

Doings in Congress.

Washington, April 13th. In the Senate, the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union passed by the House on the 11th was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Latham introduced a bill to confirm certain lands to the State of California, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Several other bills for the relief of individuals were introduced, and some passed. Adjourned till Monday the 16th.

In the House, Mr. Curtis, of Iowa from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill on the subject, which was ordered to be printed and referred back. Several private bills were passed, among which was a bill for the relief of Hockaday and Liggett, appropriating \$59,576 in full payment for damages sustained by them in reduction of pay for carrying the mails on route No. 8911. Their Memorial represents that the curtailment of the service, and the reduction of pay had made Liggett a bankrupt, and beggared his family, and had discouraged and disheartened Hockaday who returned to Salt Lake in a state of mental and physical debility. The appeal was irresistible. The House also adjourned till Monday.

April 16. In the Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

It provides for the construction of five steam screw sloops of war, adapted to the African coast; increases the bounty from twenty five to one hundred dollars; offers a reward one hundred dollars for delivery to the United States Marshal of any slave landed in the country; makes the fitting out or ownership of vessels engaged in the slave trade, piracy, and punishment with imprisonment for life instead of death; makes it criminal for a ship if not registered to display the American flag as a badge of nationality; makes it the duty of the officers of a ship before going to the African coast to report to the United States Attorneys for examination, and provides that American vessels sold abroad shall return to the United States for a new register before going to the coast of Africa.

Mr. Mason presented the return of United States Marshal Johnson on warrant for the arrest of John Brown, jr., in Ohio. The return states that it is impossible to arrest Brown, unless armed force is used for that purpose.

Mr. Mason also presented the return on the warrant for the arrest of F. B. Sanborn, which recapitulates the facts as stated heretofore, and adds that no arrests can be made, owing to the judicial proceedings of the State of Massachusetts.

Both warrants and returns were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to enquire and report if any further proceedings are necessary to vindicate the authority of the Senate and to effect the arrest of witnesses.

The subject of adjournment over for the Conventions was considered and defeated, 20 against 30.

In the House a communication was received from the door keeper giving the number of employees, under him, salaries, etc.

Mr. Burnett spoke of the necessity of reforming the abuses in and round the Capitol, there being two thirds more offices than the public service demands. There were always a horde of office seekers who must be satisfied. He moved the subject be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Moore (Ky.) suggested that if it be sent to the committee on manufactures, who, having nothing to do, might manufacture something. (Laughter.)

After a conversation, it was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The House then went into Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) addressed the House at length in opposition to the usurpations of the Supreme Court, when the Committee rose. Mr. Benham's (Dem., S. C.) resolution, to adjourn from Friday to the 1st of May, was rejected—69 Yeas to 113 Nays. The consideration of the Deficiency bill was resumed, but without final action, the House adjourned.

April 18. In the Senate.—Mr. Bayard presented petitions in favor of a uniform bankrupt law.

Mr. Sumner presented about a dozen petitions, numerous signed by citizens of different towns in Massachusetts, asking Congress to repeal the fugitive slave law, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, to prohibit the inter-state slave trade, and to admit no more slave States. Acting upon precedent, he moved to refer to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Mason moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. Sumner called for the yeas and nays.

The motion to lay on the table was carried, by yeas, 25; nays, 19—a strict party vote.

Mr. Pugh reported a bill for the relief of Judge Cradlebaugh, of Utah, which was ordered to be printed.

The resolution providing for an adjournment for three days at a time, from Thursday next till the 1st of May, was adopted, 26 to 22, and that for an adjournment from the 19th to the 30th of April was rejected, 21 for and 23 against.

The homestead bill was taken up, and Mr. Gwin's amendment to legalize the lands in

California and Oregon by miners, was considered at length, without a vote.

Adjourned.

In the House the deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. Houston demanded the yeas and nays on its passage.

Mr. Sherman reminded the gentleman that if they insist on the yeas and nays on the passage of the appropriation bills, they may be defeated.

Mr. Houston replied that his object was to defeat the bill, and he was willing to take the responsibility.

Mr. Sherman, in reply to a question by Mr. Curtis, said there was not a single item in the bill not recommended by the Administration, and that it was the smallest deficiency bill which had been reported for years.

Mr. Gooch would vote for the bill, understanding it was to pay debts already contracted, but he hoped that hereafter the Administration would contract only such debts as its friends would vote to pay.

Mr. Houston replied that there was scarcely an item in the bill to pay debts contracted by the Administration. Congress itself had incurred the obligation.

The bill passed, 79 against 63.

The House went into committee on the military academy bill, as returned from the Senate with amendment, authorizing the calling out of a regiment of Texas volunteers. Without action the committee rose.

Mr. Bonham's resolution for an adjournment from the 19th to the 30th of April was read; but no action taken thereon.

April 19th. In the Senate.—The House bill, supplementary to the act for taking the census was reported back from the publishing committee and passed.

Mr. Bayard reported a bill from the judiciary committee for taking private property for public use, and allowing just compensation therefor, and it was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Mason said he believed this was the first time a proposition has been made to give the Federal government power to take land without the consent of the owner.

Mr. Wigfall said the General government had not the right of eminent domain. This has always been the doctrine of the Republican party. He did not mean the blacks. The bill provides, that when Congress shall determine to make the purchase of any place for the erection of public buildings, etc., with the consent of the State, the President shall appoint Commissioners to fix the value, which price being paid, the property shall be held in fee by the United States.

The House went into committee on the Senate's amendment of the military academy bill, authorizing the employment of Texas mounted volunteers.

After debate, Mr. Otero offered an amendment appropriating a like sum of money—nearly a million—for a similar regiment for New Mexico.

More debate of an uninteresting nature followed, when other amendments were offered and rejected.

The Senate's amendment was rejected—50 against 90.

Mr. Otero's amendment was also rejected. The amendment reducing the term of study at West Point to four years was adopted.

The committee rose.

Mr. Boyd reported a bill from the judiciary committee, for the taking of private property for public use, and allowing a just compensation. The affair caused discussion, but without action.

The homestead bill was taken up, and Mr. Gwin's amendment concerning mining lands was rejected—10 against 33.

Mr. Wade moved to substitute the House bill.

Messrs. Fitch and Crittenden offered amendments, and after some debate the Senate postponed the bill to Wednesday week, and went into Executive session.

The House concurred in the Senate's Texas Regiment amendment—yeas 74, nays 72.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Bingham called up his resolution that when the House adjourned on Friday it be to the 30th inst.; and it was tabled, 86 to 32.

MARCHING.—According to orders, previously promulgated, the companies of troops that were to leave Camp Floyd, by the Timpanogas, for Forts Bridger and Laramie on the 10th inst., took up their line of march on that day.

From the punctuality, with which such movements are generally executed, we believe that the division that was ordered to commence its march yesterday, en route for New Mexico, is in motion, tho' we had no positive knowledge in relation thereto, up to the time of going to press.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES.—Jeter Clinton, Esq., exhibited in our office, on Monday last, ripe strawberries, grown in his garden this spring. Ripe strawberries dug out from under snow drifts, at this season of the year, were certainly a curiosity.

SULPHUR.—Yesterday morning we were shown by our enterprising and persevering townsman, Mr. A. C. Pyper, a specimen of volcanic sulphur, manufactured by him in this city, as good and pure as any imported from the East, and at about one half the cost.

DEAD.—Report says that Levi Davis and Jack Cole, who were wounded at Springfield on the 27th of April, died a short time since on the same day and at about the same hour.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

REMARKS OF HON. W. H. HOOPER.

We have seen several garbled reports of the remarks made by the delegate from Utah, the Hon. W. H. Hooper, when the bill to punish and prohibit polygamy in the Territories and other places in the United States, EXCEPT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, was under discussion in the House on the 5th of April, some of which were very erroneous and unquestionably intended to do him injustice. Having received a corrected report of the remarks made by Mr. Hooper on that day, we thought it due to him, and to his constituents even at this late date, to publish them as spoken, that if any wrong impressions have been formed they may be corrected.

The report is taken from the *Daily Globe* of April 6, with one or two emendations, made by one who was present at the time, and heard the speeches that were made on that occasion:

The Speaker: The regular order of business is the consideration of the bill (H. R. No. 7) to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah; on which the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Nelson] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. Nelson resumed his argument, (interrupted by the adjournment yesterday) and finished it, in support of the bill as reported by the committee.

Mr. Cobb: Will the gentleman from Tennessee give me a few minutes of his time?

Mr. Nelson: Yes, sir.

The Speaker: By unanimous consent, the gentleman from Alabama will be permitted to occupy the remaining time of the gentleman from Tennessee. The gentleman is entitled to four minutes.

Mr. Morrill: As a similar courtesy was refused to me on the other side yesterday, I feel bound to object.

Mr. Cobb: I did not object yesterday.

The Speaker: Objection is made.

Mr. Moore, of Kentucky: I ask that the delegate from Utah may be heard.

Several Members: No objection. We want to hear him.

Mr. Hooper: Mr. Speaker, my remarks on the bill now under consideration will be brief.

However much my feelings might prompt me to speak at length upon the subject now before the House, the propriety of doing so, under existing circumstances, is, in my mind, questionable. Several gentlemen, knowing that gross calumnies have been circulated and obtained credence respecting my constituents, and taking a lively interest in their exposure—for which I thank them—have urged me to let all the facts be known to the country in a speech or speeches upon this floor. Sir, when the time comes, as come it will—events are even now shaping to bring it about—that my remarks can be heard and weighed without the prejudice that unhappily exists at present, these charges, which have been so freely and unscrupulously made, will be taken up, charge by charge, and their falsity made apparent to the whole country. Until then, I am content to wait. In the mean time, I appeal to the dispassionate and unprejudiced to think better of the one hundred thousand of their fellow-creatures—the larger portion of them born on the same soil, and all of them speaking the same language—than to imagine them capable of conspiring, with one accord, to perpetrate such base offences as are charged upon us by our enemies.

It is not my intention at present to discuss the peculiar features of the bill now before the House; but I would respectfully ask, are gentlemen prepared to meet the consequences of its passage? Are we not just emerging from a difficulty with the people against whom this bill is levelled, which at one time made the danger of civil war and its attendant horrors imminent? The feelings of the people of the Territory of Utah were indeed aroused; they suspected—and, as they imagined, with good reason—the intentions of their fellow-citizens toward them. These suspicions are being allayed. I rejoice to say that all accounts lately received from my constituents go to show that a better feeling exists than has been known to prevail there for years. The doubts formerly existing so strongly in their minds in relation to the treatment they might expect are being removed. But if this bill be passed—if the measure proposed be carried out, they will revive, and with renewed force. The fire which blazed so fiercely while the fuel of persecution was heaped upon it, and which smoldered for a short time afterwards, has now almost died out; the question now presents itself—not for the consideration of any one party, but for all parties, for the consideration of the representatives of the whole country—are you prepared, gentlemen, again to enkindle this fire?

Mr. Speaker, this grave point is the only one which I desire to make. But I think it is more manly in me not to hold back from speaking directly with reference to polygamy, upon which I admit that we are exposed to censure. Upon this floor I have to remember that I am the representative of ALL the citizens of Utah, and I cannot as much as allude to divisions of sentiment among us on this or any other subject. I hope, therefore, that honorable gentlemen will generously forbear to press me further when I ask them to attach much meaning to my words.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri: With regard to the practice of polygamy in Utah, I desire the delegate to tell the House to what extent it exists; what is the greatest number of wives claimed by any man in the Territory?—what proportion of citizens have more than one wife?—and is the marriage regulation, as practised by the authority of the church, binding on your people?

Mr. Hooper: I will reply I hope to the satisfaction of the gentleman, as also of the whole House, by remarking first that *practically* I am not a polygamist.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri: The gentleman understands me as making no charge against him?

Mr. Hooper: Not at all. From my observation, from ten years' residence in Utah, I can say that not over one half of the people of Utah are *practical* polygamists, and that probably not half of that half have more than two wives. I know of no church regulation whereby a man is compelled to become a polygamist, or whereby a woman is compelled, against her will, to marry a man.

Mr. Speaker, as I look around me, I am encouraged to see the faces of several members who were acquainted with me when I was in business in the West, before I became identified with the citizens of Utah, and who will say they know me personally to be incapable of deceit or dissimulation. I beg them all to hear me say, then, upon my honor as a gentleman, that the passage of this bill will not be unacceptable to the extreme advocates of polygamy in the Territory of Utah. It will entitle them to accuse of lukewarmness and disaffection to the common cause all those who hesitate to defend it as an institution. Sir, it will unite us all in opposition to the unjust pretensions of the national Government to put it down by force.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The last Eastern mail brought us the May number of that valuable magazine, the first that we have received, for a long time, direct from the publishing office.

Not having been fortunate enough for three or four years to receive any magazines or other valuable mail matter forwarded to our address or to the *News* from the East, we have taken measures occasionally to get Godey's, Harper's and others via California, and latterly through the agency of a friend made arrangements to get them direct from the publishers, but as yet with no better success than formerly. From a letter before us we have reasons to believe that the February, March and April numbers of Godey's have been forwarded to our office, neither of which have found their way to our table, and we presume not to the Post Office in this city.

If there was not so much uncertainty about the mail arrangements between the Eastern States and this Territory, we should take pleasure in recommending to our friends the propriety of subscribing for the Lady's Book and other valuable monthly publications, which many of the citizens and especially the fair daughters of Utah would be glad to subscribe for and read, if they could obtain them with any degree of certainty and regularity. As it is, we will not discourage any from subscribing and making the attempt. They may be more fortunate than we have been hitherto in that respect.

From Ibepah Valley.

Mr. W. Hudson, of Grantsville, who, in company with several others from that place, commenced a settlement at Deep Creek in Ibepah valley one year ago, called on us a few days since, and gave a glowing description of the valley and a very favorable account of the little settlement formed there.

The wheat sown there last year produced a good crop, and there has been much more put in this spring than there was last season, which was looking first rate when our informant left there some two weeks since. The Indians about there were peaceable and friendly, and everything was as prosperous as could be expected in such an isolated place, it being over one hundred miles west of the settlements in Tooele.

The Indian farm there, which was opened last summer under the supervision of Mr. Severe, has been sown in wheat by him this spring at his own expense. A similar concern in Ruby valley, has been abandoned by Mr. Rogers, who was in charge, because the Department did not furnish the means for keeping it up; and it is reported that none of the Indian farms in the Territory are receiving any attention from the Government this year, and that the Indian farming system has been entirely abandoned.

—A woman in Havana recently gave birth to three children—two females and one male. The latter has a beard, and all of them have full sets of teeth. So it is said.