE?—This question begins to afflict some of the owners of ice-houses in this vicinity. Let us judge the present Winter by the past. The following dates were given us by Mr. Edmonds as the times when he commenced cutting ice in each of the last ten Winters, his rule being to use the first favorable opportunity:

1851-2	Dec. 29	1857-8	Feb. 13
1852-3	Jan. 23	1858-9	Jan. 12
1853-4	Jan. 3	1859-60	Dec. 26
1854-5	Dec. 16	1860-1	Jan. 15
1855-6	Jan. 9	1861-2	Jan. 2
1856-7	Jan. 6		

It appears by this that we have yet nearly three weeks to the time fixed in February, 1859, and we well remember that the cold continued so as to make good ice-cutting two or three weeks later than that. To go back further, to the Winter of 1854-5, the month of February was cold to the extreme in this parallel of latitude, thawing out on the 1st of March, and freezing again about the 10th, clear, solid ice, ten or twelve inches thick. On the other hand, the Winter of 1857-8 was as mild as this has been throughout. At Cincinnati there was no ice, and the ground was scarcely frozen all Winter. That is a little south of New-York, but not any less likely to lack an ice crop. We think that with only one iceless Winter in forty years we may hope on yet.

"It takes more than one swallow to make Summer."

THE ANNUAL BALL of the famous Light Guard, is announced for Thursday, February 12, at the Academy of Music.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE COMMANDER GWIN.—The funeral services of the late Commander Gwin of the United States Navy were held yesterday morning in Zion Episcopal Church, corner of Thirty-eighth street and Madison avenue. The band of the North Carolina, with the officers of the several vessels now stationed off the Navy-Yard, were present, together with many military men and civilians. At 11 o'clock, during the performance of a dirge by the organist, the body was brought into the church and deposited in front of the chancel by the following pall bearers:

Capt. Powell, Capt. Drake, Surgeon Williamson, Surgeon Shippen, Lieut. Hawley, and Surgeon Peck.

The burial service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lambert of Charlestown, Mass., and the Rev. Dr. Staunton, Bishop Southgate officiating at the symbolical committal of the body to the earth. After the services, the body was again placed in the hearse, and, followed by an extended procession (military, naval, and civic), was conveyed to the Courtlandt-street Ferry. The remains were taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

THE STEAMBOAT CITY OF HARTFORD.—The steamboat City of Hartford, Capt. Parker, which ran ashore in a fog at South Brothers Island some ten days ago, was gotten off the rocks at 3:45 p. m. on Monday. She is not injured nearly as much as was at first supposed.

CITY RAILROADS.—The Broadway Railroad is nearly completed, and will be in condition for travel early in the Spring. The Belt Railroad with which New-York is to be girdled, has been commenced and the track is being laid in West street near Canal. The route of this road is from Fifty-ninth street down South street, around Battery-place and up West street to the place of beginning.

BULL'S HEAD.—Drovers are jolly again. They have had an excess of joy for three weeks, growing jollier each week, until their hope of its continuance has grown so strong that we should not wonder if some of them lost their common sense. We heard of cases this week where speculators paid unreasonable prices for cattle on the way here, but as they generally "made a commission," we shall look for the same sort of thing next week. The average price of beef cattle this week has been higher than any time within a year, and as all first-class bullocks sold at prices equivalent to 10 cents a pound for the meat, less the value of offal, we presume that butchers, notwithstanding they are the most modest men in the world, will think seriously about advancing the price of steaks and roasts. However, owing to the said modesty, we presume the advance will be very moderate.

ADDITIONAL POLICE FORCE FOR THE PARK.—Superintendent Kennedy has ordered Capt. Thorne of the Twenty-sixth Precinct to open his Station-House, and to have his officers on duty at night. Heretofore the duties of this precinct have been confined to railroad and steamboat business; now these duties are extended so as to include the care of the City Hall and Park at night. This is an improvement which will be appreciated by persons in the habit of passing across the Park after dark. During the last few months that place has become such a haunt for the vicious that it was almost impossible for any person to travel in the neighborhood without meeting insult at least. Under the new regulation this state of thing will be amended.

INGENIOUS ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Monday evening, a thief fastened the door of the store of Soloman L. Garritts, No. 69 Centre street, then smashed the window and helped himself to several watches. The son of the proprietor ran to the door when he heard the noise, but found it fast, the thief having tied the knob outside of the door to the cellar railing. The plan was a success, as the robber is yet at large.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Monday evening, Charles Boequet was arrested by Detective Radford, on a charge of paying his board bill at Jegel's Hotel in Barclay street, with nine counterfeit $5 bills, purporting to have been issued by the Bank of Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., knowing them to be bad. The accused says that the bills were paid to him by a French officer, to whom he had loaned $200; that he had paid him back $50 in ten $5 bills, nine of which he paid over as set forth in the complaint. Justice Connolly committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

STEALING PISTOLS.—Yesterday morning, James McLaughlin was arrested and taken before Justice Connolly, charged with stealing twenty five cavalry pistols from Richard P. Bruff, No. 334 Broadway. It appears that the accused was in the employ of Mr. Bruff; that since February last he had been in the habit of unscrewing the cases of pistols and taking out one or two at a time; that he then pawned or sold them, representing himself to the parties to whom he disposed of them as a discharged cavalry soldier, and that twenty-two of the pistols had been recovered. He was held for examination.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—A Monday night the white marble door steps of Mr. David Dudley Field's fine mansion on Gramercy Park were smeared over with a quantity of gas tar by some malicious fellows.

[Advertisement.]

MISS LAVINIA WARREN continues to be the great attraction at BARNUM'S. Her levees are crowded despite the weather. The manager has hit upon the wise expedient of giving a dramatic performance in the morning at 11 o'clock, that all who attend the little lady's Morning Levee shall see all the attractions of the Museum. Come, then, ladies and children, in the morning, and you'll be less crowded than in the afternoon or evening, when the same exhibitions and the same dramatic performances take place.

[Advertisement.]

WEDDING, VISITING, and BUSINESS CARDS, in elegant styles. Also, French and English NOTE PAPERS, at J. EVERDELL'S old establishment, No. 302 Broadway, cor. of Duane-st. Established 1840.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c.—Max Frankenthal, Fritz Frankenthal, Miss Ida Frankenthal, T. Bergmann, D. M. Burke, Miss Amalie Heuneke, Miss Huda Tuche, Capt. W. H. Adams, Capt. Chas. W. Coffin, A. Prevost, S. Brachfeld, F. Keinslau, Miss M. Labzynski, A. Gehrenfeld, A. F. E. Runnerstrom, E. von Zastrow, T. Bruere and family, A. Bushman, D. P. Muller, F. Pittman, A. Barrett, E. Clain, D. Bandequin, T. Freilerie, C. Sudam, L. Vasse, Henry Roguelin, F. Girard, T. Cortes, L. Gallopalo, Miss Bertha Michaelee, and 72 in the steerage.

In steamer Dudley Buck, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. Clift, late of steamer Haze; Lieut. B. N. Mann, 17th Mass. Vols.; Lieut. D. W. White, 3d N. Y.; E. S. Young, D. S. Houghton, Quartermaster's Department; John M. Wilson; Capt. Cowig, 3d N. Y. Cav.; G. W. Fabrion,