

## DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

March 17th. In the Senate, Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered a resolution, that the committee on territories inquire into the expediency of so altering the boundaries of Kansas as to include the Indian territory, which was adopted.

Mr. Fessenden, from the committee on conference on the bill providing for the purchase of coin, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the naval committee inquire into the expediency of appropriating money to make experiments, and testing and proving iron cladding for vessels of war, which was adopted.

After discussion on the motion of Mr. NeSmith, of Oregon, the resolution was recommended to the military committee.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden the post-office appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Latham offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that the postmaster-general be authorized to establish a mail, less than semi-monthly, between San Francisco and Crescent City, including the intermediate ports.

Mr. Latham also offered an amendment that American steamers and sailing vessels bound to any foreign port shall receive such mails at the postoffice department, may cause to be placed on board and promptly deliver the same, and that vessels coming from foreign ports shall receive any mail matter from consuls, &c., the compensation being the usual postage.

Mr. Sherman moved to add, "Provided the government shall not pay more than it receives," which was accepted and the bill passed.

In the House on the 17th, the report of the committee of conference on the bill regulating sutlers, who are authorized to have a lien on a soldier's pay to only one-sixth of the amount paid him, was concurred in. Penalties are annexed for violating this provision.

Mr. Lovejoy asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire and report by what authority Mrs. Briscoe, of Georgetown, seized, or caused to be seized, two men, and had them sent to Baltimore and imprisoned in jail, and whether such arrest and imprisonment was not in violation of the following provision in the Constitution, which says:

"No person shall be deprived of his life or liberty without due process of law."

Mr. Wickliffe moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was lost by yeas 43, nays 68, and the resolution was then passed.

The House went into committee of the whole on the tax bill, Mr. Colfax in the chair.

A debate ensued on the amendments, and the general provisions of the bill, regarding the duties of assessors, collectors, &c.

March 18th. In the Senate Mr. Fessenden, from the committee on finance, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill without amendment.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to remove all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails, which was referred.

The resolution offered by Mr. Stark that the rapers, etc., in reference to the loyalty of Mr. Stark, be referred to the judiciary committee, was taken up and adopted.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up, and Mr. Hale made a speech in its favor.

In the House on the 18th, the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army was under consideration; after which the tax bill was taken up. The proceedings were confined to discussing and amending the general provisions.

March 19th. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Henderson, the bill to secure pay, bounty, and pensions to men actually in service in the Department of the West, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hale, from the naval committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place officers now on the retired list in active service.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill for the organization of army corps, &c., was taken up, debated and passed.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up. Mr. Doollittle made a speech in its advocacy.

Mr. Pomroy said, as a general thing, persons had a constitutional objection to negroes. These objections vanish when they are slaves. When slaves, they smell as sweet as the balm of a thousand flowers; but when free they have a bad odor. He was in favor of this bill, but he saw no necessity for payment for slaves; for he thought that slavery did not exist in the District by any law. Mary and laws have been established here, but at that time there was no law in Maryland making slavery perpetual, and certainly Congress did not make a law establishing slavery. The condition of the Treasury would not admit of the payment of a million dollars to buy slaves, to which the master has no claim. But if the Senate insisted on the payment, he thought the money would not go to the men who had this amount of unpaid labor. There were some slaves here who had labored for their masters forty years. Would the Senate turn them out to die, and then pay the master?

In the House on the 19th, the consideration of the tax bill was resumed and all the general provisions, forty in number, acted upon.

Mr. Wickliffe offered an amendment to exempt slaves from direct taxation when lands are taxed, and advocated it by a speech. A debate followed, during which Mr. Love-

joy denied that the Constitution of our father ever recognized property in man, and it never would. Slavery has no guarantee in the Constitution, which, if it had been honestly administered, would have destroyed slavery long ago.

The amendment was rejected. March 20th. In the Senate, Mr. Sumner presented a petition from citizens of New York asking for the passage of a law for the protection and improvement of the Indians.

The bill for the relief of district attorneys was taken up. The bill authorizes the attorney general and the secretary of the interior to fix the salaries of the district attorneys, but in no case to exceed six thousand dollars. The bill was discussed at some length, and laid over.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was again taken up and discussed, Mr. Willey being the principal speaker.

Mr. Clark offered a substitute.

In the House on the 20th, Mr. Wilson made a report in relation to the censorship of the press, the consideration of which was postponed till the first Monday in April.

Mr. Hickman, from the judiciary committee, reported back the several bills and resolutions referred to them on the subject of confiscation of rebel property, including slaves, with a recommendation adverse to either their passage or adoption. Mr. Hickman also desired to submit a minority report on the same subject.

The reports were received after some debating and sparring, but not acted upon.

The consideration of the tax bill was resumed.

During the debate on the section regarding distillery license, Mr. Hutchins said the noise here was so great that it appeared the contents of the distilleries were let loose upon the House; and Mr. Wickliffe, in his remarks, expressed his opinion that some men were better judges of how liquor should be drunk than how it was made.

Mr. Mallory ineffectually moved an amendment to exempt stills from tax, when their capacity was less than forty dollars per day. He mentioned gentlemen who distilled for their own use, and not for profit.

Mr. Stevens objected, saying a pure and ethereal article in small quantities was manufactured in Lancaster county, called "J. B." It was not for the neighborhood. He did not see why it should be exempt from tax.

Mr. Mallory said the liquor they make in Kentucky is of fine quality, and they are more liberal in its disposition than the gentleman's friend J. B. He knew of a gentleman who followed J. B.'s track all day, who at last succeeded in getting a drink, thinking it was the best he ever had but it was the hardest to get at.

Many other remarks were made by members, eliciting much merriment, and showing conclusively that they were generally very well versed in the manufacture of the various kinds of home made intoxicating beverages, and were not strangers to the effects they produced.

The most important amendment was that all distilled spirits now manufactured or which may be manufactured from this date in the United States shall pay the same amount per gallon when sold, as provided by this act upon those manufactured from and after May, 1812.

Mr. Steele wanted to reduce the proposed tax on lager beer to 25 cents per barrel. It was the weakest of all fermented liquors; one of the largest manufacturers had informed him that the tax of one dollar on a barrel would amount to a prohibition.

Mr. Johnson, in support of the amendment, quoted from the report of the sanitary commission. Lager is beneficial to the health of the soldiers, and is prescribed by the physicians as fine tonics. Lager has taken the place of the old strong beer, which is equally exhilarating and not so expensive.

Mr. Fessenden was in favor of a dollar on a barrel because it would amount to prohibition. Our young men take their first lessons in lager and porter, then progress to whisky and gradually to brandy.

Mr. Morrill opposed the amendment, saying that while lager beer is manufactured very much cheaper than porter, it sells for the same price; hence it should not be exempt from taxation.

Mr. Pendleton pronounced lager good, and influential in bringing out a man's humanitarian feeling.

Mr. Blair said lager elected Mr. Lincoln more than anything else.

Mr. Pendleton rejoiced that the article had thus been perverted from its original application. It had been stolen from the Democrats.

Mr. Stevens made a humorous speech on lager. He himself once drank two glasses, and he felt a little better and higher.

The amendment was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

March 21st. In the Senate Mr. Hale introduced a bill to provide for an equitable settlement of the accounts of the officers and sailors of the frigate Congress and other vessels, which was passed.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

As the Senate chamber was full of smoke from the bakeries under the Capitol, Mr. Grimes moved to adjourn, as they could not sit there in the smoke.

Mr. Fessenden asked what had become of the bill to remove the bakeries from the Capitol?

Mr. Foote said the bill was passed by the Senate, and voted down by the House.

Mr. Anthony suggested that the House be informed that the Senate was obliged to adjourn on account of the smoke.

Mr. Fessenden thought it would be better to request the House to have the bakeries moved to the side of the Capitol.

The motion to adjourn was lost 17 to 19.

In the House on the 21st, the bill to secure to pilots, engineers, sailors and crews on gunboats their pensions, was passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Colfax in the chair, on the tax.

The proceedings were confined to the sections of the bill fixing licenses.

Among the amendments adopted is the following:

That wholesale liquor dealers, including those who sell distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines of all kinds, shall pay one hundred dollars for each license.

Mr. Morris offered the following:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such a change of system; which was received with much laughter.

Mr. Rice wanted to increase the licenses on the retail liquor dealers. If the nation is to take the wages of sin, they should be as high as possible.

Mr. Stevens wanted to know how much the wages of sin were worth. He was for confining the price to the low amount in the bill.

The amendment increasing the license of retail dealers who sell liquors in less quantities than three gallons, from twenty to fifty dollars for each license, failed.

## Destitution among the Indians.

It is reported that in consequence of the cold, stormy weather, which has prevailed during the winter, many of the Indians, both north and south, are in a suffering condition, and some of them feel a little cross towards the representatives of the government because their wants have not been supplied, and in some instances, it is said they have killed cattle to satiate their hunger; but not in consequence of their entertaining any hostile intentions towards the whites.

Our opinion in relation to Indian superintendencies and agencies, so far as their operations have effected the Indians in the Great Basin for the last few years has been expressed more than once, and it remains unchanged. In relation to the present incumbents we have nothing to say. It is understood that government has not furnished them with any funds with which to operate, and until they have means at their disposal it cannot be determined, with certainty, whether they will follow in the tracks of their predecessors, or not, in their disbursing operations.

Since Governor Young went out of office, as Superintendent of Indian affairs, there has not been much done to ameliorate the condition of the bands and tribes of Indians roaming through these mountains. It is true that a few Indian farms have been opened for their benefit, as alleged, but, so far as reported, there have but few, if any, of the natives been instructed in the principles of agriculture, and taught how to produce that which sustains life by their own exertions, and until that shall be done they will have to be fed and clothed by the citizens, as they have been, to a great extent, from the time of their coming to these valleys up to the present time.

Many of the natives in the southern counties have been taught to labor, and to cultivate the earth—not by the government agents and representatives, but, by the people who sought refuge in this far off land from the fury of their oppressors, and who have not only fed and clothed the destitute and uncultivated sons of the forest, but have taught them as far as possible the principles of industry, and instilled into their minds the necessity and propriety of tilling the earth for a living in preference to hunting and fishing. In this vicinity, where superintendents and agents have mostly congregated, little or no efforts have been made by them to induce any of the tribes or bands to provide for themselves the necessaries of life, by tilling the soil. The course pursued by most of the government officials intrusted with that service has tended to degrade rather than elevate them in the scale of being. Had the proper measures been taken by the superintendents and agents sent here ostensibly to see after the aborigines in this region, they would have been better off than they now are, and the people in the settlements throughout these valleys would have been relieved in some measure from the onerous tax they have had to pay from year to year in feeding and clothing those native Americans.

## Too Much Carelessness.

It is not our province to find fault, but we believe that some of the employees of the Overland Mail Company—either clerks, conductors, messengers or stage drivers, are not as careful in relation to their duties as they ought to be, otherwise sacks and bags containing mail matter would not occasionally be picked up on the road, which have been lost out of, or from the coaches in transit.

On Saturday last, the mail coach for the west left late in the afternoon, and that evening, a gentleman returning from his farm, a short way out of the city, picked up two sacks containing mail matter which had fallen from the coach, unobserved of course by the driver and passengers. Who was blameworthy for the occurrence we know not, but if proper care had been taken by the person whose duty it was to place the mail bags securely in the coach they would not have fallen out that soon after leaving the office.

Casualties will of course occasionally occur when the best of care has been bestowed, and for such, due allowance should ever be made, but there is too much carelessness as a general thing manifested by those intrusted with the transmission of the mails.

## Died:

In this city, April 7th, ELLA LUCINDIA, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Susan Elzira Dewey, aged two years and eight days.

In North Canyon Ward, April 11, of quick consumption, CANUTE CHRISTENSEN, aged 63 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Of inflammation of the lungs, at Moroni, Sanpete county, March 6, GEORGE, son of Robert and Ann Crookston, aged 13 years, 7 months and 9 days.

In Washington co., March 28, JOHN HARPER, late of this city, and formerly from Ireland, aged 49 years and 19 days.

In Brigham City, Box Elder county, on the 9th of April, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM HENRY, son of William Henry and Sarah Wajlett, aged 4 years, 1 month and 5 days.

In Washington county, on the 26th ult., SOLOMON CHAMBERLAIN, aged 76 years.

Father Chamberlain had been a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints almost from the beginning; he was among the number that were driven from Jackson county, Mo., in 1833, and the history of his persecutions and drivings would embrace all the sufferings and trials through which the saints have been called to pass in the last days. He was full of faith, and lived and died a saint, respected by all who knew him.—[COM.]

## New Advertisements.

## MRS. STENHOUSE

BEGS to inform the Ladies that she has now a fine assortment of

## LADIES' SUMMER DRESS BONNETS AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

A large assortment of Barege Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Blondes and Laces.

Ladies' own material made up.

First house west of the Tabernacle. 42-1

## NOTICE.

CAME to my inclosure last October, on South Cottonwood, one five or six year old STEER; some white on the belly, branded on the right horn 67. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

42-3 H. F. CAHOON.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my charge the following named Stray Cattle, the owners of which are hereby notified to substantiate their claims, pay charges and take them away: One four year-old red necked STEER, with roanish sides, point of right horn off; swallow fork in left, and crop off and hole in right ear, branded with a heart on left side.

One four or five-year-old COW (with young calf), mostly white, with red spots on her sides, and red strip on the jaw just below the right eye; branded illegibly on the right shoulder.

One red, white-faced, muley yearling BULL, with crop off left ear.

W. M. MIDDLETON, Poundkeeper, Ogden.

## TAKEN UP.

IN the 20th Ward, on the 22d Feb., a red yearling HEIFER, a small slit in the left ear, also a light red yearling STEER, white face, white legs, white under belly; N H on left hip. This is the second time of advertising.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

42-1\* ROBT. DYE, 20th Ward.

## TO THE LADIES.

## MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to announce to her friends in Salt Lake City and its vicinity, that she is now carrying on her business in the MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, at her own residence, first house north of Pres. Kimball's, porch in front of the house. 41-3m

## LOOK HERE, EVERYBODY.

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE, in the 6th Ward, Great Salt Lake City. The best land in the country.

For particulars inquire of R. Britton, at J. M. Barlow's, one door east of the Deseret News Office. 42-3\*

## NOTICE.

CAME to my inclosure during last winter, a red, line-backed COW. Now has a young calf; brand supposed to be A R on left hip.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

41-1\* JAMES TOWNSEND.