DAILY CLIPPER.

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FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 "	75
"	1 Week	1.00
"	2 Weeks	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	14.00
"	1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865.

The President of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of the Interior asking an appropriation of $5,000 for the purchase of medals for Indian chiefs; also, an appropriation of $4,771 83 to pay for Indian supplies lost on a steamer burned at St. Louis.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to amend the act to encourage immigration, with amendments.

Mr. Nesmith presented the credentials of George H. Williams, Senator elect from Oregon, for the long term from the 3d of March next.

Mr. Fessenden offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of both Houses to report jointly into the causes of the late fire in the Smithsonian Institute—the law requiring that the building and its contents should be insured, the necessary inquiries to ascertain the cause of the fire, and report on the property, and to prevent similar accidents in the future.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for any correspondence between the Department and the authorities of Rhode Island relative to the quota of that State under the call for troops.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the records of the court martial of Colonel Norton, New York State Cavalry, tried for alleged frauds in soldiers' ballots.

Mr. Hale said that if the Senate were doing its duty in relation to the court martial case, there would be no need why it should not do it in all other cases. Formerly the body referred to the war in these cases exclusively, and he thought it should be so in this case.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Territorial Government for the country lying between Kansas and Texas, known as the Indian country.

Mr. Hale objected, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to facilitate the collection of certain debts due the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

[This bill provides that where employees, and sureties of the Public Department, in actions, shall be in default or contingency, a warrant of attachment may be issued, upon a sworn showing and application, made by any District Attorney, or other person authorized thereto by the Postmaster General, which warrant may be served against all the property, tenements and rights belonging to the defaulter, and shall have the effect of the original cases, to wit: adhering to the rebellion, non-residence or removal out of the jurisdiction of the United States, the rights of third parties are saved by appropriate provisions, and where issues of fact arise, they may be tried by jury, at the option of the defendants, but the jury shall consist of a competent number, of whom shall be citizens of the rebellious districts.]

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to comply with certain conditions of entries for public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill making additional donations to Minnesota, for the construction of railroads in that State, with amendments.

Mr. Sumner addressed to call up his resolution declaring Tuesday, relative, as heretofore, to certain peace commissioners, and for which Mr. Johnson had offered a substitute. He wished to discuss it before.

Mr. Trumbull objected, as it would excite discussion, and Mr. Hale also thought it, as there were other Senators than Mr. Sumner and Mr. Johnson who would desire to say something on the subject of the peace commissioners. He hoped they would do so to-day.

The objection of Mr. Trumbull prevailed, and the resolution was arranged at the expense of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, each entitled to representation in the electoral college in the choice of President and Vice President for the term commencing on the 4th March next, was taken up.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. T. Ryck, to strike out "Louisiana" from the list of States excepted.

Mr. Harlan opened his remarks from yesterday, carrying the right of Congress to prescribe the conditions under which the votes of a State.

Mr. Doolittle was in favor of waiving the qualifying test in the resolution. This had been done in the case of Wisconsin in 1848. The electors were unable to reach Washington in time to cast the vote, owing to a heavy snow storm. It was known that the vote of Wisconsin would not affect the result, and the President of the joint convention, in the absence of the electors, proceeded to count the votes. He was not aware that any objection was made to the validity of the votes of the State, because the Constitutional requirements were complied with subject. So in this case, it was better to dispense with opinion.

Mr. Hale was opposed to counting the votes of Nevada and Nebraska. Nevada was admitted by a party vote, and Nebraska had no right to be admitted. Johnson and Lane were appointed senators, which was the only way in which they could be admitted. Nebraska was admitted by the votes of Republican Senators, and Nevada was admitted by the votes of Republican Senators and Representatives. Nevada had not the population to entitle her to a member of Congress, much less to a State government. Nebraska had not the population for one member of Congress. The Senate could not admit Senators from States not entitled to representation in the House of Representatives. The Senate could not admit Senators from States not entitled to representation in the House of Representatives. The Senate could not admit Senators from States not entitled to representation in the House of Representatives