DAILY CLIPPER

WM. WALKE.....Publisher.

MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates for our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Square 1 Time	$	75
" 2 Times		22
" 3 "	1	50
" 1 Week	1	75
" 1 Month	4	00
" 3 Months	10	00
" 6 "	15	00
" 1 Year	20	00

ONE SQUARE OCCUPIES SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb 25 1865

SENATE.—Mr. Van Winkle presented the credentials of Waitman T. Willey, Senator elect from West Virginia, for the 6th of March, 1865, for the term of six years; which were read and filed.

The bill to restore to the office of Sailing Master and grade of Lieutenant in the Navy Department was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull spoke against it, and Mr. Grimes explained its provisions, and advocated it as a necessity; after which it was passed.

Mr. Grimes called up the bill to reorganize the navy, William H. Powell to pass a lieutenant to the C. S. N., at a cost not to exceed $25,000.

Mr. Sumner was sorry to feel compelled to oppose this measure. There was a time to weep, and a time to laugh; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up what is planted. This was not the time for the passage of a measure expected $25,000 for the purchase of a picture. The dark was over, the rainbow was bright, the soldiers were mustered out, and our ships were being taxed to the utmost to enable the Government in its struggle with rebellion.

Pending the consideration of this question, the morning hour expired.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide that at the measurement of the tonnage of ships, screw steamships taking room above the lower deck shall be included. Passed.

Mr. Foster moved that the Senate take a recess until half past 4 until 7 P. M., the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of the bankrupt bill.

Mr. Trumbull was opposed to the motion, because he wished to press the Louisiana question, if it was at all possible. He would take up the bankrupt bill after the recess, then or making the special order.

The motion for a recess prevailed.

The question on the bankrupt bill was then taken up, and was decided in the negative—yeas 17, nays 20.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Louisiana question, and then taken up.

Mr. Sumner offered a substitute for the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, which was ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Howard and Johnson debated the question—Mr. Johnson at length, insisting that the Existing Rebel Governments, which Mr. Hendricks had stated, were entitled to pay certain pensions of Indians for hay destroyed by John Morgan's gang—which

Mr. Trumbull moved to postpone the above subject and take up the Louisiana question; and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment to the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, as follows:

Provided, That this shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other rights on account of color or race, but all persons shall be equal before the law, and the Legislature of the State by a solemn act shall declare the assent of the State to this fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of such assent; whereupon the same shall be adopted, upon the receipt whereof being duly proclaimed to announce the fact, whereupon, and without any further proceedings on the part of the Congress, this joint resolution shall take effect.

After a long and desultory debate in which nothing was determined, the Senate adjourned at 11 45 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House passed a bill for the relief of Ambrose Mercier, giving him $15,000 as compensation for real estate taken by the military authorities for military purposes.

A bill for the assessment of Joseph Copeland of a patent for improvement in bee hives.

The House laid on the table the bill authorizing Jacob's patent for cleaning freedmen's rice, and the bill to prevent fastening ship timbers.

Mr. Ambrose W. 올ott, of the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to provide for one hundred and thirty pensions to the heirs of the Cincinnati Society.

Mr. Schenck called up the bill to provide for the relief of Lieutenant Commanders, and twenty thousand for the use of the Columbian Institution.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, which was passed, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether an order has been issued prohibiting the transportation of persons leaving the District of Columbia without passes, and if so, whether the said order is still in force; and if not, in that case the Secretary of War will lay a copy of the order to the House, with an explanation or reason for making the order.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, was excused.

Mr. Gaines inquired of the gentleman from Ohio, whether the Committee on Military Affairs intended to make a report on the subject of the Old Capitol prison.

Mr. Schenck replied the committee were now engaged in the examination of the testimony which had been taken.

The bill for the relief of the consideration of the secondary enrollment bill.

Mr. Kernan offered an amendment, providing that hereafter the quotas shall as near as possible be in just proportion to the population of the State. The present system led to great favoritism and abuse.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment, and said if adopted, it would move to include ladies in the draft.

Mr. Gurley opposed Mr. Kernan's amendment.

Mr. Stevens, of New York, said that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) ought to answer his courtesy (Mr. Kernan) instead of endeavoring to throw ridicule on the amendment.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was decided—yeas 51, nays 51.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, moved that any person who shall be drafted, and who shall be a decrepit person, or who shall be incapacitated from the service, shall be exempt from draft; provided, that persons putting in substitutes shall be considered as drafted, and shall be credited.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was decided—yeas 51, nays 51.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, moved the amendment.

Mr. Schenck said it was a great pity that the amendment had not been offered yesterday, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kernan), who was good lawyer, should be so ignorant that so far as the Government was concerned, it should not be relieved even against fraud.

Mr. Thayer replied that nothing was more a physical, than the view of the gentleman, that a man who was a conscript, such a conscript, could be used in the field or brain of the gentleman.

Mr. Ola, from Illinois, for enacting a new law, authorizing a special tax for guaranteeing against civil rights, and for other purposes, by a vote of 2 to 1.

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Mr. Schenck said he was opposed to the amendment, and said the principal at the bottom of the proposition was the fear that the substitutes would be accepted.

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