

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

DECEMBER 19th.—In the Senate, Mr. Clark moved to take up the resolution of inquiry offered by him in relation to the forts at Charleston. Mr. Green suggested that the Senator from Oregon, who was not present, wished to amend the resolution. Mr. Clark then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Toombs made his appearance in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Hunter, from the committee on finance, reported the House bill making appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 1860. Also the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, both of which bills passed.

Mr. Johnson's resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution were then taken up. Mr. Johnson resumed and concluded his speech in favor of preserving the Union, and against secession, advocating the application of force by the United States to prevent the dissolution of the national compact.

At the close of his speech, Mr. Lane said, the Democracy would never march under the banner of Mr. Johnson to trample on South Carolina. That State ought to resist Lincoln's rule, and if any one attempted to coerce her, he (Lane) would say to such, "Sir, you must meet your humble servant, and walk over his dead body before you can do it."

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, offered a resolution, that when the House adjourned on the 20th, it should be to meet on the 17th of January, which was laid on the table by a vote of only three majority. The consideration of the Territorial business was postponed.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill making an appropriation for legislative, executive, and judicial expenditures for the year ending June, 1862. He also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on Public Lands to inquire whether any officers connected with the Surveyor General's office, can be dispensed with, after which, the House went into committee on the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Sherman, offered an amendment, appropriating \$900,000 to carry out the law for the suppression of the African slave trade, which produced a lengthy discussion. Amendments were offered and voted down, and the bill passed.

DECEMBER, 20th.—In the Senate, Vice President Breckenridge announced the committee ordered by the resolution of Mr. Powell, consisting of Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Crittenden, Seward, Toombs, Douglas, Collamer, Davis, Wade, Bigler, Rice, Doolittle and Grimes.

Mr. Davis asked to be excused, on account of the position in which his State stood, and he was excused.

Mr. Hunter, from the committee on finance, reported back the tariff bill, with a recommendation that it be postponed until the 4th of March next, which was laid on the table.

An effort was made to have Mr. Clark's resolution of inquiry taken up. A warm discussion was the result, which occupied much time, at length Mr. Nicholson obtained the floor, but moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow, in order to take up the bill giving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad authority to cross the long bridge over the Potomac river.

Mr. Pearce moved, that when the Senate adjourn, it be until Monday. Mr. Cameron, moved to amend so as to adjourn over every three days until New Year's day. Mr. Davis was opposed to the adjournment. He trusted the Senate would be continued for good, if God grant; or for evil, if we would have it.

Discussion followed until Mr. Kennedy asked what was in order, when the motion to adjourn was disagreed to.

In the House, Mr. Delano asked leave to offer the following, which he read for information.

Whereas, By report of the proceedings in the State Convention of South Carolina, held on the 19th inst., the Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles, a member of this House, used the following language: "In a conversation and subsequently in a written communication to the President, I know this to have been said: If you send a solitary soldier to these parts, the instant the intelligence reaches our people, and we will take care that it does reach us before it can reach the forts, the forts will be taken; because such a course is necessary to our safety and self-preservation," therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the House what information he has received, either oral or in writing, to the effect that if the forts of the harbor of Charleston are reinforced, the forts will be taken by any armed force or authority, hostile to the authority and supremacy of the United States.

Considerable excitement followed, and Mr. Ashmore wanted to know where the information came from. Mr. Delano, replied it was published in the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention.

The Speaker ruled that neither the debate nor the resolution were in order but the latter would be taken up another time.

The House went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union on the bill granting lands to Nebraska for Railroads. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, being the select committee's Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. Curtis submitted a substitute, therefore being nearly the same as the latter.

Points of order was raised, that these propositions were not germane to the Nebraska

Land bill, which the chairman overruled, and was sustained by the committee.

The committee adopted Mr. Curtis' substitute, which provides for a road starting from the western border of Missouri, and the western border of Iowa, with two converging lines westward, uniting within 200 miles of the Missouri river; thence proceeding by a single trunk line by the nearest and best route via the vicinity of Salt Lake to San Francisco, or to the navigable waters of the Sacramento. It also provided for a road from the western border of the southwestern States, starting from two points, namely, Fort Smith and the western border of Louisiana, and two converging lines bearing westward, uniting with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company chartered by Texas.

Various amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. Davis argued against the construction of two Pacific roads, when the government was bankrupt.

Mr. Garnett said the bill was to be passed under the lash and the spur of the previous question, without affording the opportunity for discussion. This measure was designated for political purposes, but he suggested whether there would be another Presidential election. South Carolina, had to-day, at half past one, by the glorious action of her people, withdrawn from the Union. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the people of Virginia believe the Railroad measure to be unconstitutional. You may increase the public debt, but those people will not hold themselves responsible for the bonds to be issued.

The committee then rose and reported the Nebraska Land bill, with Mr. Curtis' substitute, which passed by a vote of 95 against 74, after which the House adjourned till Monday the 24th.

DECEMBER 21st.—Mr. Powell moved in the Senate, that the Vice President have power to fill the vacancy in the special committee, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Davis, which was agreed to, but subsequently, Mr. Yulee moved a reconsideration of the vote excusing the Mississippi Senator from serving and said that it was the wish of the Senator of his section that the Senator from Mississippi should consent to serve, on the committee of thirteen, and he now asked him if he would not consent to do so.

Mr. Davis said it was not because of any matter of personal feeling that he had asked to be excused yesterday, for if he knew himself there was no public duty from which he would shrink. But his opinion was, that the State of Mississippi having taken the subject into her own hands, he could not expect to work advantageously with the committee. Neither could he under such circumstances, enter upon the labor as willingly as he trusted he had done upon all the service of the public. But if in the opinion of others it was possible to do any good, then to the last moment that he stood here, he was at the service of the Senate. If he could see any means by which he could avert trouble between the two sections, he would ever be found in readiness to do so. If by any sacrifice which he could offer on the altar of his country, he could allay the evils which threaten it, present or prospective, no man would have a right to doubt his readiness to make such a sacrifice. Therefore, when Senators came to him, he told them he had acted only as he had believed the propriety of the case demanded. In asking to be excused, he was not at all actuated by any personal feeling. He could only now say, in answer to the question of the Senator from Florida, that if his friends thought that it was best, he would offer no further opposition to serving on the committee.

The bill to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross the Potomac on Long Bridge, was taken up, and after much discussion, and the adoption of several amendments, was passed.

DECEMBER 24th.—In the Senate, Mr. Fessenden introduced a bill to grant public land and loan the credit of the government to the People's railroad. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pugh ordered a joint resolution in regard to holding a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution, and requesting the several States to call the convention as soon as practicable. Referred to the select committee of thirteen.

Mr. Douglas presented several amendments to the Constitution, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the select committee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, a question arose whether the bill for the admission of Kansas should be taken up, which was the special order, or whether the Senate proceed to consider the resolution of Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, as unfinished business. Mr. Nicholson had the floor on the latter. The question was settled by taking up the Kansas bill and allowing the floor to Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Nicholson commenced his speech by referring to Mr. Wade's speech, and discussed about the existing state of things; the slavery question, secession, etc., but said nothing about Kansas. He concluded by expressing the hope of some perfect peace at no distant day.

Mr. Doolittle said that he desired to make some remarks on the resolution of the Senator from Tennessee, but would only say now a word about Kansas. He thought if Kansas was admitted into the Union, it would do more to bring peace to the country than anything else. We had peace before the long dispute on Kansas began, and he thought that the admission would do more to allay the excitement

now existing, and bring the country back to peace.

Mr. Collamar advocated the passage of the bill, claiming that by the census properly taken Kansas had a sufficient population for admission into the Union, and that her Constitution was properly formed and liable to no objection.

The bill was postponed and made the special order for the Monday following. Adjourned till Thursday the 27th.

In the House, the Speaker laid before the House the following letter:

Sir:—We avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity since the official communication of the intelligence, of making known to your honorable body that the people of the State of South Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, have resumed the powers heretofore delegated by them to the Federal Government of the United States, and have thereby dissolved our connection with the House of Representatives. In taking leave of those with whom we have been associated in a common agency, we, as well as the people of our commonwealth, desire to do so with a feeling of mutual regard and respect for the rights of each other—cherishing the hope, that in our future relations we may better enjoy that peace and harmony essential to the happiness of a free and enlightened people.

JOHN MCQUEEN,
M. L. BONHAM,
W. W. BOYCE,
J. D. ASHMORE.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The document was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker directed the names of the South Carolina members to be retained on the roll, thus not recognizing the conduct of their State as severing their connection with the House.

Mr. Morris (Ill.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the late abstraction of certain bonds from the Interior Department, but suffered the resolution to lie over for the present, Mr. Sherman (Ohio) having stated that he had been informed the Secretary of the Interior would send a communication on the subject.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that on Saturday last he was informed by voluntary confessions of an officer of the department, that state funds held in trust by the United States for the benefit of Indians, amounting to \$870,000 have been abstracted from his custody and converted to private uses. The Secretary says the enormity of the fraud demands full investigation by Congress in order to vindicate his own honor and to expose the guilty and derelict. He therefore appeals to the House for the appointment of a committee, with full power to send for persons and papers, and asks for investigation with the view that full justice may be done in the premises.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) said the Secretary of the Treasury also desired an investigation for the vindication of his character, and introduced a resolution which Mr. Morris (Ill.) accepted for his own, directing the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into and report the facts in relation to said fraud, and that the Committee have full power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was passed.

The House went into Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which was subsequently passed without debate, and the House adjourned till the following Thursday, Dec. 27, Territorial business being the order of the day in the Senate.

A bill was reported from the committee on Territories, to provide for the Territorial government of Arizona, and taken up.

Mr. Green explained the bill—He said it was in the usual form, and there was nothing objectionable to it. It was a necessity for the territorial government there.

Mr. Brown, moved to add a section, that the act of the Legislature of New Mexico, for the protection of slave property, be in force in this Territory.

Mr. Trumbull, moved to amend, that the law which was in force in the said Territory, at the time of the annexation, remain in force till it becomes a state. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Doolittle, Green, Nicholson, Clinsman, Benjamin Brown and Mason participated—Adjourned till Monday.

In the House on Thursday, there was considerable fluttering among some of the members in relation to reports in the public prints concerning the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds, it having been alleged that they were stolen for the use of the Breckenridge central committee during the Presidential campaign. Mr. Stephens, the chairman of that committee, pitched heavily into the Boston Herald and New York World for defaming the character and reputation of honorable men, on whom the editors of those papers were not worthy to look, and demanded a thorough examination by the committee appointed to inquire into the abstraction.

Mr. Morris, offered a resolution in behalf of the committee, that they have leave to sit during the sittings of the House, whether in this city or elsewhere, as may be deemed advisable, and employ a stenographer at a rate of compensation not exceeding that paid for the reports for the Congressional Globe.

Mr. Stanton, objected to the committee sitting elsewhere than in Washington. The Select Kansas Committee was the only one so to do.

Mr. McClernand, said there must be some special reason for him to vote for such permission.

Mr. Morris replied that he had had a conversation with the Secretary of the Interior, who suggested that the committee might have to hold a session at some other point from this. He asked the House to confide in the discretion of the committee.

After further conversation the resolution was adopted, with an amendment respecting the pay of the reporter.

The House went into committee and took up the Indian Appropriation bill.

It frequently appeared that there was no quorum present, and it was finally agreed that the bill should be reported to the House on Monday, to which day the House adjourned.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a red and white muley HEIFER, about three or four years old, no brands visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
47-2 CHARLES THOMAS, 7th Ward.

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following strays:—One deep red COW, 4 years old next spring, branded B on the left horn and underbit off the right ear, white on the bush of her tail.

One red HEIFER, 3 years old in the spring, square crop off the left ear and half crop off the right; no brands visible.

One roan BULL, 2 years old next spring, both ears slit, has lost the bush of his tail.

JOSEPH NICHOLAS, Poundkeeper, Willard city, Box Elder county.

47-1

UNION.

SIXTY HEAD of Good American SHEEP, mostly ewes, and a first quality double cylinder CARDING MACHINE, in complete order, for Sale. For particulars, inquire of GEO. PEACOCK, Mantl, Sanpete county, U. T.

47-3

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between E. Covington & C. Sturges is this day DISSOLVED. EDMUND COVINGTON.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 17, 1861.

N.B.—The Public are respectfully informed that Mr. COVINGTON is now traveling through the Northern Settlements, taking LIKENESSES FROM ONE DOLLAR EACH and upwards.

47-1

TAKEN UP IN AUGUST LAST.

I HAVE in my possession a red COW, brockle face, branded on the right hip L, and J on left shoulder. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

EDWARD FAIRBOURN, Mill Creek Ward.

47-1*

ESTRAY.

CAME into my inclosure about the 1st of November last, a small pale red and white COW, about seven years old, branded L T on the near side and O on the near hip, a crop of each ear. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HARRISON BLAIR, Big Cottonwood Ward.

47-1*

NOTICE.

I HAVE received a great quantity of LEATHER, from Tausseg & Co., which I intend to sell wholesale and retail. Small quantities for boots and shoes can be furnished at all times.

JOHN DIRM, North east corner of the 14th Ward School house block.

47-1*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between WM. HOWARD and H. E. BOWRING, as Tanners, Harness and Shoe Makers, has by mutual consent been this day dissolved. All parties knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, are required to settle forthwith.

All accounts for settlement may be found at the Tannery, or at E. E. Bowring's Saddler's Shop, corner Main street.

WM. HOWARD, H. E. BOWRING.

G. S. L. CITY, Jan. 9, 1861.

47-4

ESTRAYS AT LEHL.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:—One sorrel MARE, white strip in her face, hind feet white up to her hock joints, fore feet white up to her fetlock joints; no brands visible; about 6 or 7 years old.

Also one roan MARE, bay head, branded on left thigh, 3 years old.

Also one 3 year old HEIFER, pale red, brockle face, branded on left shoulder and behind left shoulder, close to the back bone, crop and underbit off the right ear.

Also, one 4 year old COW, all red with the exception of a little white under the belly; no brands or marks.

Also, one 2 year old HEIFER, mostly red, some white over the shoulder and rump, tail partly white; no marks or brands.

Also, one 3 year old HEIFER and calf, heifer red and white, white stripe in face, neck mostly red, red spot on shoulder, tail part red; branded T on left hip.

The above strays will be in my yard on the 11th of February. The owners are requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away. If not, they will be sold at public auction or drove to the stray pound, G. S. L. City.

WILLIAM CLARK, Poundkeeper, Lehl city, Utah co.

47-2

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to Houses of Ill-fame and Prostitution.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Great Salt Lake City, that any person or persons who shall be found guilty of keeping, or shall be an inmate of any house of ill-fame, or place for the practice of fornication, or adultery; or knowingly own or be interested as proprietor or landlord of any such house; or any person or persons harboring or keeping about his, her or their private premises any whoremaster, strumpet or whore, knowing them to be guilty of following a lewd course of life; shall be liable to a fine for each offence not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction. In a prosecution under this section, the person having charge of any house or place shall be deemed the keeper thereof.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful on the trial of any person before said court charged with either of the offences named in the preceding section, for the city to introduce in support of such charge, testimony of the general character and reputation of the person or place touching the offence or charge set forth in the complaint, and the defendant may likewise resort to testimony of a like nature for the purpose of disproving such charge.

Sec. 3. No person shall be incapacitated or excused from testifying, touching any offence committed by another, against any of the provisions set forth in the first section of this ordinance by reason of his or her having participated in such crime; but the evidence which may be given by such person, shall in no case be used against the person so testifying.

Sec. 4. The word adultery as made use of in this ordinance shall be construed to mean the unlawfully cohabiting together of two persons when either one or both of such persons are married; and the word fornication shall be construed to mean the cohabiting together of two unmarried persons.

Passed Dec. 30th, 1860.

A. O. SMOOT, Mayor, ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.