

those good old principles. From the first organization of this church until to-day, virtue, honesty and the strictest morality have been taught in all the revelations given through Joseph Smith and his successor. Then, for men to introduce those hateful practices of lying, stealing, drunkenness and other vices into our midst, at the same time professing to be saints, I cannot but feel to despise their conduct, if I do not hate them. It is taking a course to defile this community; the tabernacles of men become corrupted by these wicked acts which they perform while under the control of the evil spirits which dictate them, and that tabernacle that is defiled I will destroy, saith the Lord God.

These are my feelings upon the subjects treated upon by President Young and Bishop Woolley. As was remarked, I may also ask, do we fear our enemies in the world? I answer no; I have more fear about those corrupt individuals who dwell in our midst.

Let us endeavor to live up to our privileges; then the world have nothing more to do with us than they have with the angel of God, whom they never saw. Know ye not, brethren and sisters, that you are angels to the present generation as well as those behind the veil? You can read in the scriptures that the Lord promised to make Peter and James ministers to his servant John, whom the Lord appointed to tarry on the earth until Jesus should come again. If Michael the archangel were to come, he would appear as did Peter, James and John when they appeared to Joseph Smith. If we are the elect of God we should be among that number who will assist to gather the saints in the last days. It won't be done by angels that are said to have wings, but it will be accomplished by those that have hands and feet, and who travel about upon this earth. It is for us who are chosen to administer in the flesh, and men behind the veil minister to us.

I feel really glad in regard to what has taken place of late, that those characters that have been prowling around, annoying their neighbors and stealing from their best friends, have been removed out of our midst, and placed where they can no longer afflict the righteous. This people know enough to be righteous, honest, pure and virtuous, and those who will not practice that which they know to be good will become habituated to folly and vice, just in the same way that men become habituated to using tobacco, to stealing, drinking and lying.

Some have tried to hide their iniquities by saying they only stole from the Gentiles, but I contend that a man who will steal from a Gentile will steal from me, if he ever gets an opportunity. When the time comes that the Lord says, "Arise, and to your tents, O Israel," then men must be pure inside and out, they must be for God, or they will have no part in the blessings conferred upon the righteous. We sometimes talk about cutting men off from the Church; now, I want to know what is the use of retaining dead limbs upon a tree. If such limbs are allowed to continue, they impart death to the branches. Brother Brigham illustrated this subject very clearly.

We are all connected with the one tree, and if one member suffers the others are affected. When we get intelligence, it is through the Father having revealed himself to Jesus, and Jesus to his chosen ones upon the earth.

In the beginning of this Church, Jesus sent Peter, James and John, who committed the power unto Joseph, and then he engrafted it into us; but suppose the graft die, like many which we put into trees, then we have to cut out the graft, and put in a new one, that the tree may thrive and prosper.

When I see dishonesty among this people, I feel sorrowful. If I find men out once, I will have nothing to do with them afterward, and there is no law in heaven nor on the earth that requires me to mingle with them, but I am required to cleave to every honest, virtuous and truthful man. This is the nature of the religion of Jesus Christ, which is the power of God unto salvation.

Brethren, if any of us have erred in the past, let us do better in the future; let those who have done wrong, do wrong no more. Let us cast out all hatred, malice and bad feelings from our hearts. We are very subject to be charged with falsehood to get wrong impressions concerning our brethren. Although we may be men of God, judges in Israel, and have a right to the power which will enable us to judge between truth and error, the man that tells the truth and him that striveth to deceive, still we are apt and liable to be mistaken and to receive false impressions. For instance, we think a great deal of our children and of our wives, and we are apt to believe them in preference to men of God, and in this way we become charged with false impressions concerning our brethren. We should be very careful how we receive the report of one person concerning another, especially if that report be unfavorable. Brethren and sisters, it is our duty to tell the truth and to let falsehood and misrepresentation alone. These are my sentiments and feelings; and if I have gone contrary to this, I have gone wrong.

This is a doctrine you all believe in, as well as me. You came here with the feeling in your hearts, "If I can see a people living thus and so, all will be right." But I want to know what it is to you or I whether another person does right or wrong; it is for us to do right and never to suffer ourselves to be caught in a snare, or walking in the path of the ungodly. It matters not what another does, we should honor the priesthood, and work righteousness all the day long. This is the duty of every man in the priesthood, and every member in this kingdom, then all will go well with

Israel, and our enemies will have no power over us. The world may combine against us, but the unalterable decree of the Almighty has gone forth, "I will fight your battles." Have we not proven this? Yes, we have; and we shall prove it again and again.

God bless the upright, the humble, the pure, the poor and the meek of his people, and may the time soon come when his kingdom shall triumph, and Jesus reign as King of kings and Lord of lords. Amen.

## DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Jan. 8th.—In the Senate, Mr. Powell presented a resolution from the Legislature of Kentucky asking the repeal of the law allowing the Judges of the United States Courts to hold the terms of the Courts at Covington, Paducah and Louisville; also resolutions favoring the construction of the railroad connecting Kentucky with East Tennessee and making connection with the loyal men of East Tennessee and N. Carolina, which were referred.

Mr. Hale reported the House bill for the construction of twenty mail-clad steam gunboats.

In the House on the 8th, a bill was passed extending the provisions of the law of July, authorizing the soldiers to send letters through the mails without prepayment, to sailors and marines.

A resolution was adopted that the Judiciary Committee be authorized to send for persons and examine witnesses, as to the telegraphic censorship of the press dispatches.

A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Ways and Means to consider the expediency of reporting a bill amending the act of August last, so as to provide for the raising of \$100,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000 by direct taxation.—Also to consider the expediency of telegraph and stamp duties, and excise duty upon cotton, tobacco, and all malt and distilled liquors.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the Constitutional power of making Treasury notes payable on demand a legal tender as to the expediency of levying a tax of one mill per mile on all railroad passenger travel; one-eighth per cent. on all transfer of stocks and notes discounted and bills of exchange and five dollars docket fee on all suits commenced in any Court of Record; instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of empowering Generals to take possession of any inhabited portions of the rebel States, to appoint commissioners of Sequestration, whose duty it shall be, first, to take possession for the use of Government, of all property, real and personal, found without owners; second, to convert all such personal property into money to be paid into the treasury; third, to sell at auction all homesteads not exceeding 150 acres to such settlers as shall occupy the same for three years; fifth, the remainder of the lands to be surveyed and disposed of as other such property of the Government.

Jan. 9th.—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner made a speech on the Trent affair, which was under consideration.

Mr. Hale and Mr. Sherman wished to take the construction of twenty iron-clad steamers out of the hands of the Secretary of the Navy and put it into those of the President. They said the action of the Secretary could not be defended.

In the House, on the 9th, Mr. Washburn introduced a bill to punish frauds against the government. Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to establish an arsenal at Springfield, Illinois, both of which bills were appropriately referred.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. Colfax, in explanation, said that a bill for this purpose has, on several occasions, passed the Senate, but had never before received favorable action by the Post Office Committee of the House. It was now reported unanimously with one exception. In England, even the Queen has to pay her own postage, and no man there has suggested that the franking privilege be restored. If it should be abolished in this country, it will never be restored and the people would wonder that it had existed so long.

Jan. 10th.—In the Senate, Mr. Cowan presented a petition in favor of employing homeopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. Browning introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a military post at Quincy, Illinois.

Waldo P. Johnson and Truett Polk, Missouri Senators, were expelled. There were thirty-six Senators voted for and none against their expulsion.

Mr. Grimes moved to take up the bill in regard to the administration of criminal justice in the District of Columbia, which provides that persons confined in the district jail prior to the last term of the Criminal Court be set free, if no indictments be found against them.

Mr. Powell offered, as an amendment, to exempt fugitive slaves. He said that the bill, as it stood, would, at the end of every Criminal Court, liberate all the fugitive slaves who happened to be there.

Mr. Grimes referred to the case of a free colored boy who was confined in the jail thirteen months on the charge of being a runaway, which was no cause at all. He wanted all such persons freed. He was not going to tax his people to keep a slave-pen at Washington. There were a number of such cases as he had referred to, and it was a disgrace to the country.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the bill was postponed and made the special order for Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the motion to refer the credentials of Benjamin Starke, of Oregon, was taken up. A long and spirited discussion followed, which was participated in by Bayard, Sumner, Callender, Hale and Trumbull. Mr. Starke's credentials were, by a vote of 28 to 11, sent to the committee on elections.

In the House, on the 10th, the consideration of the civil appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment, appropriating \$150,000 to supply the deficiency for printing Treasury notes, a similar item having been stricken out several days ago by the House. Referring to the debate which took place on a former day, he argued there was nothing to show, as was sought to be proved by reference to the testimony before the contract investigating committee, that unfair means had been resorted to for the performance of the work.

Mr. Dawes said that the gentlemen could not expect the people to pay heavy war taxes unless he (Stevens) showed a willingness to a sincere desire to cut off every attempt to plunder the Treasury. He hoped the gentleman would forbear pressing this appropriation until they could ascertain the price and proof of this unconscionable contract. The American Bank Note Company had already three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Ashburne (Me.) remarked that no man had conducted the Treasury department better than Mr. Chase, not even Alexander Hamilton, of whom Webster said, "He touched the corpse of public debt and it sprang into life."

Mr. Bingham admitted with Mr. Dawes that the people would not be willing to pay heavy war taxes unless the Treasury should be protected from plunder.

Mr. Stevens' amendment, after ineffectual attempts to amend it, was disagreed to, and the clause appropriating \$100,000 for engraving and printing Treasury notes, was stricken out.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

Jan. 13th, Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from citizens of New York protesting against the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs.

Mr. Grimes presented a petition for the employment of homeopathic surgeons in the army.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill making an appropriation of \$150,000 for completing the defenses of Washington.

Mr. Pearce wanted to know what further defenses were necessary. He thought Washington was about as safe as any place could be.

Mr. Wilson said that most of the expense had already been incurred, and that the money had already been spent.

Mr. King was opposed to the passage of the bill. He was willing to pay for work already done, but would not go for any further expense. In his opinion the best defense for Washington was the destruction of the enemies who threatened it.

Mr. Clark moved to add, as a proviso, "that all arrearages for work be first paid," which was agreed to.

Mr. Fessenden was unwilling to make any appropriation to commence any works next spring. He hoped that by that time we should not need any forts.

Mr. Wilkinson offered an amendment, that no part of the sum be expended on any works hereafter to be commenced. The further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Mr. Cowan, from the judiciary committee, reported on the resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright, that the facts were not sufficient, and that the resolution do not pass.

On motion of Mr. Wilkinson the subject was postponed and made the special order for Thursday.

Mr. Carlisle offered a resolution that the committee on finance consider the expediency of providing by direct taxation on all kinds of property for a revenue of two hundred millions of dollars, and issuing bonds for that amount; also for the issuing of bonds for the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, and to establish a fiscal agency in New York, which was laid over.

Mr. Latham offered a resolution that the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the necessity of increasing the fees of the United States Marshal of California.

Mr. King introduced a bill, which was referred, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars at seven per cent. interest, and providing for a direct tax of ten millions for the payment of the interest.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Perthshire.

Mr. Hale thought that England ought to be satisfied with what we have already done, at least for the present. The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Hale called up the resolution to alter the rules of the Senate, so as to prevent the making of special orders, which was passed.

The Kansas contested seat case was taken up, and Mr. Stanton, who claims the seat of Mr. Lane, was permitted to address the Senate. Without deciding the question, the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House on the 13th, Mr. Stevens, from the committee on ways and means, reported the army appropriation bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Dawes, from the committee on elections, made a favorable report on the memorial of

Andrew J. Clements, praying that he be admitted to a seat as representative from the Fourth Congressional district of Tennessee. The report was adopted.

Mr. Holman, from the select committee on government contracts, reported resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House under what authority and by whom army supplies and other property held for military purposes in Utah were sold, with a statement of the property, its cost and value, and the amount realized from the sale; what notice, if any, was given of the sale, and if any supplies were destroyed, by whose direction, and that the Secretary furnish a copy of the order for that purpose.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments reported to the House from the committee of the whole on the state of the Union to the civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Dawes, of the government contract committee, said, in explanation of his former remarks, that the charges on the treasury are now such as to nearly reach its bottom. He begged leave to call attention to some of the facts touching the manner of the immense public expenditures. One of the very first contracts in April last was for furnishing twenty-two hundred cattle. Those who received this contract put into their pockets thirty-two thousand dollars without moving from their seats, they having sold it to parties who furnished the cattle, and who also made twenty-six thousand dollars by the speculation.

Next came the article of shoes. A million dollars worth of shoes have already been worn out, and a million dollars worth more are to be manufactured. On each pair of shoes there has been a waste of seventy-five cents. There were eighty-three regiments of cavalry, each a thousand strong, in the field. It required two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to put each regiment in motion.

Twenty millions of dollars were thus required to be expended on the cavalry before they left their encampments. Many of the horses purchased by the government were brought hither and literally starved to death, while some parts of this district now present the appearance of a horse Golgotha.

Four hundred and eighty-five of a thousand horses which had just reached Louisville were found to be utterly worthless, while the others were not worth twenty dollars apiece. Some were blind, spavined, ringboned, and afflicted with every other disease to which horse-flesh is heir.

These four hundred and eighty-five horses cost the government fifty-eight thousand two hundred dollars, and ten thousand dollars more to get them to Louisville. They were purchased in Philadelphia and belonging to Colonel Williams' regiment of cavalry.

He next referred to a contract for the delivery, six months hence, of a million and ninety-two thousand muskets, at twenty-one dollars apiece, while the same kind of arm was manufactured at Springfield for thirteen dollars and a half.

Mr. Dawes concluded his remarks as follows:

"I have no desire to hasten the movements of the army, or to criticize the conduct of its leaders, but in view of the stupendous drafts upon the Treasury, I long for the day of striking the blow which will bring this rebellion to an end. Sixty days longer of this state of things will bring about a result one way or another. It is impossible that the Treasury of the United States can meet, and continue to meet, this state of things sixty days longer, and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country is sustained, and sustained, too, by the conviction going forth from this hall to the people of the country that we will treat as traitors not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the field of strife, but all those also who clandestinely and stealthily suck the life-blood from us in this mighty struggle."

Mr. Baker, of New York, reviewed the financial condition of the Treasury, and advocated the passage of a tax bill, a clean and straightforward one, to realize a hundred millions of dollars. Three-fourths of this can be collected from the loyal States, which they will cheerfully pay rather than submit to bankruptcy.

Jan. 14th. In the Senate, Mr. Cowan presented a petition from Geo. Harris asking the aid of Congress to enable him to publish the proceedings of the Senate of the First Congress from the journal kept by Senator McLean, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cowan offered a resolution making an appropriation of \$3,000 for one thousand copies of the above work.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to allow the President to accept the services of certain persons in the army without pay.

The resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War for information concerning government contracts was adopted—yeas 34, nays 3.

A communication was received from United States Marshal Lamson, stating that he had made certain regulations in regard to admissions into the jail of the District of Columbia, as follows:

1. Admitting the President and members of the Cabinet. 2. Admitting the Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. 3. Admitting members of the Senate on a pass from the President of the Senate. 4. Admitting members of the House on a pass from the Speaker of the House. 5. All other persons are excluded without a pass from Marshal Lamson.

Mr. Hale said the Senate ought to take up the communication immediately, and added,