# DAILY CLIPPER

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1865.


## TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Square | 1 Time | $2 50 |
| " | 2 Times | 3 75 |
| " | 1 Week | 1 50 |
| " | 1 Month | 4 00 |
| " | 3 Months | 10 00 |
| " | 6 Months | 15 00 |
| " | 1 Year | 20 00 |

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

SENATE.—Vice-President Hamlin opened the Senate a communication from the President in response to a resolution of the Senate giving information in the agreement between the United States and Great Britain concerning the naval force to be maintained in the Lakes. Ordered to be printed.

The President sent in a letter from the Secretary of State on the subject which he forwards to the history of the arrangement embraced in the American State papers, and says that it was made by our desire, and was duly approved, ratified and proclaimed a law, upon the consideration in which it was negotiated was an informal one between Richard Rush, acting Secretary of State, and Charles Bagot, the British minister.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Mr. Jacob Swisshelm, asking for an increase of pay for female clerks. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred a resolution instructing that committee if further legislation was necessary to authorize the President to call an extra session of Congress without giving sixty days notice, reported, and asked to be discharged.

Mr. Trumbull said he could see no law requiring the President to give any days notice. No notice whatever was required by law.

Mr. Powell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of certain railroad companies, asking permission to build a bridge across the Ohio river at Louisville. He asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. So referred.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull a resolution was adopted calling upon the heads of the several Departments for information as to the amount paid by each for attorneys and solicitors.

Mr. Doolittle called up the resolution in relation to the sale of Indian lands in Kansas, limiting the price of the same, which was passed.

The Senate resumed—as the unfinished business—the consideration of the joint resolution for giving notice of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Howe continued his speech from yesterday, in opposition to the repeal of the treaty, and in reply to the assumption on the other side, that our revenues and trade had been injured thereby. The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman) he said talked as if the mercantile condition of our people was one of taxation, in that the burden of his complaint was that the introduction of Canadian articles interfered with the taxation on like articles of our own production. He thought that the bringing of productions into our country only supplied further material for taxation, and therefore was not to be complained of. The complaint of Mr. Sherman also, that we created a market of 20,000,000 people to the British provinces, while they afforded us a market of only three millions, he thought had no point, because the three millions of people in question formed a moiety of our products on which duties were levied. As regards the complaints of the products of Canada submitted duty free, we know that that had been the very object of the treaty as a reciprocal most reasonable—the balance of the trade being in our favor. If money was wanted instead of being to tariffs, he thought it better to tax directly, and let the American people would discover the fact ere long that the most burdensome way to supply their treasury was by tariffs and indirection. He thought we certainly could compete with Canada for our productions and in fair principles of trade.

At this point, about half past one o'clock, Mr. Grimes interrupted Mr. Howe, and announced that there was present in the chamber of the most distinguished and patriotic citizens of the Navy—Vice Admiral Farragut—the first and only person who had ever held that rank in the navy. He moved that the Senate take a recess of ten minutes to allow to all Senators the opportunity of introduction to that distinguished officer.

The recess was accordingly taken, and the Senators generally paid the Vice Admiral their respects. He was accompanied by Capt. Drayton, the commander of the flagship.

On the resumption of the Senate, Mr. Howe concluded his speech.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the cause of the failure of the late expedition against Wilmington, and report thereon.

The discussion on the Reciprocity negotiation was continued by Mr. Rousseau in favor of the repeal of the Treaty, he confessing that it was not a popular one with his State. It was not from impulse of party, but from experience in the operation across the river of the treaty, that he deem it advisable to give the notice to New England and the country generally. It was no blow at England, and it forestalled a modified arrangement that proposed, it might be far less desirable.

Mr. Chandler expressed similar views.

Mr. Chandler said that it always was in vain as to the agriculturists, lumbering interests of Michigan, and the Northwest generally, and, in conclusion, a large amount of revenue was lost to the Union State by the taking access to Canada for transit, thus adding to the revenue of the Dominion, and enabling it to undersell us in our market.

Mr. Hale responded, pleading to the wail made on the tariff in times past, when we were doing well—and the cry of the others "taxed" us through the halls of Congress, and it was forgotten by us. It seemed to be in regard to the treaty which now Mr. Sumner spoke of as a merely so called reciprocity treaty. The tables will show a balance in favor of our favor under the treaty, and all political economists considered a trade between two nations profitable to that one where a balance is in favor of the other. If the treaty needed any commendation, it had not, in consideration of the interest, that it abolish it outright was not the way. Let Great Britain take a modification. There and Canada at this day, but the best with the Canadian Government was making strenuous efforts to stop any importation of the people, and we should meet us the more liberally if we gave the notice