IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement Caused by News from the Army of the Potomac.

Action of the House on the Finance Bill.

Nine Hundred Millions of Coupon or Registered Bonds to be Issued.

The Interest, Six Per Cent, Payable Semi-Annually in Coin.

The First Report of Tax Commissioner Boutwell.

$150,000,000 Per Annum Derived from Internal Taxes, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1863.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER NEWS FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The news from the Army of the Potomac has occasioned a great deal of excitement here to-day.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL MEASURES.

It is believed that Mr. Chase will finally triumph over the opposition to his recommendations in regard to the finances. The committee's bill will be amended to correspond with the views of the Secretary in the most important particulars.

MR. STEVENS' SPEECH AND PROPOSALS REGARDING THE FINANCES.

The principal feature of to-day's session in the House was the speech of Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He proposes a bill differing from that reported by a majority of the committee and from all others presented. In his speech he brought out an appalling array of figures in his estimates of the future debt of the country, and his manner was as solemn as it was in the republican convention at Philadelphia, in 1856, when he mounted the platform after Fremont was nominated and pronounced the doom of the republican party in that campaign. In one respect Mr. Stevens' speech was unequalled—no member of Congress ever iterated the words billions and millions as many times in a single debate; and as these terms were applied to our present and prospective debt and our means of liquidation his remarks were listened to with the closest attention by the practical members.

There were indications to-day, however, that Mr. Stevens' bill will be defeated, and that reported by the majority of the committee will, with some slight modifications, be passed.

The important point in the financial bill of the Ways and Means Committee is the amount of authorized circulation of government notes. The three hundred millions authorized by the present bill, added to what is authorized by previous acts, will give in the aggregate some six hundred and fifty millions of government currency. This is double the present circulation of both the government and the banks. How much will be absorbed by the three years' and twenty years' bonds remains to be seen.

DEMAND NOTES.

Of the four millions of demand notes that have already been paid into the Treasury a large amount was received in payment of taxes before the recent advance of gold and demand notes. Much of this issue has been paid in by parties who were not aware of the difference in the value of those notes and the legal tenders. The Treasurer estimates that all the outstanding demand notes will have been retired in a very few days. The amount now out is a little over five millions.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Boutwell has submitted his first statement concerning the transactions of that bureau, from which it appears that the entire number of persons employed in assessing and collecting the revenue is 3,882. He has not the means at the present time of estimating with confidence the amount of revenue which will be derived under the excise law of July, 1861. During the last month he has caused careful investigation to be instituted into the several sources of revenue, and an estimate to be made of the amount which may be derived from each. According to this, he received from all sources excepting stamp duties, during the current fiscal year ending with June next, the sum of $51,777,799. He estimates that the receipts from stamp duties during the same period will amount to $15,000,000, making an aggregate sum of $66,777,799.

It may be asserted that, without material change in the business of the country, the revenue from the same source, for the fiscal year 1863 and 1864, will not be less than $150,000,000. The estimates of receipts and expenditures show the cost of assessing and collecting the taxes under the present system will be 2 41-100ths per centum.

The Commissioner has the strongest confidence that in the States now acknowledging the authority of the constitution the expense can never exceed three per centum. He makes many important suggestions, including modifications of the law and the appointment of a solicitor or legal adviser.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

There is authority directly from the State Department to assert positively that there are no grounds whatever for apprehensions of any intervention in American affairs on the part of France, nor even any formal proposition for mediation. The relations of this government with the French empire were never more completely satisfactory, and the correspondence between Mr. Seward and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs furnish ample assurances that there is not the slightest prospect of any interruption of existing friendly relations.

THE SMALLPOX AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The Police Commissioners of Washington represent to Congress the prevalence of the smallpox in the city in almost every neighborhood, in consequence of the presence of such numbers of strangers, discharged soldiers and camp followers. They testify to the inadequacy of the accommodations for its victims, and ask for the adoption of some general provisions to prevent its further spread.

The Mayor of Washington has called the attention of the City Councils to the existence of "contagious diseases" and their rapid increase, and has asked for a speedy and liberal appropriation for the increase of hospital facilities and the adoption of every practical means to check the further spread of such diseases.

GENERALS TO BE NOMINATED TO THE SENATE.

It is known that the President has a list of one hundred and twenty generals to be nominated to the Senate for confirmation, and it is equally certain that these candidates for military honors will not all pass the searching investigation of the Senate. Many of them are backed by recommendations from military officers, and not a few prominent civilians have in like manner endorsed their particular friends. It does not yet appear that so many additional generals are needed. This, however, is a subject to be hereafter determined by the proper authorities. Of the sixty-two or more major generals of the army twenty of them were last week and previously in Washington.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:—

Walter Graham, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the United States at Cape Town, in place of Thos. McDowell, recalled.

Cephas Brainard, of New York, to be Arbitrator on the part of the United States in the city of New York, under the treaty with Great Britain of the 7th of April last for the suppression of the slave trade.

William L. Avery, of New Hampshire, ditto at Cape Town.

Timothy R. Hibbard, of New York, ditto at Sierra Leone.

Joseph Smith, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory and Silas H. Stringham to be rear admirals in the navy.

Henry M. Caldwell, to be Consul at Athens.

E. C. Bonfield, Consul at Algiers.

William Breck, Consul at Hong Kong.

Charles A. Washburn, Minister Resident at Paraguay.

Samuel Porter, Surveyor of Customs for Fort Beverly, Mass.

George W. McClure, to be coiner of the Branch Mint of the United States at Denver City.

Oscar D. Munson, to be assayer of the Branch Mint at Denver City.

RESIGNATION OF COLONEL SIR PERCY WYNDHAM.

Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham, of the First New Jersey cavalry, and acting brigadier general of cavalry at Chantilly, has resigned his commission in the service, "immediately and unconditionally," on account of being subjected to the orders of Colonel R. Butler Price, of the Second Pennsylvania cavalry, whom he styles "incompetent and unworthy his respect as a soldier." The resignation has been forwarded by General Heintzelman to the War Department, and it is rumored that Colonel Wyndham will have an independent command.

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE AT VICKSBURG.

Despatches received here represent that General Sherman acted at Vicksburg under orders of General Grant, and with the belief that the latter would form a junction with him. He was not notified of the fact that General Grant's communication with him had been intercepted. It is said that the official reports will vindicate General Sherman from the censure cast upon him. These despatches state that an excellent understanding exists between General Sherman and General McClernand.

CAPTURES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Harwood, commanding the Potomac flotilla, dated the 19th inst., stating that the Leslie arrived at Hampton Roads on Sunday, with the schooner Hampton, of Baltimore, in tow, which was captured by the Currituck on the morning of the 13th, in Dividing creek. The Commodore states that the vessel cleared light as possible for the oyster trade, but took in her cargo at Baltimore. She had on board several passengers, who, from letters found on board, appeared to be persons who had been in the habit of passing to and from Virginia.

At the time of the capture of the Hampton a canoe also came off, but was afterwards taken at Indiana creek, not, however, until her crew had escaped to the woods, and the principal part of her cargo, it is supposed, had been thrown overboard.

Commodore Harwood also reports that before these occurrences the Currituck broke up for the present an establishment for supplying salt to Richmond by destroying the kettles used in the manufacture.

It appears from the report of Acting Master Linnekin, commanding the Currituck, that when he arrived at Dividing creek he was informed by a negro that at Southwest Branch there was a large manufactory of salt and a steam mill, owned by a man named Oscar Lesley who had been extensively engaged in supplying the rebels with salt. The Commander of the Currituck proceeded thither, sent a party on shore and destroyed all the kettles, &c., with the exception of the boiler, and left word to the proprietor to discontinue the occupation under penalty of the complete destruction of the mill, and a large amount of lumber contiguous. Dividing creek is one of the points to which George N. Sanders advised his correspondents to make shipments.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES APPREHENDED.

Mr. Burley, Indian agent for the Yankton Sioux, which tribe has been friendly towards the government through out the Indian difficulties, reached here to-day. He came to Washington with a view to urge the proper department to take precautionary measures against trouble which may possibly occur in the spring with the same party of the Sioux and other branches of that tribe. He states that at present there need be no apprehension of any difficulties. Mr. Burley brought with him as far as Sioux City, Iowa, the white prisoners who were captured by the Sioux and ransomed by our government.

GREELEY'S MISSION A FAILURE.

Greeley has gone home with a flea in his ear. The President was tired of him, and the leading radical Senators treated with contempt his warnings as the feeling in New York.

THE M'KINSTRY COURT MARTIAL.

It is understood that the finding of the Court Martial, which has been investigating the case of Gen. McKinstry for weeks—nay, for months past—has been at length received by the authorities at Washington; and it will probably be promulgated in the same manner as the decision in the case of the Fitz John Porter inquiry. It is said that the verdict in this case of General McKinstry is a complete vindication of that officer during his connection with the army in the West.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate persisted to-day in taking up the bill for reorganizing the Court of Claims, though Mr. Hale stated that its main object was to provide places for friends who had been killed off politically in the late election.

Mr. Sherman strenuously urged the superior importance of a bill for improving the condition of the army for proper appropriations and financial measures, especially for an act regulating executive arrests and imprisonments, or else there would be collision between the national and State authorities.

Mr. Doolittle adverted to the important fact that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin had decided that the suspension of the habeas corpus in the case of persons imprisoned in that State for resisting the draft was unconstitutional.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, having gone to New York for a few days, his assistant, Mr. Webster, will act as Assistant Secretary of State *ad interim*.

THE RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

During the last session of Congress, as you will remember, the Pacific Railroad bill was passed by Congress, authorizing the organization of a company for the building of a road, and giving them a loan of one hundred millions of dollars to be disposed of in the establishment of this project. It was understood by the government as well as by the public, that the road was to be constructed as a military route, with all the advantages of topographical surveys, &c. One company was organized in California soon after the adjournment of Congress, and I think a meeting was held in Chicago for the same purpose. General S. R. Curtis presided, but after a good many preliminaries the matter fell through completely. Since that time nothing has been done in this respect. Now, however, there is a company organizing in this city for the purpose of building this road, and for opening steam communication overland to the Pacific. This company is to be incorporated with General Fremont as President, Horace Greeley as Vice President, Samuel Ballett as banker, and Mr. Kunnard, a well known English engineer, as chief of the engineering operations. Arrangements are being made to obtain co-operation in New York for carrying out this scheme.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF FLORIDA AND OTHER REBEL STATES.

Hon. Eli Thayer has been invited by prominent citizens of New York, without distinction of party, to deliver an address in the Cooper Institute in exposition of his plan for the social and political reconstruction of Florida and other rebel States by the aid of organized emigration from the Northern States and from Europe. Mr. Thayer has accepted the invitation.

IMPORTANT TO CONGRESSMEN HOLDING ARMY COMMISSIONS.

A question highly important to members of Congress holding commissions in the army was discussed in the House to-day. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, showed conclusively that the two offices are incompatible; that a member cannot legally accept a commission in the United States army and retain his seat in Congress; otherwise a member might legislate upon his own conduct or that of his superior officer. He might, by his vote in the House, abolish an article of war while he was under arrest for violating it. He might arraign the Commander-in-Chief as a member, while as an officer such an act would make him liable to be court martialed and shot; and he might do many other things in one position which are inconsistent with the other, and draw his pay in both the military and civil service. It was shown that to accept a commission in the army by a member is virtually a resignation of his seat in Congress. The decision of the House will affect the status of several Congressional colonels.

RANK OF COMMISSARY OFFICERS.

A bill is before the Senate, upon report of a committee, giving to the officers of the Commissary Department of the War Office assimilated rank with officers of other bureaux. The measure is simply just.

A BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The Secretary of the Interior sent to the House to-day a recommendation for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics in his department, with a draft of a bill, the design of what the bureau shall be. The bureau is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States authentic and useful information on our internal and foreign commerce; on the channels of trade; on our industry, produce, property, mineral and other resources; on our educational, literary, moneyed, charitable, religious and penal institutions; on our expenditures, revenues and taxation, and on the mortality, pauperism, insanity and crime in the United States and that of foreign countries. The office of Commissioner of Statistics, with a salary equal to that of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and that of Chief Clerk are created, and the office of Superintendent of the Census is abolished. The secretary of the Interior is authorized to detail clerks for the duties appertaining to the bureau.

EXCLUSION OF NEWSPAPERS FROM THE MAILS.

The Senate to-day received a communication from the Postmaster General giving an answer to the inquiries growing out of the Wheeling and other cases of exclusion of printed matter from the mail by military authority after the rescindment by the Postmaster General of his orders on the subject. He says it was a military order, with which he could no more interfere than any other citizen. It was asked by what law Mr. Blair acted. Mr. Blair replied—"the law of public safety." He adds—"It may be proper for the better understanding of the subject, to state that several applications were made to me during the past year to exclude certain newspapers from the mails in Western Virginia, which were refused. Thereupon, the commanding officer in that department ordered the circulation of these papers to be suppressed. It was not in the power of the Postmaster General, more than that of any other citizen to disobey the order, and although he applied for and obtained my instructions then and subsequently to obey the order, it was the military order and military power to enforce it, not my instructions, which relieved him from the responsibility of delivering the mail matter in question."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1863.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CAMP HOSPITAL.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial from citizens of New York, asking for the establishment of a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps for the army.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented a petition in favor of a general bankrupt law.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to pay the French spoliation claims.

THE ISSUE OF LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill to authorize letters of marque and reprisal, with certain amendments, and said he should call it up at an early day.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill for the prompt and uniform administration of military justice and the better government of the military forces of the United States.

THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to alter the judicial districts of the United States, placing Michigan and Ohio in the Seventh district, was taken up and passed.

NEGOTIATING TREATIES WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Mr. HARDING, (Union) of Oregon, called up the bill authorizing the President to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes. Passed.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., moved to take up the bill to reorganize the Court of Claims.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, hoped that no bill of this general character would be taken up while so many important measures were pending. There was the bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners. Unless something was done on that subject we should have collisions between the States and the government. There were important financial measures, and bills from the Military Committee. He desired to impress on the Senate the necessity of acting on these important measures. We had now almost civil war in two States of the Union. He would move to take up no bill of this kind until a conscription law was passed, the financial measures disposed of, and some bill passed so that disloyal citizens could be arrested according to law. It could possibly make no difference whether the Court of Claims had three judges or five.

The motion to take up the bill was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 13—and several amendments to it were adopted.

THE DISCHARGE OF STATE PRISONERS.

At the expiration of the morning hour the CHAIR called up the special order, the bill for the discharge of State prisoners.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the special order.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., said his colleague (Mr. Howe) was absent on business, having some hearing, perhaps, on this very bill relative to arrests. There had been a decision by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin that certain persons arrested for interfering with the draft be discharged. By an arrangement all proceedings were temporarily suspended. Thus it was of the utmost consequence that this question should be disposed of. There was a difference of opinion as to this authority for making arrests, and it was proper and necessary that legislation should settle the question.

The resolution to postpone was agreed to—23 yeas, 13 nays.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS RESUMED.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., moved to strike out the clause providing for two additional judges.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend so as to increase the number of judges by one, making four. Rejected.

The question then recurring on the motion to strike out the provision for two additional judges, it was rejected—yeas 16, nays 19.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to strike out the whole bill after the enacting clause, and to insert a substitute repealing the original bill establishing the court.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Conn., moved to lay the bill upon the table.

On the vote being taken on the motion, no quorum was present.

Mr. HALE moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 5, nays 29—still no quorum voting.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms request the attendance of absent members. Agreed to.

Mr. COLLAMER, (rep.) of Vt., protested against being obliged to sit and wait, doing nothing, while the Sergeant-at-Arms searched out absentees. He moved to adjourn.

The motion was carried, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1863.

THE HUNDRED MILLION TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The SPEAKER stated that the question pending was on referring the President's message, in connection with his approval of the Hundred Million Treasury Note bill, to the select committee of five Representatives and four Senators.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., supposed it to be due to the President and Secretary of the Treasury that the message should be sent to a select committee, at any rate to one which had not prejudged the matter, as it was supposed the Committee of Ways and Means had done. He did not suppose that any gentleman in the Committee of Ways and Means, and particularly any gentleman who was opposed to the measure suggested by the President would object to the message being sent to another committee, as to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means under these circumstances would be to put out an orphan child to an unfriendly guardian. He meant no reflection on that committee, believing that two or three members of it were in favor of such reference. Of course this would have committed nobody to the scheme. He had only proposed to send the subject to a committee which would give it a fair and just consideration. He had no unkind feeling in the matter. There was perhaps an indisposition to refer the subject to a select committee, and as there was now a bill before the House relating to it he would withdraw his motion, and moved that the message be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

This was agreed to, and the message was ordered to be printed.

THE MILITARY RAILROAD FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Ill., it was resolved that the select committee on the Postal and Military Railroad between Washington and New York be empowered to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable cost of the construction of a road, the probable receipts from express companies and other sources, and the present receipts from these companies on the roads now constructed between the two cities.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, (rep.) of Me., the Secretary of the Navy was requested to inform the House what action, if any, should be taken relative to the appointment of midshipmen, as suggested by him in his annual report.

AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE COOLIE TRADE.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mass., it was resolved that the Secretary of the Navy communicate any information in his possession to show that American vessels, cleared for any foreign ports, have engaged in the coolie slave trade, or submit such suggestions to prevent it as he may deem proper.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE TAX ON SALARIES.

Mr. THOMAS, (Union) of Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, submitted resolutions explanatory of the Tax law, that the salaries of the President, Vice President and Judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts of the United States be exempted from tax.

THE CASE OF COLONEL VANDEVER.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections—that "William Vandever has not been entitled to be sent to this House since he was mustered into the United States service as colonel of the Ninth Iowa regiment—viz: in 1861.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., said the question divided itself into two branches. Mr. Vandever had drawn his pay both as colonel of his regiment and member of this House. The duties of a member of Congress and of an officer of a corps were of such a character that they could not both be discharged by one and the same person, because they were under different authorities. While a member here passed on his own acts in military service he could not act independently for he may, by his superior officer, be ordered from his seat while on the point of casting a vote upon the conduct of his superior officer or imposing obligations upon him. He may be required by his duty to pass on the conduct of his superior or the Commander-in-Chief, or he may be arrested, arraigned, tried and shot by a court martial, if so ordered. He might be called upon to vote against the longer continuance of the Rules and Articles of War which he himself had violated, and while he himself might be tried by court martial for offences which he himself had committed. Such member might be called upon to vote upon the manner in which the war should be carried on, and the vote might be so very close that the result would depend upon his vote, when, in obedience to his commanding general, he might be ordered hence. The incompatibility of the two offices in the same person is shown by all the rules of law and constitutional provisions everywhere. Mr. Dawes quoted reported decisions in point. The constitution, he said, went further and ordered that no person holding office under the United States should be a member of either house during the continuance of said office. Whether we look at the nature of the office itself, or the plain provisions of the constitution, there did not, in the minds of the Committee on Elections, remain a doubt that, after the officer had subscribed to the Rules and Articles of War, the duties of the two positions were incompatible, as slavery was incompatible with freedom. He is thus held to strict discipline, and no military duty can be discharged while he is in his seat as a member. Mr. Dawes maintained that the entire current of precedents was clearly conclusive on this subject. He mentioned the case of Major John P. Van Ness, whose appointment as major in the militia of the District of Columbia occasarily vacated his seat in the House. He likewise referred to Colonel Baker, in whose case it was determined that he ceased to hold his seat from the moment he accepted his commission during the Mexican war. Mr. Dawes, during his remarks, said the House could not be influenced by the appointments of the President. The framers of the constitution designed and made all the departments independent one of the other. They foresaw that some future President, while professing to adhere to the letter of the constitution, might depart from its spirit.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to postpone the subject until the third Tuesday in February, as there were many important subjects to be acted upon before the close of Congress. Colonel Vandever had participated in the late gallant action at Arkansas Post, and possibly might return to the city before the time designated for the postponement of the subject.

Mr. DAWES did not wish to hurry a vote. The committee received a note from Mr. Vandever after they had made up their report, desiring to be heard. If any further proof was needed of the incompatibility of the two offices, he would only ask them to read the letter from Colonel Vandever, in which he said he could not get a furlough from his commanding officer.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, in behalf of his colleague, replied to that portion of Mr. Dawes' remarks that Mr. Vandever had received pay both as colonel and member of Congress. He wished to state that the compensation which he had received as colonel he had returned to the United States.

Mr. DAWES replied that Mr. Vandever did receive pay for both offices for a while.

Mr. WASHBURNE's motion to postpone was disagreed to—53 against 74—and the resolution declaring Mr Vandever not entitled to his seat was adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD, (Union) of Tenn., raised the question that the resolution expelled Mr. Vandever from his seat, and the constitution in such cases required a vote of two thirds.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, (Union) of Ky., replied that the gentleman had expelled himself.

Mr. DAWES said this could not be an expulsion, as, by accepting a military appointment, Mr. Vandever had vacated his seat.

The SPEAKER overruled Mr. Maynard's point.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, said Mr. Vandever served during the extra session and a portion of the second session. The question raised by Mr Maynard was one of such importance that it ought to be submitted to the House, because, having acted as a minor, the House could not declare his seat vacant except by expulsion.

A running debate ensued, in which Messrs. Roscoe CONKLING, DAWES, MAYNARD and WILSON participated, the last named briefly controverting the constitutional position of Mr. Dawes. Finally Mr. MAYNARD appealed from the decision of the Chair.

DEBATE ON THE FINANCE BILL.

Pending this question the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the government.

Mr. WALKER, (rep.) of Pa., resumed his remarks from yesterday to show that rates of interest were highest when the greatest amount of paper was in circulation.

Mr. EDWARDS, (rep.) of N. H., approved the proposed national system of banking.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., said if the system reported in the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means was continued, at least until the end of the war, it would involve the nation in great trouble. He made no factious opposition to it, but he deemed it his duty to state his objections, which he proceeded to do. He expressed his belief that there was recuperative energy in this country by which we would be enabled to hurl destruction on all the rebels of the South and all the traitors of the North, whether in or out of this House, who advised us to lay down our arms and sue for peace.

The committee proceeded to act on the bill.

Mr. SPAULDING, (rep.) of N. Y., on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, proposed amendments to the first section, which were agreed to, viz:—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from time to time on the credit of the United States a sum not exceeding $300,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and $600,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the government after twenty years from date, and of such denominations (though not less than $50) as the Secretary may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

Mr. THOMAS, (Union) of Mass., offered an amendment, which was agreed to, making the coupon or registered bonds payable at the pleasure of the government after twenty years from date in coin.

Mr. SPAULDING moved to strike out the restriction of the sale of bonds at not less than par, so that the Secretary may, in his discretion, dispose of them at any time upon the best terms he can obtain.

Pending the consideration of this amendment, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1863.

The testimony of General Barry, in the McDowell Court to-day, is direct and positive in regard to the quantity and condition of the field artillery left by General McClellan for the defence of Washington when the Army of the Potomac went to the peninsula. It will be seen from the character of the interrogatories of General Porter, who was a witness to-day, that he, as well as the President and General McClellan, has been put on trial in this court since the McDowell case was concluded. It appears to have become a general court, or all-reaching investigating committee, before which parties are arraigned without any formal presentation of charges.

Payment of the Soldiers and Sailors.

The joint resolution authorizing an additional issue of one hundred million dollars in Treasury notes, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the army and navy, having become a law by receiving the approval of the President, upon learning the fact on Monday the Secretary of the Treasury immediately placed to the credit of the several paymasters an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the whole army of the United States.

The following is a list of the paymasters, with the amounts paid to each, as above stated:—

Charles J. Larned	Louisville, Ky.	$7,250,000
N. W. Brown	St. Louis, Mo	3,320,000
D. H. McNeil	Wheeling, Va	900,000
George H. Ringgold	San Francisco, Cal	200,000
Hiram Leonard	do. do.	370,000
T. M. Winston	Vancouver, Oregon	50,000
D. McClure	Indianapolis, Ind	250,000
James H. Phinney	St. Paul, Minn	250,000
Thomas J. Leslie	Leavenworth, Kan	100,000
Carey H. Fry	New York	200,000
Dwight Bonneston	Army of the Potomac	100,000
D. Taylor	do.	105,000
C. S. Jones	do.	120,000
Henry P. Andrews	do.	210,000
Wm. H. Johnston	do.	200,000
Wm. Patten	do.	175,000
James Minn	do.	200,000
James Harper	do.	175,000
Jonathan Ladd	do.	250,000
George Pomeroy	do.	200,000
William Richardson	do.	350,000
Marsh Hopper	do.	200,000
W. E. Haskin	do.	300,000
James H. Sheridan	do.	200,000
William R. Gibson	do.	100,000
A. B. Williams	do.	125,000
J. M. Austen	do.	200,000
Stephen A. Walker	do.	210,000
Oliver Holman	do.	300,000
H. G. Rodgers	do.	200,000
J. M. Wilson	do.	150,000
W. P. Gould	do.	120,000
John Jameson	do.	100,000
H. C. Pell	do.	300,000
L. S. Hapgood	do.	300,000
Henry L. King	do.	575,000
Robert S. Webb	do.	250,000
E. J. Porter	do.	250,000
W. M. Wiley	do.	300,000
A. W. Fletcher	do.	400,000
Alvin Walker	do.	300,000
Wesley S. Mann	do.	332,000
J. W. Carpenter	do.	300,000
Thomas S. Allison	do.	275,000
Gideon J. Ball	do.	49,000
J. P. Brun	do.	500,000
Thomas H. Haley	do.	200,000
John W. Nash	do.	300,000
George H. Way	do.	450,000
Louis E. Johnson	do.	305,000
M. J. Stone	do.	400,000
Jabez True	do.	425,000
Total		$24,150,000
For the navy		381,900

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 1863.

Arrived ship Rising Sun, Boston.

Money easy and accumulating. Exchange payable in Atlantic currency 27 discount. Sterling exchange 47½. Legal tender 70.

The Northern Coast steamer has arrived with $40,000 in treasure from British Columbia and $50,000 from Oregon.

The British steamer Robert Lowe arrived at Victoria on the 10th, and is expected at this port by the first of February to take her place in the new line hence to Japan and China.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RESULT OF A STABBING AFFRAY.—Michael Conroy, mate of the ship Victoria, who was stabbed in the side by Henry Waltenburg, the cook, a few nights ago, died yesterday at the New York Hospital from the effects of his injuries. The assault, it will be remembered, grew out of a dispute relative to some money matters. The assailant jumped overboard immediately after inflicting the wound, and made his escape by swimming to an opposite pier. Coroner Hanncy was notified of Conroy's death, and will hold an inquest upon the body of deceased this forenoon. The assailant is still at large, with very little prospect of his ever being arrested.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner Wilcey held an inquest yesterday, at No. 10 Caroline street, upon the body of Jane Luby, a child three years old, who was scalded to death by falling backwards with a cup of hot tea in her hands.

Massachusetts Military Matters.

BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1863.

The statistics at the Adjutant General's office show that Massachusetts has contributed for the war 56,214 three years' men, which with the three and nine months' volunteers, and 12,000 men furnished the navy, makes a total of near 100,000 volunteers from the state.

An order has been introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs for the enrolment of all able-bodied white citizens of the Commonwealth between eighteen and forty five, and for their proper organization, equipment, drill, &c. Also for instructing the boys in the high schools in military discipline, and establishing a school for military, scientific and classical instruction to prepare young men for officers.

TREASON IN MISSOURI.

Important Developments—Messrs. Gamble and Brodhead Implicated by Members of the Missouri Legislature, &c., &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Jan. 20, 1863.

Eighty four members of the Legislature met to-night and adopted a memorial to President Lincoln, setting forth that there is still underlying the surface of the State a very large substratum of treasonable sentiment which may break out on the first favorable opportunity, expressing thanksgivings to the Governor for assistance rendered and stating the belief that by all truly loyal men in Missouri their lives, property and constitutional liberty are now endangered; representing that utter ruin would result from another struggle with domestic traitors and their aiders and abettors in our midst; urging the President to use the utmost caution in rescinding or modifying orders that have imperious or coercive influences only on our and the country's enemies. In many parts of the State the civil law is to a great extent powerless. Grand juries cannot be empanelled who will indict men who have stolen horses and guns from the Unionists to equip themselves for the rebel army. It is still, in some places, safer to be disloyal than unconditionally Union. The moral force of coercion is not altogether on our side yet. We therefore urge the propriety of keeping in force Orders Nos. 3 and 35, emanating from headquarters, Department of Missouri, until such times as we can say the thoroughly loyal sentiment prevails throughout the State. We ask this, believing that upon it largely depends the welfare of the Union, the cause of our State and the personal safety of thousands of citizens who have taken part in sustaining the government.

The memorial was unanimously signed and will be circulated for more names to-morrow. Colonel Bernard has been appointed to present the memorial to the President.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Kansas—Mr Benkle, Mr Doyle, Capt Doveen and lady, Mr Mitchell, Mr Carpenter, Mr Semple, Mr Granger, Mr Farrell, Mr Deane, Capt Goodwin, Mr Matens, Mr Kelly, Mr Lour, Mr Roberts, Mrs Seymour, Miss Lake, Mr Pedroncelli, Mr Brahl, Mrs Feudt, Mr Brush—and 216 in the steerage. All well.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Parkersburg, Hoffman, Portland, 40 hours, with noise, to H B Cromwell & Co.

THE MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Winter Campaign—The Attempt to Capture Vicksburg, with an Illustration—The Capture of Arkansas Post—The Latest News, &c.

The mail steamship Champion, Captain Wilson, will leave this port at noon to-day for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock, and will contain full details of the movements of the Union Armies for the Winter Campaign.

An account of the Attack and Repulse of the Union Army on Vicksburg, with a Map showing the position of the Armies, their Movements, &c.

An account of the Capture of Arkansas Post by the Union Forces, with Ten Thousand Prisoners and all the Rebel Stores and Munitions.

It will also contain the Latest News from the different divisions throughout the country, North and South, of the Union Army; Interesting News from the South; the Latest Intelligence from Europe, and all News of the past ten days of an important or interesting nature.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 35—January 20, 1863.
42, 29, 20, 36, 44, 67, 11, 30, 21, 43, 62, 44.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 34—January 20, 1863.
68, 71, 65, 27, 11, 75, 19, 74, 16, 43, 26, 77.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries:—
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 33—January 20, 1863.
2, 45, 12, 23, 7, 53, 5, 16, 46, 29, 61, 22.
DELAWARE, CLASS 34—January 20, 1863.
48, 38, 4, 57, 56, 26, 6, 5, 13, 29, 70, 41.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery, of Kentucky.
CLASS 3—January 20, 1863.
28, 15, 23, 20, 47, 61, 48, 5, 76, 68, 10, 46, 53.
CLASS 34—January 20, 1863.
44, 20, 73, 78, 69, 65, 63, 38, 42, 37, 60, 50.
For circulars, &c., address
FRANCE, ELLIS & CO., Covington, Ky.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, to conduct and manage the Library Association Company Lottery of Kentucky, under the name of France, Ellis & Co.
W. C. FRANCE. A. D. ELLIS.
E. L. LEWIS. L. H. LORAIN.
JOHN McKINNEY. WM. FORSE.
COVINGTON, Ky., January 7, 1863.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—A Premium of 15 per cent paid on prizes. Information given. Highest price paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & Co., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Miss Lavinia Warren is visible at all hours. Ladies and children desirous of avoiding a crowd should go in the morning. Dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Eight Cartes De Visite for $1, of Unequaled style and finish, at TAIT'S, corner Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.

Laughing (without) Gas at Clinton Hall every evening. Class for Ladies and Gentlemen this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Startling from Florida.—Turtle Banks intended. Splendid Turtle every day to Havard, 12 Park row. BRITTAN & SCOTT.

Wedding and Note Papers, New Styles. These celebrated engraved cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S old establishment, 302 Broadway, corner of Duane street. Established 1840.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty eighth street. Pure