WASHINGTON.

Efforts to Obtain a Correction of the Quota of New York.

Ex-Senator Foote Within the Union Lines.

Speech of Mr. Hale on the Administration of the Navy Department.

Rebellious States Ruled Out of the Electoral College.

Proposed Wholesale Increase of Taxes.

TRAGEDY AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

A Clerk Shot Dead by a Young Woman,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1865.

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A CORRECTION OF THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

A delegation from New York, consisting of Senators Andrews and Bell; Colonel Van Buren, member of the House; Colonel Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant General and George W. Blunt, Esq., are here for the purpose of obtaining an explanation and correction of the quota of that State under the present call. They had an interview of two hours' length with Secretary Stanton to-day, to whom they were referred by Provost Marshal General Fry, which was not satisfactory. Subsequently they had an interview with the President, and are to have another to-morrow. They still have hopes of obtaining a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

THE ENROLMENT ACT.

The Enrolment bill now before the Senate Military Committee gives permission to obtain substitutes from among persons enrolled on the provost marshals' books.

EX-SENATOR FOOTE WITHIN THE UNION LINES.

A despatch was received to-night at the War Department announcing that Mr. Foote, late of the rebel Congress, had entered our lines at Winchester.

THE VOTES OF THE REBELLIOUS STATES EXCLUDED FROM THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The joint resolution from the Judiciary Committee of the House, excluding the electoral votes of the rebellious States, was passed to-day without debate, under the previous question. This includes Louisiana and Tennessee, and the passage of such a resolution, without even a division, is, under the circumstances, to say the least, rather remarkable. The concurrence of the Senate is doubtful.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISPOSING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

An arrangement has been completed between the Secretary of the Treasury and Jay Cooke & Co. to dispose of the seven-thirty loan. The success which attended their efforts in placing the original five-twenties induces the belief that, under their management, the funds absolutely indispensable to the carrying on of the government can be obtained much more rapidly than under the present arrangement. The Treasury must have money at once to meet its constantly accumulating liabilities, and Mr. Fessenden hopes in this way to obtain at least a partial relief from the pressure upon him.

ARRIVAL OF WESTERN FINANCIERS.

There never was before such large numbers of the business men from the Northwest in the capital as now. The financiers are earnestly advocating the appointment of Mr. McCulloch, the present Comptroller of the Currency, for Secretary of the Treasury. This would involve the retirement of Mr. Usher, who is from the same State. Mr. McCulloch enjoys the reputation of being the ablest of Western bankers. In this arrangement Jesse K. Dubois, late auditor of the State of Illinois, is assigned to the Interior Department. Isaac N. Arnold is spoken of in the same connection.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The one dollar and two dollar notes to be issued by the Treasury Department to the National Banks will soon be delivered by the engravers.

A GENERAL INCREASE OF TAXES.

The sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee has submitted a part of the new Tax bill to the whole committee. Almost all the list of taxes is increased by this bill.

THE PAPER DUTY FIXED AT FIFTEEN PER CENT BY THE SENATE.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the House bill reducing the duty on paper, have amended the bill by fixing the duty at fifteen per cent.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The tobacco tax continues to be the vexatious question before the Ways and Means Committee. A number of parties holding heavy stocks of manufactured tobacco, as well as speculators in the article, are here making a desperate effort to induce Congress to tax leaf tobacco and reduce the tax on the manufactured article.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Besides the mission to France, those to Denmark and Spain are both understood to be vacant by the resignations of Messrs. Koebner and Wood. It is hardly probable that these vacancies will be filled till after the 4th of March, when the Cabinet shall have been reorganized.

SECRETARY WELLES' SUCCESSOR.

Should Welles retire, Admiral Farragut is said to have been determined upon as his successor.

THE LAKE ERIE PIRACY.

The House several weeks ago called for a copy of General Dix's report relative to the rebel raid on Lake Erie, and the seizure of the steamers Philo Parsons and Island Queen; but the President deems it incompatible with the public interests to communicate the report at the present time.

A TREASURY CLERK SHOT DEAD BY A YOUNG LADY.

A tragic occurrence at the Treasury Department this afternoon is a topic of general conversation here to-night. The facts appear to be that a clerk in the Currency Bureau, named Burroughs, came here from Chicago about two years since, leaving a young lady, named Mary Harris, in that city, to whom he was under an engagement of marriage. A few months since he married another lady, and Miss Harris, becoming desperate under her wrongs, came on here, and about four o'clock this afternoon called him out of his office into the corridor, and shot him twice, one ball taking effect in his face and the other in his abdomen, from the effects of which he expired in a few minutes. The homicide is in custody on the charge of murder.

RETALIATION IN THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR—THE BREACH BETWEEN THE RADICALS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

No vote was obtained in the Senate to-day upon the retaliation question. As the debate progresses it becomes more pointed and personal, and the excitement increases over the testimony introduced into the speeches showing the grievous barbarities to which our brave warriors have been and are still being subjected. Mr. Wade censured the President very severely in his remarks to-day, for neglecting our soldiers, as well as for sending Mr. Blair to City Point in a government steamer. The breach between the radicals, led by Wade and Chandler, and the administration men, seems widening daily, and threatens an open rupture.

Senator Hale, meanwhile, improves every opportunity to freshen his quarrel with the Navy Department. This consumed the morning hour, and the retaliation debate the rest of the day, to the exclusion of important public legislation.

Henry Winter Davis has the floor of the House on the Naval Appropriation bill, and to-morrow, or whenever the consideration of the bill is resumed, will make a speech against the administration of the Navy Department, which he has been for some time preparing. It is intended as a co-operative movement with Senator Hale, each of these gentlemen availing themselves of the opportunity to avenge their grievances and annihilate Secretary Welles and Captain Fox by a simultaneous discharge of their rhetorical batteries.

THE REPORT OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has just unanimously adopted the report of its chairman, Mr. A. H. Rice, on the subject of the resolution introduced during the last session by Winter Davis, on the condition of naval machinery built by Mr. Isherwood, the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; the causes of the failure of the machinery of the Pensacola, from the plans of Mr. E. N. Dickerson, and the administration of the engineering department of the navy, including the sweeping charges of fraud and incapacity. The resolutions were offered by Mr. Davis, at the instance of Mr. E. N. Dickerson, well known for his attacks in the newspapers and pamphlets on the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the Navy Department. The report of Mr. Rice is an elaborate one. The most searching investigation was instituted in both the management of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the merits of the machinery constructed by it, the result of which, as given in Mr. Rice's report, is a complete vindication of its character in both respects. It shows the machinery to be up with the latest improvements, and that the mode adopted of using the steam, with a very moderate measure of expansion, is in accordance with the most recent scientific researches and practical experiments, and has the endorsement of all able and experienced engineers. The comparison of this machinery with that previously constructed for our navy, and for the French and English navies, and for the merchant marine, shows an incontestible superiority and a greater speed of vessels. The report also shows that the machinery of the Pensacola was renewed by the department only after the most earnest endeavors to make it so far successful as to admit of use with the slowest admissable speed of a vessel. An examination of over forty witnesses failed to give any color, even the slightest, to the charges of fraud and incapacity; but proved, on the contrary, that the government interest could not possibly have been better protected, both as to cost and character of the machinery.

THE CLAIMS OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

The House Naval Committee will to-morrow take up and finally dispose of the claims of the contractors for iron-clad double-enders for extra compensation. Long arguments have been prepared and will be submitted to the committee upon this subject.

COLONEL LYMAN ORDERED TO BOSTON.

Lieutenant Colonel George H. Lyman, Medical Inspector, United States Army, on duty at New York, has been ordered to Boston for duty.

THE UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

It is understood that the Senate Military Committee will soon report a bill for the assignment or dismissal of unemployed general officers.

THE GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War sent to-day to the Senate a list of all the general officers in the service of the United States on the 1st of January, 1865. It comprises sixty-six major generals and two hundred and seventy-six brigadiers, making a total of three hundred and thirty-three. Of this number two hundred and forty-five are in command, two hundred of whom are brigadier generals. Eight major generals and twelve brigadier generals are awaiting orders, and one major general and one hundred and forty brigadiers are off duty on account of wounds and sickness. These are Generals Sickles, Ricketts, Asboth, Barlow, R. O. Tyler, Schemmelfenning, Paul, Gresham, Underwood, Connor, McIntosh, Bradley, Long, Eagan and Stanhard. Two brigadier generals (Hayes and Duffie) are prisoners of war. General Hayes is now released on parole for the purpose of attending to the distribution of supplies sent to our soldiers in rebel prisons. Generals Banks and Lee are before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and Generals John McNeil, Francis Spinola and Thomas N. Sweeney are under trial by court martial. The remainder are on courts martial and military commissions and awaiting orders.

GENERAL DOUBLEDAY'S COURT.

The military commission, of which Major General Doubleday is President, has concluded its labors in this city, and is now awaiting orders. The commission expects to be ordered to Philadelphia in a day or two to try the parties connected with the alleged Navy Yard frauds.

THE ARMY REGISTER.

The Secretary of War, in response to an inquiry, says that the preparation for the publication of the Army Register has already been commenced. The delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of ascertaining accurately the numerous changes which have taken place from death, resignation and other casualties, changes of station, &c., involving extensive correspondence.

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

Some time ago the House directed an inquiry to be made respecting recruits to fill up old regiments. The Secretary of War replies that no letter was written to Governor Andrew on the subject, as the resolution states, but that in July, 1862, a telegram was sent to the Governor as follows:—"You are authorized to say that new recruits for old regiments will be mustered out with the regiments." The principle announced in the telegram, he remarks, has not been applied to all soldiers mustered into the service to fill up old regiments, as it was held inapplicable to subsequent enlistments in 1863; but the principle applied to such cases has been to hold them for the term of service for which they were mustered in, taking the muster-in rolls as conclusive evidence of their enlistment contract with the government, where it was not modified by express authority of the War Department. It is believed also that in all, excepting those existing cases where bounties were paid, the bounty received by soldiers corresponds with the muster-in rolls.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of John A. Stewart to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States and Treasurer of the Assay Office at New York, and Horace N. Congar, of New Jersey, to be Commissioner of Immigration, vice James Bowen, resigned; also Philip Figgelmesy, to be consul at Demerara, and Simon Hinshback, consul at Sonneburg.

THE ESCAPED NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Messrs. Richardson and Browne, journalists, who escaped from Salisbury prison, appeared before the Committee on the Conduct of the War this morning, testifying that the rebel authorities are murdering our soldiers by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. On November 25 many of the prisoners were without food for forty-eight hours. They mention deliberate cases of killing and wounding. During the two months from the 18th of October to the 18th of December the deaths were twenty per centum of the whole. When they left, at the latter date, they were dying at the rate of thirteen per centum per month.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

It is stated by Professor Henry that the partial destruction of the Smithsonian Institution building will not interrupt the regular active operations of the Institution.

THE RELEASE OF COLONEL NORTH.

The following was addressed, on January 26, 1865, to Mr. William P. Wood, Superintendent of the Old Capitol prison:—

SIR—Colonel North, having been acquitted by the military commission before which he was tried, the Secretary of War directs that he be immediately released from confinement. Report the receipt and execution of this order. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1865.

PROTECTION FOR THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, setting forth that the military force on the frontier of that State is insufficient for the protection of the overland route against Indian depredations, and asking that it be increased.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITION FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (opp.) of Del., said he had a petition in his hand which he had been requested to present. He would say nothing favorable or otherwise as to its contents. He presented it because its author, as a citizen, was entitled to the right of petition.

The petition was read by the Clerk. It sets forth that the Singleton and Blair missions had failed; that there was no hope of peace through negotiation; that Spain, Austria and France and the Pope had combined to recognize the South; that to that end France and Austria had entered upon a division of the Mexican States to acquire California; that the issue between the North and the South is independence or extermination, under which banner the people must divide and rally; that the South is not crushed, as shown by her spirit and her ability to purchase her independence from Europe, and by the late declaration of General Sherman that the war had hardly commenced. The petitioner, therefore, prays for the immediate recognition of the confederacy to secure the great ——

SEVERAL SENATORS (interrupting)—Whose petition is that? It's Jewett's—Colorado Jewett's.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio—I would inquire if it is customary to read petitions when presented?

The CHAIR—The Chair said he put the question if there was any objection to the reading of the petition, and heard none.

Several Senators now objected, and the reading was suspended.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., presented the remonstrance of the Agricultural Society of Kentucky against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED TO SENATOR HARDING.

Mr. NESMITH, (opp.) of Oregon, asked leave of absence for his colleague (Mr. Harding) for the remainder of the session, on account of illness, which was granted.

STEAM SIGNALS ALONG THE COAST.

Mr. FARWELL, (rep.) of Me., presented a petition asking for the establishment of steam signals at certain points along the North Atlantic coast, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House resolution reducing the duty on imported paper, with an amendment striking out "three" and inserting "fifteen" per cent. It was ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CORRUPTION.

The resolution of Mr. Davis for the appointment of a special committee on the corruptions of the government in all its departments was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, (opp.) of Ky., offered an amendment to his resolution, that when a majority in the Senate is politically opposed to the administration, a majority of the committee shall be selected from the majority party in the Senate.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., said the subject had come upon him unexpectedly; but he had said on Saturday that he was opposed utterly to the creation of any more committees on fraud until the Senate had taken some action in the cases already brought to its notice, and had fully investigated them. He held in his hand a long report of a select committee of the Senate, appointed last year, from which he would read the conclusion to which that committee had come. The Committee say that an examination of the subject satisfied them that there was as much fraud on the government by purchases made by chiefs of bureaus as in any other way. To illustrate this fact he would call attention to one instance. [Here Mr. Hale read from the report of the Special Committee on Frauds in the Navy Department.] Mr. Hale continued. The principal witness in the case of these frauds was, as I said on Saturday, arrested by order of the Navy Department. His store was taken possession of, his papers and the private papers of his wife were seized, and he himself was sent to Fort Warren and kept there, where he was denied intercourse with his family, and instructions were given not to release him under a bail less than five hundred thousand dollars. He was kept there until indignation began to be excited in his case, and the attention of the President was called to it. Then they consented to take four hundred and eighty thousand dollars off from his bail and to release him on bail of twenty thousand dollars. I was asked by the honorable Senator from Kentucky if Mr. Smith was arrested because he gave testimony against the Navy Department. It is impossible for me to scan the motives of men; it is enough for me to deal with my own motives; and, standing here, under all the responsibilities which belong to me—jealous as any man of the little reputation that belongs to me—careful of my word as most men—I aver before my country and before my God, that I have not the shadow of a doubt that the cause of this man's arrest and incarceration was that he gave evidence in that investigation. In that connection I have a remarkable statement to make of the man who ordered this arrest and committed this outrage in Boston, compared with which the Inquisition was a tender mercy. Being remonstrated with on some of this sort against sending these cases to the naval and military courts martial, why he did not take the ordinary courts of justice, he made this remarkable avowal, that "the civil courts organize to acquit, but we organize courts to convict."

Mr. DAVIS—That's true, too.

Mr. HALE—If there are some friends of the individual referred to here, to deny what I say, I think I could flash on every mind the conviction of its truth. I will tell you how it is done; for while I am on this thing I want to expose it. You know that by the retiring law which we passed—(I voted against it, because I knew it was calculated to promote favoritism)—by this law retired officers, who have no employment except at the will of the Secretary, are put upon these courts martial. (Mr. Hale here read the names of the officers constituting the court that tried Mr. Smith, of Boston, and said they were all retired officers.) These officers are all anxious for pay—for employment; and if they make themselves acceptable to the Secretary of the Navy, they can get it; if they don't, they can't. This court, being thus organized, the Secretary of the Navy appears as prosecutor, and the man is prosecuted. It being known that the Secretary wants a conviction, there is nothing else for them to do but convict. (Mr. Hale here read the protest of the Massachusetts Legislature in the case of Mr. Smith, characterizing the proceedings as unwarrantable and illegal.) Mr. Hale said that if any Chief Justice of the Supreme Court had ordered the incarceration of any man until he could find five hundred thousand dollars bail he would be impeached. He (Mr. Hale) would go out of the Senate as he came into it—an uncompromising foe of robbery and oppression. He knew he would have the hounds on his track; but he did not care. They had been there before. There was a reason for it, and that reason had been assigned. He continued:—He was not in accord with the Department. He wished that to be recorded; he was proud of it; he was glad to have it said of him. He differed with the department in the beginning of the war, and his reason was this:—In the beginning of the war, when the country was in a condition which all could remember, when he saw the Secretary of the Navy employ his brother-in-law to purchase ships and pay him a greater compensation than was paid to the President, Vice President and Cabinet all combined; when he saw the Secretary of the Navy put his hand into the public Treasury and deal out its contents without stint to his brother-in-law, he (Mr. Hale) was not in accord with him. He had been accused of severity in his remarks about the Navy Department; but he had never been half severe enough on it. Every officer of the navy who had distinguished himself and illustrated the national fame on the deck of his vessel had immediately fallen under the displeasure of the administration of the Navy Department. Admiral Stringham and Admiral Dupont had been laid on the shelf. If they had been felons, preying on the Treasury of the country, they could not have been more abused than they were. What was that for? Why, we have a remarkable genius at the head of the Navy Department—I mean the actual Secretary of the Navy. He used to be a passed midshipman. I believe he never got any higher in the navy. About the time of the siege of Fort Sumter his genius beamed upon the world in one of the most ridiculous and absurd ideas for the relief of that fort that was ever heard of. It was thought that a man who had the brains to conceive such an absurd idea must be a genius, and he was next found to be practically the First Lord of the Admiralty. Pretty soon it became necessary to build some twenty iron-clads. The Naval Committee recommended that the building should be under the authority of the President of the United States instead of the Secretary of the Navy. The result was known. Several speeches were made, and finally the bill became a law, and placed the building under the control of the Navy Department. Twenty iron-clads were ordered to be built, and they were two years building. Last session I introduced a resolution calling the attention of the Committee on the Conduct of the War to their history. This new genius in the Navy Department contemned the opinion of the bureau of construction, and undertook to build something upon the suggestions of his own genius. I would be glad to have that committee report on this subject. I will tell the Senate the result. The iron-clads were beautiful. They would, on fair trial, have made nine knots an hour; but it would have been nine knots towards the bottom of the sea. They were not worth the iron they were made of.

The CHAIR—The morning hour has expired and the unfinished business is in order.

Mr. HALE—Well, I suppose I can give another instalment to-morrow. (Laughter.)

THE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill for the better reorganization of the pay department of the United States Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It gives the Paymaster General the rank and pay of a brigadier general, and provides for the appointment of two assistants, who shall be *ex officio* inspector generals of the department, with rank and pay of colonels; and also creates ten deputy paymaster generals, in addition to the two now authorized, to be chosen from the present officers of the pay department, and makes provision for additional pay districts, to which paymasters may be detailed as acting deputies, not exceeding ten in number. It also empowers the Secretary of War to detail officers of the pay department for duty as inspectors of such department, not exceeding four in number at any one time, who shall receive during their detail the rank and pay of deputy paymasters.

PROCEEDINGS IN ADMIRALTY.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., reported from the Judiciary Committee the bill to facilitate proceedings in admiralty and other judicial proceedings in the port of New York, with an amendment of the clause which provides the appointment of the District Judge, allowing him the same compensation as that received by the Judge of the Southern district of New York.

THE ENROLMENT.

Mr. WILSON reported the bill in addition to the acts for enrolling and calling out the national forces, with amendments, which provide for the acceptance as a substitute of a person liable to be drafted. The clause which holds the principal, in case of desertion by the substitute, is stricken out, and the substitute is punished by a forfeiture of the rights of citizenship.

RETALIATION IN THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The resolution of retaliation was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Wilkinson, Wade and Chandler for, and Messrs. Richardson and McDougall against it. Messrs. Doolittle and Wilson were in favor of retaliation, but not always in kind.

Mr. WILSON asked leave to withdraw his motion to recommit the papers on the subject to the Military Committee, and to present an amendment recommending the appointment of commissioners to visit our prisoners, and directing the President to use all proper means of retaliation to secure humane treatment for them.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (opp.) of Ind., objected to the withdrawal of the motion to recommit.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1865.

THE INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The SPEAKER presented the memorial of the Indiana Legislature, asking for a discharge of the recruits from that State, who volunteered in old regiments in 1862 on the understanding and agreement of the mustering officer that they were to be discharged with the regiment when its term of service expired. This was ordered to be printed, and was referred to the Military Committee.

MICHIGAN CITY A PORT OF ENTRY.

The SPEAKER presented the petition of four thousand citizens of Indiana and Illinois, including the Board of Trade, asking for the passage of an act constituting the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, a port of entry, and releasing the claim of the general government to the tonnage duty of said harbor to the Michigan City Harbor Company, to aid in its improvement.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Wilson in the chair) introduced a bill for those purposes, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

INCREASE OF THE PAY OF CONGRESSMEN AND THE EMPLOYES OF CONGRESS.

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Pa., offered a preamble setting forth that as the compensation of members of Congress and the officers and employes of the two houses, together with those of the employes in the civil departments of the government in the District of Columbia, bears no proportion to the onerous expenses attending the necessaries of life, therefore

Resolved, That there be added thirty-three and one-third per centum to the present salaries or compensation.

It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

CALIFORNIA SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to confirm swamp and overflowed lands to the State of California, which was referred.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent payment for transportation of troops and property of the United States to railroad companies who have received grants of land on condition that the troops and other property shall be carried over the same free of toll.

THE INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. COBB, (rep.) of Wis., offered a resolution that, in view of the onerous expense of the government in strengthening and maintaining our army and navy to operate against the rebels, and the large taxes imposed on the people to meet such expenses, it is the sense of this House that no law ought to be enacted whereby the salaries or compensation of any class of employes shall be raised or increased. The House laid the resolution on the table.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing in the Treasury Department a bureau of commercial statistics, and the collection and publication of facts relating to international commerce, with leave to report a bill or otherwise.

INSPECTION OF LIQUORS.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a uniform mode of gauging and inspecting domestic liquors.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT FOR REMOVING GENERAL BUTLER.

Mr. ROSS, (opp.) of Ill., introduced a resolution that the thanks of Congress and of the country are due, and are hereby tendered, to the President of the United States for relieving Major General Butler from military command.

The resolution was laid on the table—97 against 43.

GENERAL JEFF. C. DAVIS AND THE CONTRABANDS.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, (rep.) of Iowa, a resolution was adopted that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the treatment of men, women and children made free by the President's Emancipation proclamation, by the Fourteenth army corps, under General Jeff. C. Davis, attached to Major General Sherman's army, on the recent march from Atlanta to Savannah, and report thereon at the earliest practicable time.

INCREASE OF TAXES.

Mr. SLOAN, (rep.) of Wis., offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue act, by which the duties may be increased thirty-three and a half per cent.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., noticed comments upon himself in the Washington correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*, written, he said, by an employé of the House, in which he, with others, was represented as having "filibustered" to prevent the passage of Mr. Washburne's resolution reducing the tax on printing paper, and as being conspicuous among those who desire to continue the tax on knowledge. Mr. Farnsworth said it was true a large minority of the House were opposed to the passage of the resolution, and expressed their dissent, because under the gag rule no opportunity was allowed for consideration or investigation. He said the writer's remarks ought not to pass without notice, and he therefore proposed to explain his position, denying that he voted to favor monopolists. He had neither seen, nor heard of, paper manufacturers lobbying here to promote their interests. The newspaper men themselves were engaged in lobbying. He expressed himself in favor of continuing the present tariff.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., the House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution, appointing a committee to examine and report the votes for President and Vice President, and to notify the persons chosen of their election.

The committee on the part of the Senate consists of three members. The House ordered the committee on their part to consist of five members.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a preamble setting forth that the local authorities of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee, have rebelled against the government of the United States, and have continued for more than three years, and were in armed rebellion on the 8th of November, 1861; therefore,

Resolved, That the States mentioned in the preamble to this resolution shall not be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States for the term of office commencing on the 4th of March next, and no electoral votes shall be received or counted from those States concerning such choice of President and Vice President.

Mr. MALLORY, (opp.) of Ky., as a member of the Committee on the Rules, said they had prepared a rule to meet the case. It was read for information. It proposed that, if on opening and counting the votes any difficulty should arise, it must be settled by the concurrent votes of the two Houses.

Mr. WILSON said he could not accept the resolution as a substitute for his own. It was important that action should be taken on his resolution now, as the votes are to be counted next Wednesday. The new rule could be reported and discussed at another time.

The resolution reported by Mr. Wilson was then adopted.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Navy Appropriation bill.

Among the amendments adopted was one providing that one midshipman in addition to those authorized by law shall be appointed for each Congressional district on the nomination of the member of Congress or delegate from said district; but no midshipman shall be appointed for any district not represented in Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, (rep.) of Md., offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a Board of Admiralty by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is to be advisory on matters of naval organization and law.

Mr. SPAULDING, (rep.) of Ohio, hoped the amendment would not be adopted, as the Committee on Naval Affairs had the subject under consideration.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Washburne) decided the amendment out of order, but it was not sustained by the committee.

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

Reported Evacuation of Mobile.

CAIRO, Jan. 30, 1865.

A steamer had arrived at New Orleans from Mobile Bay, bringing a rumor of the evacuation of Mobile. The report was received from the flagship on the 20th.

The steamer Magenta, from New Orleans the 24th, has arrived. She reports all quiet along the river.

The Weldon and Gaston Bridges Destroyed by a Freshet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27, 1865.

Advices from North Carolina have reached here to the effect that the Weldon and Gaston bridges have been carried away by the heavy freshet in that river.

The Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30, 1865.

A despatch from Atchison says the Overland mail stages will probably begin to run through in about ten days.

The Arkansas Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30, 1865.

The recent statement of the Little Rock *Democrat* that the election of W. D. Snow to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Arkansas, was a farce proves to be untrue. He was legally elected, more than a quorum of the General Assembly being present.

Death of the State Treasurer of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30, 1865.

Hon. R. M. Smith, Treasurer of the State, was taken with paralysis on Sunday morning, at three o'clock, at his residence in Hightstown, and died this morning. He has held the office for fifteen years, and was universally respected as a most accomplished and faithful officer.

Brooklyn City News.

DEATH OF MR. MORRIS H. ROBERTS.—Mr. Roberts, one of the Superintendents of the Poor of the city of Brooklyn, died at his residence in Hudson avenue yesterday afternoon, from disease contracted while in the performance of his official duties. The Superintendent's office is daily crowded and overflowing with applicants for relief. Many of whom, it has been ascertained were suffering from smallpox and other contageous diseases. Eight or ten days ago applications were successively made for three coffins, all to be sent to one house in Navy street. Mr. Roberts, being anxious to ascertain the cause of so much mortality, went there to see, and ascertained that the family was suffering with the spotted fever. He soon after was prostrated with the same disease, which has resulted in his death. He leaves a large family.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT FERRIES.—At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, a communication was presented from Mr. A. H. Dailey, and several hundred others, residing in the Eastern district, asking official assistance to enable them to secure safe ferry boats from the Eastern district to New York. This was accompanied by a resolution, offered by Alderman Kalbfeisch, that the Representatives in the Senate and Assembly be requested to institute an investigation into the grievances complained of, and use their influence to obtain the passage of such laws as may be necessary to redress the same. The resolution was adopted.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—There is much opposition to the bill now before the Legislature having for its object the incorporation of Brooklyn within the limits of the proposed Metropolitan Fire district. In the Common Council, last night, Alderman O'Keefe offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the Board do respectfully, but earnestly and emphatically, remonstrate against the passage of the act establishing a Metropolitan Fire district, and urge upon our representatives in the Legislature to use their most strenuous efforts to defeat the passage of the same.

BOUNTY BROKERS BEWARE.—The Brooklyn Common Council adopted a resolution last night prohibiting any person from enlisting any man in this city for any other locality under a penalty of from $1,000 to $5,000 fine, or six months' or one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

CANADA.

The Dismissal of Judge Coursol.

[From the Montreal Herald, Jan. 28.]

"The following announcement appeared in the *Evening Telegraph* of yesterday, and we have reason to believe that the statement is correct:—

The Judge of Sessions has at last received a communication from the Assistant Provincial Secretary, intimating to him that the Governor General has deemed it expedient to cause a commission of inquiry to issue, with a view to investigate all the proceedings connected with the St. Albans offenders up to the time of their discharge by him, and conveying to him his (the Governor General's) desire that he (Judge Coursol) should, pending that investigation, abstain from acting as Judge of the Sessions of the Peace. He was also informed that the charge of the river police had been made over to Colonel Ermatinger during that time."

We shall simply say that it is only fair play on the part of the public entirely to suspend their judgment until they see the reasons which have moved the government. We do not at present feel at liberty to announce the reasons which induce us to make this statement.

Anticipated Raids from the United States.

[From the Toronto Globe, Jan. 28.]

Considerable apprehension prevailed yesterday at Brockville and Kingston of anticipated raids on the part of lawless characters from the United States. The St. Lawrence being frozen over renders this easy. Mr. Chambers, M. P. for Brockville, was telegraphed last night, by the Mayor thereof, saying that a militia force should be stationed at that town. He met the members of the Government last night, and represented the matter to them. It will receive due attention. It is said the banks are prepared for an attack, having obtained a supply of arms.

The Hall of the New York Fire Department.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC CROWDED TO REPLETION—THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, ETC.

Jam, crowd and jam. Probably the Academy of Music never saw such a tremendous crowd or a better natured one congregated within its walls than the one assembled there last evening. It was the occasion of the thirty-sixth annual ball in aid of the New York Fire Department Fund, and the managers of the affair have reason to congratulate themselves upon the great success which has crowned their efforts in making the ball profitable and pleasurable to their guests. From seven o'clock in the evening until twelve a continuous and incessant stream of men and women poured in at the reception doors, filled the dressing and reception rooms, overflowed the seats, private and public, and filled the floor to repletion. The invited guests were numerous and worthy of note. The Senatorial Investigating Committee were present in a body, and entered into the festivities with becoming Senatorial gravity. The Mayor and heads of departments and a goodly sprinkling of members of the Common Council added interest to the scene. The judges also were well represented, and United States officers, civil and military, were to be frequently met with. Among the distinguished military gentlemen present were Major General Averill, Major General Torbert, General J. D. Webster, of Major General Sherman's staff; also Colonel R. M. Sawyer, Captain Montgomery Rochester, Captain Anderson and Captain Towner, of Major General Sherman's staff; and Dr. Charles McMillan, General Sherman's Medical Director; Chief Engineer Decker and the assistant engineers of the department were also present, and exerted themselves for the comfort of the guests. The supper was provided *a la carte* by Mr. Kelley, and was most admirably got up. Indeed the supper was one of the most notable features of the evening, and gave the utmost satisfaction to all parties.

The decorations of the Academy were very tasteful and quite unique. Clusters, baskets, bouquets, wreaths and festoons of flowers were pendant everywhere. A mammoth basket of flowers was suspended from the dome, and from this festoons of tri-colored bunting streamed out to all sides of the room. At the stage end of the hall the apparatus of Engine Company 13 and Hose Companies 7 and 29 were displayed, the bright work of the machines acting as so many mirrors. Fronting these, and suspended in mid air, appeared the word Charity, supported on each side by a star. Under this appeared a splendid eagle and the words "New York Fire Department Fund;" and, under this again, the hooks, ladders, axes, fire caps and other insignia of the department, the whole blazing out in innumerable gas jets, and producing a most pleasing effect. Over this was suspended the banner of the department.

The ball opened at nine o'clock with an overture and grand march by Grafulla. The programme comprised twenty-eight dances, interspersed with as many promenades, and kept the guests busy until the small hours. It must be said that the various committees exerted themselves to please all parties, and that the shortcomings, such as they were, must be charged to the account of the immense crowd that attended, and who were as well provided for as a crowd could be who had come together, under the refinements of civilized life, to find that everybody else had been as fortunate as themselves in procuring tickets of admission. Altogether it was one of the finest and most remunerative balls of the season, and swells the coffers of the Fire Department Fund some thousands of dollars.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30, 1865.

The steamship Hibernian will leave Portland next Saturday in place of the Damascus, leaving the latter to make an extra trip.

City Intelligence.

A MAN FROZEN TO DEATH IN HARLEM RIVER.—On Sunday night the police of Westchester county found the body of an unknown man in the Harlem river, frozen in the ice, at the foot of 138th street. How the unfortunate man got into the water could not be discovered, nor have any facts relative to his identity been discovered. Coroner Oliver, of Westchester county, held an inquest on the body yesterday, but did not succeed in eliciting any evidence tending to throw light on the melancholy case. The deceased was about five feet ten in his height, had heavy whiskers and mustache, was dressed in black coat, black pants, plaid vest, merino undershirt and gray overshirt. Two handkerchiefs were found on his person, one marked "H. M. B., U. S. N.," and the other marked with letter "H." A dirk knife and small brass check, figured five, were also discovered on his person. His boots and hat bore the mark of Philadelphia manufacture. The body will not be interred until Thursday, in order to give an opportunity for its identification. Application may be made to Coroner Oliver, or to Mr. Henry Stumpf, Overseer of the Poor, Mott Haven, Westchester county.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF ARSON—A DARING ATTEMPT TO BURN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—Officer Houghton, of the Twentieth precinct, yesterday arrested a man, named John Dengler, on a charge of arson, under the following circumstances:—It seems that on Sunday evening a fire occurred in the premises occupied by the accused at 277 West Twenty-eighth street. The fire was soon discovered by the neighbors and the occupants of the house, and by the quick application of a few pails of water and the