

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 17.—The Senate met, and took a recess till 1 1-2 o'clock. Only ten members were present.

The Senate re-assembled at a quarter past one o'clock.

No quorum was present.

The bill for the relief of Anson Dart was taken up and postponed till half-past 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Anthony made an explanation in regard to the historical allusion contained in the speech of Mr. Davis, on the 7th of May, and proceeded to show that, at the time referred to, Rhode Island was the only spot on the civilized globe where religious toleration was practised.

The resolutions of Mr. Davis were taken up. Mr. Davis resumed his speech. He said that the Democratic Party of the Union, unless they stood on principle, ought to be defeated and destroyed. The Senator from Illinois had assailed every prominent Democrat in the country, not even exempting the President of the United States, whose position should have sealed his lips.

Mr. Davis' speech was said to be very able and eloquent and was listened to with attention.

Mr. Douglas replied and said he would make any personal sacrifice for the sake of the unity of the party, but the Senator prescribed the terms on which that unity was to be effected. He had prescribed no terms: he only wanted to fight under the flag which waved over their triumph in 1856. He had been told to-day he was outside the party because he differed with the Executive. He had yet to learn that the Administration, or Cabinet or Senators or Representatives constituted the Democratic party. The Senator from Georgia differed with the Administration on the Tariff or the Pacific Railroad, &c., and yet he was in good fellowship. Test any man in this way in the Senate and they would find him outside the party. Would the Senator from Virginia sustain the President on the Pacific Railroad. He had not done it yet. If they would search the record they would find he had cast more votes for the Administration policy than any other man. No President had a right to tell him how to vote. It showed folly to erect an idol to bow down to and worship. He had appealed from the Presidential edict to a convention of the party. It was not an outside party. Only those were outside who refused to obey the will of the majority, who bolted because the convention did not adopt the principles that were rejected in 1848, 1852, in 1856 and again in 1860. The Senator from Mississippi loved the party, but wanted it to agree with him. The Democratic organization was the only one competent to preserve the Union, and he who sought to break it up looked with complacency on dissolution of the Union. Mr. Douglas then went into an argument to show that the South had no right to object to a platform to which she agreed in 1856, and expressed the belief that the people of the cotton States would not sustain the course of the seceding delegates. This struggle came from the Senatorial caucus. If Senators would attend to their business, and let the Convention alone, the party would be united. He had been asked to define "squatter sovereignty." The people of Oregon had been left by the government to set up a government for themselves. Calhoun called this "squatter sovereignty." One of the laws of Oregon was the prohibition of slavery. They had the same authority now, in Dacotah and Nevada. If the South are opposed to this, why do they not bring in bills to correct it? It was for the great principle of popular sovereignty that he contended.—Mr. Davis replied and then the subject was postponed until to-morrow. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, very few members were in attendance, and the House took a recess till 2 o'clock, to enable the members to attend the presentation of the Japanese Embassy to the President.

Mr. Curtis, from the military committee, reported a bill regulating army contracts and a bill for retiring supernumerary and other disabled officers from the army.

Mr. Winslow, from the Covode committee, made a report in reference to the testimony of Cornelius Wendell, and F. W. Walker, moving that it be printed and recommended the passage of a resolution that F. W. Walker be expelled from the House and the Reporters' Gallery.

Mr. Sherman said he would expel any reporter who acted as a lobby agent, thus violating the condition on which they are admitted to the Reporters' Gallery.

The resolution was adopted. The House resumed the consideration of, and passed the Post Office Deficiency bill.

The total amount appropriated by the bill is thirteen millions and a half.

The committee acted on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency and Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bills, and then proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judiciary expenses of the Government.

Without concluding the subject, however, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

MAY 18.—Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill carrying into effect the treaties with China, Japan, Siam, Persia, &c. Ordered to be printed.

The message from the President relative to Mr. Davis' resolutions were taken up and Mr. Mason addressed the Senate at length.—His views on the resolutions were similar to those enunciated by Mr. Davis.

The House proceeded to the consideration

of the Nebraska contested election case of Daily against Eastabrook.

Messrs. Campbell and Davis advocated the claim of the contestant.

While the latter was speaking there was much confusion of tongues, and the Republicans were standing in groups, talking about the news from Chicago.

The speaker requested gentlemen to preserve order.

Mr. Dawes, to quiet the confusion, said that Mr. Abraham Lincoln will be the next President, and he hoped this announcement would be satisfactory.

Mr. Eastabrook spoke in defence of his right to a seat.

The House passed a resolution that Mr. Eastabrook is not, and Mr. Daily is entitled to a seat.

Mr. Eastabrook retired and Mr. Daily was sworn in.

MAY 19.—In the Senate, Mr. Sebastian, of Ark., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the House bill to appoint a Superintendent for Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, and also Indian agents. Mr. Collamer, of Vt., moved to amend—"that all temporary agents be dismissed, and no others appointed," which was agreed to and the bill passed.

A message from the President in relation to the capture of the slave Wildfire, with five hundred and seven negroes, by Captain Cragin, of the steamer Mohawk, on the 26th of April. The question was—what should be done with the negroes.

The President suggested in his message that an arrangement be made with the Colonization Society to take them back to Africa and that a general provision be made to cover all future cases. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and discussed the slavery question but nothing interesting or new was advanced in regard to it, and at the time of the adjournment but eight members were present.

MAY 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale, offered a joint resolution that both Houses adjourn on Monday, the 10th of June. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. Green, the resolution to defer the hours of meeting of the Senate to eleven o'clock, was taken up and carried, by yeas 32, nays 11.

A large number of House bills were read twice and referred.

The remainder of the day was taken up in the discussion of Mr. Davis' resolutions by Toombs, Hammond, Pugh, Brown and Hale.

In the House, Mr. Montgomery introduced a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 11th of June.

Much confusion was consequent, and an ineffectual motion was made to table it.

Mr. Sherman proposed an amendment substituting the 18th, which Mr. Montgomery accepted, but refused a further amendment by Mr. Sherman, providing for evening sessions.

The resolution was adopted, 126 against 35.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, the Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order on and after Thursday.

The proceedings throughout were more than ordinarily turbulent.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Stanton said the reputation of the House and country would be promoted by an adjournment.

MAY 22.—In the Senate, after the introduction of a few bills and memorials, Mr. Davis' Territorial resolutions were taken up and discussed.

In the House, Mr. Grow called up the bill heretofore introduced by him to prevent the sale of public lands, except to actual settlers, until ten years after the same shall have been surveyed, and it was passed.

The speaker laid before the House a special message from the President, communicating the fact of the capture by the Wyandotte of another cargo of Africans, making with those of the Wildfire, over 1,000 at Key West under the charge of the Federal Marshal. It suggests immediate action for their accommodation and health, and says that more may daily be expected to be brought in. The message was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

MAY 23.—In the Senate, a message from the President, similar to the one sent to the House the day previous, was received in relation to the capture of more negroes off the Isle of Pines, by the United States steamer Wyandotte. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Grimes introduced a resolution of inquiry, addressed to the Secretary of War, in regard to the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation, which caused some discussion.

The Japanese arrived at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and created a decided sensation. They were introduced to the Senators.

Mr. Davis' Territorial resolutions came up.

Mr. Wigfall defended the action of the Southern delegates at Charleston, and pronounced Mr. Douglas to be politically dead.

He was not the choice of the party nor of his own friends, and if he wanted harmony he should withdraw. The South would take most any other man. If a Republican were elected he would never be President of 33 States.

Mr. Doolittle said if a vote could be taken he would say nothing, but if the discussion was to go on he should feel it his duty to say something. The Senator from Texas had said that the Senator from Illinois was politically dead. If so, this was the longest funeral ceremony he had ever heard.

In the House, the Senate Pacific Telegraph bill was under consideration, and a number of gentlemen earnestly sought the floor amid the usual confusion.

After the speaker succeeded in effecting comparative quiet,

Mr. Cochrane moved to table the bill, which was negatived, 80 against 91.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., desired to obtain the floor at an early period to engage the attention of the House relative to a distinguished citizen of his State, Mr. Lincoln, who had just been nominated for President, and who would be elected.

At 7 o'clock the doors were closed to hear the excuses of absentees, some of which were on account of sickness or absence from the city. Other reasons were also given of a comical character, which excited much merriment.

Mr. Bouigny said he had "paired off for life," and was now on his wedding tour.

Mr. Winslow, it was said, had been very assiduous in his attendance on the Japanese, and therefore it was reasonable to suppose that he was absent extending national courtesies to the great Tycoon (laughter).

Mr. Florence—Is it the same old coon? (renewed merriment.)

Mr. Winslow was not excused.

The Sergeant-at-Arms repeatedly brought in absentees, among them Mr. Barr, who as an excuse said that there had been such continued noise and confusion that it had caused his head to ache, and that he had gone out to see if the fresh air would not restore him. This assemblage, he added, was like a town meeting and had almost turned his head.

Mr. John Cochrane thought his colleague ought to be excused unconditionally, without payment of fine, or fees. It was evident he was deranged or he would not have returned.

Mr. Houston wanted a recess for an hour, in order to give the Sergeant-at-Arms an opportunity to chase up outsiders. In the meantime, the members there could go home to dinner.

After further noisy proceedings, the House adjourned.

TABERNACLE.

On Sunday, June 17, at 10 a.m., Elder David O. Calder addressed the congregation on the necessity of implicit obedience to the law of God in all things; said the more the Saints give way to the power of Satan, the greater will be that influence over them. Observed that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation; by it the people are brought together as a kingdom and a people into the school of Christ. Argued that some are more susceptible of intelligence than others, because of their superior developments. We find one with a hasty temper; another that is quiet and patient at all times, and still the hasty man may be as true to his religion as the patient man; therefore it is by our works of righteousness, benevolence and virtue that we prove ourselves to be faithful Latter Day Saints. By examining one item at a time and watching carefully our failings, we shall overcome our weaknesses. He then compared the Saints to scholars in a school, some of whom are energetic and diligent, while others are dilatory and careless.

President Heber C. Kimball referred to his experience in the church—his travels and sufferings with the people of God; spoke of his naturally jovial disposition and inclination to amuse and to be cheerful, as well as his ever increasing desire to edify and instruct the people of God; alluded to the unceasing gratitude of the faithful in every circumstance of life, because their joy is in the Lord God of Israel. If men will lay a good foundation upon principles of righteousness they will be sure to gain the reward they seek after. Made appropriate remarks on the coming forth of the Son of Man in the meridian of time; contended that pure and holy spirits that are still in eternity will claim the same privilege and right that Jesus did—to come forth into mortality through sanctified tabernacles. Gave an interesting account of his trip to Cache Valley.

President Daniel H. Wells gave some good and wholesome instructions to the Saints on the practical duties of life—the importance of honoring our callings as Saints, and exhibiting in our conduct towards each other the light of heaven that has been manifested unto us.

In the afternoon, Elder John Taylor preached an interesting discourse on a variety of subjects pertaining to the building up of the kingdom of God and the reward and glory laid up for the Saints.

President H. C. Kimball made a few pointed and timely remarks against stealing and evil practices in general.

Benediction by Elder Orson Pratt.

EARLY TURNIPS.—Mr. C. H. Oliphant exhibited in our office, a few days since, some fine turnips of the early long white variety, the best and largest that we have seen this season. Those who have not produced all the vegetable luxuries of the season they desire, can unquestionably obtain them of Mr. Oliphant, by giving him a call. From the location of his grounds his vegetables must be as forward as those in any other garden in the city, and it is said that his variety is unsurpassed.

Information Wanted:

By Mr. B. R. Van Houten, of Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio, of the whereabouts of his brother JOHN VAN HOUTEN, a wagon maker by trade, who left Columbus some seventeen years ago. Will some one, at earliest opportunity, furnish him with the desired information.

JOHN HENDERSON, formerly from Covington, Kentucky, may learn of matters of interest to him, by addressing a letter to C. H. Mooar, Covington, Ky.

Married:

On Wednesday, June 6th, by His Excellency Gov. Cumming, CHARLES E. MILLS of Stockton, California, to Mrs. ELIZA HARRIS of G.S.L. City.

California papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

An experienced Sawyer in Big Cottonwood Canyon.—Apply to FERAMORZ LITTLE.

WANTED.

TWO or three young men, competent teamsters, to engage in building operations. Enquire at this office or of F. D. RICHARDS, 14th Ward.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, about one year ago, from Salt Lake Island, a six year old red roan HORSE, with a white spot on the forehead; branded on the left thigh XII. Whoever will return him to me, at the General Tithing Office, in this city, shall receive the above reward.

16-3 GEORGE WALTERS.

ESTRAYED

FROM the herd box, about three weeks since, a small red COW, right horn broken off, brand on left hip not remembered; is about calving.

Whoever will return her to me, or inform me when she may be found shall be suitably rewarded.

H. E. BOWRING, Saddler, East Street.

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER.

P. R. ROGERS has a good Smith's shop in operation on East Temple street, on south corner of second block, where he is always on hand to accommodate the public generally.

He took the first and second premiums for horse shoes at the last exhibition, which can be seen by reference to the Deseret News.

All kinds of Farriery done. For References, Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, Samuel Snyder, Dustin Amy and Sam'l Read.

16-3

ROLLS, ROLLS, ROLLS!

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that, owing to CARDING MUCH FASTER than we anticipated, we are far in advance of our promises.—Therefore we would be glad if those who have Wool at the mill would come and get their rolls soon.

Those from a distance can get their rolls to take back with them. Machine at Farmington near E. Smith & Co's new flouring mill. WM. H. WALKER.

P.S.—ROLLS for SALE, at residence, G. S. L. City, 16 h Ward.

10-3 W. H. W.

FIRST & LAST CALL.

THOSE desiring to pay stock on their indebtedness to me, can do so before the

FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT.

After that date CASH will be INVARIABLY exacted.

"Take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly."

N.B.—A good assortment of MERCHANDISE on hand at the old stand. 10-1 THOS. BOX.

JUST ARRIVED!!

WALKER BROTHERS

Have received, and are OPENING, in that new and commodious house, known as

DAFT'S INDEPENDENCE HALL,

On west side of MAIN STREET, opposite Mr. NIXON'S STORE, a LARGE & WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF GOODS!!

They are desirous of closing them out in a very short time, and, in order to effect this, are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Fine DRESS GOODS, in new and beautiful styles.

CALICOES, of those well known brands, Merrimac, Sprague, Conestogas, Allens, etc.

Four-Fourth French and English GOODS, Fine Shirtings, etc.

HATS, Men's, Boy's & Children's, of every description.

BOOTS & SHOES—An excellent stock.

CASSIMERE CLOTHING, Cloths, Table Linen, Toweling, Hosiery, Gloves, Muslins, Jaconets, etc.

Knives and Forks, Scissors, etc.

A very large assortment of Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Braids, Ribbons, etc.

Leather, Silk, and other kinds of Ladies' and Children's BELTS.

NOTIONS, in great variety.

Fine Teas, Soap, Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Yarn, etc.

GOLD JEWELRY,

of the latest and most approved styles.

A large assortment of other goods. They were bought East, expressly for Spring and Summer trade in this market. Those wishing goods will do well to give us a call. We shall sell at a LOW FIGURES, and in LOTS to suit purchasers.

TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE:

We shall continue on business at the OLD STAND.

FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD.

Everything can be found suitable to the tastes and wants of the people, at LOW RATES!!