

and for removing those complaints which naturally attend their stoppage."

No. 4—Bone Plant.

A tender annual, a native of Georgia. This is not a sweet herb, but I give it a place here for its medicinal virtues in curing children of the summer complaint, for which it is now cultivated and brought into general use in most parts of the States.

CULTURE.

The seed may be sown in drills, about the first of May, and cultivated the same as the basil.

To cure the summer complaint in a child the manner of application is simply to take from four to six green leaves fresh from the plant and dip them in a tumbler full of clean water; stir the leaves round in water several times and the water will contain a thin glutinous substance of pleasant taste, which is given to the child to drink. One or two doses generally prove to be an effectual cure.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 20. The Senate was not in session.

In the House Mr. Crawford, satisfied that no quorum was present, moved to adjourn till Tuesday. He was determined the House should transact no business without a quorum, if there was power to enforce the rules.

Mr. Houston said as the House yesterday refused to adjourn till the 30th of April, he was in favor of remaining here and doing something. They could act on such bills as were reported in accordance with the estimates, and about which there was no controversy.

Mr. Crawford's motion was negatived 25 against 94.

The House passed the Senate bill, granting a pension of fifty dollars per month each to the widows respectively of Generals Macomb, Smith and Riley.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Nebraska contested seat case, concluding with a resolution that Samuel G. Daly, instead of Mr. Eastabrook, is entitled to the seat as the delegate.

A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. Burlingame introduced a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of raising the Sardinian mission to one of first class. Adjourned till Monday 23d.

April 23. In the Senate the chair presented a message from the President, transmitting the instructions given to Mr. McLane when Minister to China.

On motion of Mr. Yulee, a resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster-General for copies of the contracts executed with Daniel Johnson and Cornelius Vanderbilt, respectively, for mail service between New York and San Francisco and New Orleans and San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus.

After other unimportant business, the Senate adjourned until Thursday the 26th.

In the House Mr. Phelps moved that inasmuch as there was not a working quorum present, that when the House adjourned that it should be till the 26th. On the question being taken on Mr. Phelps motion it was decided in the negative 24 against 112.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Speeches were made on the Slavery question by Messrs. Avery and Jones, and on the tariff by Mr. Morrill. Adjourned.

April 24th. In the House a message from the President was received in reply to a resolution, in which he says, "Since the admission of Minnesota into the Union, no act has been performed by him recognising the existence of an organized government in the remaining or outside territory of Minnesota."

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bingham reviewed with severity the political conduct of those whom he characterized as the sectional slave power, and advocated the exclusion of slavery from all places where the United States Government has jurisdiction as the best method of allaying sectional strife.

Mr. Noell alluded to the history of political parties—defending the Democracy.

Mr. Campbell advocated the protection of American industry. With his constituents it was a question of bread.

Mr. Howard defined his position as a Democrat, declaring himself in favor of popular sovereignty to the fullest extent.

Mr. McKnight made a speech in favor of the protection of American industry, and against pro-slavery, sectionalism and especially the Calhoun dogma, that the Constitution of its own strength, went into the Territories and there protected slavery.

Mr. Morris, of Penn., deprecated the neglect of the material interests of the country, and the exclusive discussion of sectional questions. It should be the aim of American statesmen to remove, as far as possible, all causes of alienation and distrust between the different sections of the nation, and seek rather to unite them by common interests, as a people.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

April 23. In the House Mr. Colfax introduced, by unanimous consent, a bill providing that the regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive packages by mail at pro rata rates. Maps, engravings, phonogra-

phic paper and envelopes, books bound and unbound, blank or printed cards to go through the mails at one cent per ounce, under 1500 miles, now charged letter postage by a recent decision of the Department, and the present California postage to apply on letters carried by the overland mail from the Atlantic States to the Pacific coast, even if under 3000 miles.

Mr. Colfax stated that he would call up the bill when the House was full.

The House then went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution. I desire to have it read, and I will say, if there is no objection, I shall propose to have the consideration of the resolution postponed for some five or six weeks. The subject is one of importance, and one upon which I desire to be heard.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Hon. James L. Orr, of the State of South Carolina, General Alexander W. Doniphan, of the State of Missouri, and Governor John Wood, of the State of Illinois, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners on the part of the United States to proceed to Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, and negotiate with the Mormons for the purchase of their possessions, for and on behalf of the General Government, upon the express understanding and agreement, and none other, that they shall remove within a reasonable time from without the limits and jurisdiction of the American Republic; that the said commissioners be, and they are hereby, invested with plenary powers to negotiate with the said Mormons for the object aforesaid; that they be instructed to say to said people that, in the judgment of Congress, deliberately formed, their peculiar institutions, organization, and practices, are such that it will be impossible for them, in a Government like ours, if the future can be judged by the past, to maintain themselves for any great length of time; that the peace of the United States, as well as their own welfare and safety, imperiously require their removal as aforesaid; that said removal ought to be and can be effected, if they will consult their best interest, in a quiet manner, and to the advantage of all parties, as Congress most earnestly hopes it may be.

That experience has shown, and their history in Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, from each of which States the people were in turn compelled to drive them, abundantly proves they cannot live in peace and good neighborhood with any other community contiguous to them; that commotion, war, bloodshed, and almost every conceivable species of crime, characterize their conduct; that entertaining the views and practicing the abominations they do in total disregard of all respect to God and man, religion and morality, and situated as they are upon the direct route or highway to the Pacific ocean, where, as sad experience has shown, they cannot be brought to justice by process of law, it is useless for Congress to disguise the fact, or attempt to do it, that deadly feuds and civil war between them and other settlers on both sides of the Rocky Mountains will inevitably occur, and hence it is our duty both to them and the country to warn them of the consequences and avert the calamity, if possible, by paying them a fair compensation for their property, and thus give them no reasonable ground to complain of a removal.

That the Government of the United States has the power, and it is its bounden duty, to protect itself from internal as well as external foes, who defy and condemn its authority, while receiving its protection, and seek to subvert and overthrow its good order and well-being; and that the Mormons, having furnished, by their own misconduct, continued for a long series of years, the most undoubted evidence of their hostility to it, and of their being a band or association of alien enemies in our midst, disregarding and trampling upon all the sacred obligations of patriotism and all the duties of citizens, they will have no just cause of complaint if they are not tolerated in their shameful and iniquitous course, having long since declared themselves by their acts, both moral and governmental, outlaws, who cannot be dealt with and punished in our courts as other criminals.

That the commissioners aforesaid shall report their action in the premises to the next session of the present Congress; and shall each receive a compensation of ten dollars per day for the time actually employed in the discharge of their duties, and all necessary expenses, both to be certified to by themselves, and paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause to be transmitted to the said commissioners, immediately upon the passage and approval of the foregoing resolutions, an authenticated copy thereof; and if they accept the appointment therein conferred, they shall notify him of the fact within ten days after the receipt of said resolutions; and in the event they neglect or fail to do so, it shall be the further duty of the President, and he is hereby empowered, to appoint others in their places, who shall be vested with the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive the same compensation as the commissioners specified or named herein.

Mr. Florence briefly explained his tariff substitute, claiming that it avoids the perplexities and complications of the main bill.

Mr. Curtis gave notice that at an early day he intended to bring the Pacific Railroad bill before the House for discussion and passage.

Mr. Eliot in the course of his remarks said

that it would be the happiest day of his life, when at the proper time, and under proper surroundings, and at a proper request of the citizens of the District of Columbia, he could aid them to strike off the shackles of the slaves.

Mr. Corwin, in reply to Mr. Eliot's allusion to him, said he did not agree to all the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. If he had been in Congress when it passed, he would not have voted for it, preferring the old law.

Mr. Eliot was glad to hear these sentiments of the gentleman. If Mr. Corwin would go one or two steps further, they could shake hands. If his friends, with his clear perception, would reflect, he would come to the conclusion that there was no power found in the Constitution for the Fugitive Slave Law.

Messrs. Carter, Eliot and Dawes controverted the positions of Mr. Corwin, who in his further remarks, kept the Committee in remarkably good humor. When his hour expired, there was a general acquiescence that he should continue his speech.

Mr. Curtis wished to know how much time he wanted.

Mr. Corwin thought he would get through before the Chicago Convention. (Laughter.) He made some good natured hits at the South, which were all received in a similar spirit. He said, among other things, that some would dissolve the Union to-morrow, because their negroes ran so fast they cannot catch them; but they ought to recollect that these negroes have to run through slave States before they get to free. Why not kill the negroes South because they don't catch the fugitive? (Laughter.) John Brown got up a scheme in Chatham to operate in Virginia, contrary to our laws. Why not call on the British Government to deliver up those engaged in the transactions? If there was no other reason why this was not done, it was because Great Britain wants our cotton, and we don't want to go to war with her. (Laughter.) It would not be long before Massachusetts, following the example of Indiana, would pass a law preventing free negroes coming thither, and so it would be with other free States, when they found that they were going to have a negro pauper population.

His speech was generally moderate and conciliatory.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

April 26. In the Senate several executive communications were received.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to provide for progress in the useful arts. Referred.

The veto message of the President on the bill for the relief of Arthur Edwards, was ordered to be printed. Adjourned till Monday the 30th.

In the House Mr. Smith, Va., rising to a question of privilege, read an extract from Mr. Bingham's speech, in which the latter said that Maryland tolerated open and active efforts among her citizens for the abolition of domestic slavery, and that Virginia felt and saw in every fibre of her existence, that she must either throw off that giant wrong, or perish by reason of its continuance. Mr. Smith said that, supposing the gentleman from Ohio did not desire to do injustice, he (Smith) sought to correct him by remarking that he did not want the gentlemen to say that Virginia did that. Some of her politicians did it, but Virginia repudiated it.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) replied that he was speaking of the politicians of Virginia. He wished to say that the South has men superior to all such narrow, bigoted, selfish, mercenary prejudices and practices, but unhappily the gentleman from Virginia is not of them.

Mr. Smith, after reading the above, said that it would be observed that here was a broad denunciation of the entire South and Virginia especially. The great body of its people are accused of being narrow, bigoted, selfish and mercenary, and that he (Smith) was one of them. Did he understand Mr. Bingham as meaning what he said.

Mr. Bingham.—I meant what I said.

Mr. Smith.—It is false, and the man who utters it is a deliberate calumniator.

Mr. Bingham replied that the gentleman's declaration is not very likely to cause him to strike out the facts of history; what he said he stood by.

The colloquy between Mr. Smith and Mr. Bingham was continued at great length. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Jenkins (Va.) argued that the success of the Republican party would fill the people of the South with just alarm, apprehension, and feud even to the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Washburne (Wis.) denounced the Fugitive Slave Law, which the Supreme Court of the State had, in an unanswerable argument, pronounced unconstitutional.

The Committee arose and the House adjourned.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.—The following reminiscence of Samuel Woodworth possesses sufficient interest, we think, to warrant us in presenting it to our readers. It is a portion of a private letter recently received from one whose authority in the matter cannot be questioned.

In reference to the period of the production of the "Old Oaken Bucket," the writer says: "It was written in the spring or summer of 1817. The family were living at the time in Duane street. The poet came home to dinner one very warm day, having walked from his office, somewhere near the foot of Wall street. Being much heated with the exercise, he poured himself out a glass of water—New

York pump water—and drank it at a draught, exclaiming, as he replaced the tumbler on the table, 'That is very refreshing, but how much more refreshing would it be to take a good long draught, this warm day, from the old oaken bucket I left hanging in my father's well, at home!' Hearing this, the poet's wife, who was always a suggestive body, said, 'Selim, why wouldn't that be a pretty subject for a poem?' The poet took the hint, and, under the inspiration of the moment, sat down and poured out from his very soul those beautiful lines which have immortalized the name of Woodworth."—[Home Journal.]

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.—The Marietta papers give an account of a very remarkable woman who is now living in that city. Although now in rather reduced circumstances, she claims to be a lineal descendant of the "Lords of England," and asserts that her mother's uncle was "King of England."

Her life has been an exceedingly active one. She has been married four times, her third husband, with whom she lived three years, had three other living wives, which, she says, is the most sorrowful feature of her life. She has had twenty-nine children, of whom twelve were triplets. She has been twice entranced, one of which lasted two and the other three days, both times when she regained consciousness, she found herself shrouded for the grave. She is now about sixty years of age, and says that in her youth she was remarkably active, and her present "good condition" warrants the assertion.

Errata.

In City Ordinance No. 17, Sec. 3, printed in the Deseret News No. 5, Vol. X., instead of "between the first of MAY and the first of JULY annually," read, "between the first of FEBRUARY and the first of MAY annually."

Also, in sections 6 and 7 of same ordinance where JULY occurs, read MAY.

In Ordinance No. 33, Sec. 4, second line, the words "Municipal Court, or the" should be omitted.

In Ordinance No. 40, Sec. 2, second line, instead of "and THAT adobles," read "and SIX adobles."

Married:

In this city, on the 19th inst., by Bishop Leonard W. Hardy, Mr. THOMAS MCINTYRE, late from Edinburgh, Scotland to Miss EMMA COOK, recently from London, England. [Millennial Star please copy.]

In this city, May 21, by Elder Milton Atwood, Mr. JAMES J. JUSHAW and Miss ELIZABETH T. LITTLEWOOD.

Died:

In this city, at 3 o'clock a.m. of the 19th inst., BETTY, wife of Peter Horrock, aged 55 years.

In Spanish Fork City, May 9, 1860, PATIENCE DOLLY, wife of William Holt and daughter of Nathaniel and Lea Childs, aged 32 years.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT I shall apply at the next session of the county court for G. S. L. County, held on the first Monday in June next, for the right to make a road up the second right hand fork of Nell's Canyon.

C. W. THOMAS.

STRAY COW.

I HAVE taken up a speckled road COW, five or six years old, crop off right ear, underbit on left; brand on left hip, not legible, and has a young CALF. The owner can get them by calling at my residence at Fort Herriman.

THOMAS FOWLER.

ESTRAY PIGS!

TAKEN up by the subscriber on or about the 12th inst., TWO WHITE PIGS from six to eight months old, marked with a hole through one ear and the top off the other.

JOSHUA G. HARDY.

12-1 12th Ward, G. S. L. City, May 21, 1860

STRAYED

FROM West Jordan range, during the past winter, a roan-colored OX, about 6 years old; branded H. C. on left shoulder, and H. J. on left horn; also branded 70, (rather dim) on left hip.

Whoever will return said ox to me will receive a reward of five dollars.

H. C. JACKSON,

14th Ward.

MAY 8, 1860.—FOUND

A ROAN-colored COW, about 2 years old, without any visible marks or brand; also a white CALF with her.

The owner is requested to take them away and pay expenses as early as possible. Apply to

DAVID GRAHAM, Little Cottonwood.

STRAYED,

FROM the 2d Ward, about two weeks since, a light grizzly COW; red nose and ears, branded J. H. HART on the right horn.

Whoever will return said cow, or give information leading to her recovery, shall be suitably rewarded.

JAMES H. HART.

LOOK OUT FOR A BARGAIN!

IS off red at Private sale, the Commodious Dwelling House and Lot, belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. William France and where he resided previous to his decease, situated in First South Temple Street, being the second house west from the Tabernacle in G. S. L. City.

The above described property will be sold at a bargain, if application be made soon. Price and conditions made known by calling on either the subscriber, residing on the premises, or W. I. Appleby, Attorney for said Estate.

MARGARET FRANCE,

Administratrix &c.

SALE OF STRAYS.

ON Saturday, the 9th day of June next, at the Stray Pound in Great Salt Lake City, I will sell to the highest bidders, all the stray animals then and there in my possession. All keepers of stray pounds, and all other persons having stray animals, between Brigham City and Santaquin, and including those places, are hereby requested to deliver said animals to the subscriber in Great Salt Lake City, on or before the 7th day of June next, that parties concerned may have opportunity to examine them previous to day of sale. If damages are claimed on any stray animal, said damages must be presented in writing, signed by two responsible persons. Terms made known on day of sale.

By order of P. E. F. Company.

ERYANT STRINGHAM,

Stray Pound Keeper in G. S. L. City.