

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

JUNE 12th. — In the Senate the bills to explain the act for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, was passed, also a number of private bills. The amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill, made by the House, was concurred in. The bill for the sale of the Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky., was passed. The consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was then resumed, but not disposed of.

In the House Mr. Grow, from the joint Committee of Conference on the disagreement to the amendment to the Post Office Deficiency bill, reported that they were unable to agree and moved that the House recede from the disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate, and agree to the Senate's amendment, with an amendment. The motion was agreed to. The effect of it was to restore nearly all the mail service discontinued or curtailed since the 4th of March, 1859. The Light House Appropriation bill was passed.

JUNE 13th. — In the Senate Mr. Hunter reported Mr. Morrill's Tariff bill, and moved to postpone it. Mr. Powell reported the bill to increase the salaries of certain Judges of the United States. Mr. Bayard reported the House bill to prevent polygamy in Utah, with an amendment.

Mr. Slidell called up the resolution for night sessions.

Mr. Hammond said night sessions blurred the record of the country and he thought such sessions a disgrace to the Senate. In the old Roman Senate all laws passed after sundown were invalid, and that too was before the discovery of alcohol. The resolution was passed.

The House proceeded to consider the resolutions declaring an abuse of power on the part of the Secretary of the Navy, with the sanction of the President, relative to the purchase of coal and timber, the distribution of patronage among Members of Congress, &c.

The first resolution condemnatory of both the President and Secretary of the Navy was adopted without a count.

The second resolution, that the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, in September, 1858, with W. C. N. Swift, for the delivery of live oak timber, was in violation of law and in a manner unusual, improper and injurious to the public service, was adopted—yeas 119, nays 60.

The third resolution was read, that the distribution by the Secretary of the Navy, of the patronage of the navy yards among members of Congress is destructive of discipline, corrupting in tendency and highly injurious to the public service. Adopted—123 against 61.

The fourth resolution, that the President and Secretary of the Navy by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, have set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproach of this House was adopted, 106 against 61.

The fifth and last in the series of the resolutions was adopted, by yeas 90, against 37.

JUNE 14th. — In the Senate, the bill to take care of and return the Africans at Key West was taken up, and the amendment of the House increasing the appropriation for that purpose from \$200,000 to \$250,000, was not agreed to. The vote was yeas 26, nays 27.

Mr. Wilson called up the resolution extending the session till the 28th inst. He said that unless a change was made in the day of adjournment, it would be utterly impossible to get through the business.

The resolution was finally amended so as to adjourn on the 25th, and agreed to.

The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed; the amendment paying the claims of the Choctaw nation of two millions and a half, was discussed at length and rejected.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which after the consideration of various amendments was passed.

In the House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Curtis, from the select Pacific Railroad Committee, said it would be recollected when the bill was before the House, objections were raised about the security of the proposed grant, but these had been remedied unanimously by the committee, who had also added the Southern to the central route. As the session was drawing to a close, and there was therefore not time for its consideration, and in order to afford an opportunity for the further examination by the press and Congress, he offered a resolution that the subject be postponed till the third Tuesday in December, which was adopted.

The House then acted on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Senate resolution extending the session till the 25th, was received, and, on motion of Mr. Sherman, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Colfax, from the Second Conference Committee on the Homestead bill, reported that they were unable to agree.

The House resolved to adhere to their own bill without a division.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, the study of the cadets at the Military Academy was limited to four years.

The Committee rose, when its action on the amendments was concurred in by the House.

JUNE 15th. — In the Senate. — Mr. Mason, from the special committee on Harper's Ferry, made a long report, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Mason also made a report discharging Mr. Hyatt.

Mr. Sumner welcomed with pleasure the release of Mr. Hyatt from the filthy jail, but he would not refrain from commenting on the action of the Senate. Mr. Mason had drawn precedents for the committee in the matter of witnesses from the House, which had inquisitorial powers. The Senate had no such powers, and could not exercise such power, unless the existence of the body was absolutely dependent upon it, and not merely at its convenience. He argued at length against the action of the Senate being thereafter regarded as a precedent.

The resolution for Mr. Hyatt's discharge was agreed to.

Mr. Bayard moved to take up the bill to give the sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House power to appoint deputies in the different States.

Mr. Hale opposed it. Mr. Bayard called for the yeas and the motion was disagreed to.

The army bill was received from the House with sundry amendments.

The light-house appropriation bill was taken up and passed, also the bill making appropriations for Territorial Legislative expenses.

The tariff bill was taken up and discussed at some length and finally postponed by a vote of 25 to 23 till the next session.

The Senate then receded from its amendment to the Overland Telegraph bill, which put in the names of the Corporations, and agreed to the amendment of the House, allowing the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals to fill the line.

Mr. Delang presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature instructing Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to use their efforts to procure the enactment of more stringent quarantine laws to prevent the importing of diseased cattle. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill authorizing the re-issue of land warrants, in cases where the original has been lost or destroyed, was passed. The House refused to concur with the Senate's amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill, restoring the names of the corporations, and authorizing a contract to be made with them, by a vote of 83 to 104. The House receded from its amendment to the Senate bill providing for the recaptured Africans, and concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Light House bill.

The House acceded to the request of the Senate for another Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill.

JUNE 16th. — In the Senate. — A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to prevent the unlawful detention of mail matter.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to establish quarantine laws in relation to the importation of diseased cattle into any of the States.

The House bill to raise the mission to Sardinia was taken up and passed.

The House resolution in regard to the public printing was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., offered an amendment of the minority report, which provides that the printing be done by contract, and also limits the amount of printing to be done. He was in favor of the contract system under proper regulations. The amendment was disagreed to.

The question was then taken on Mr. Gurley's bill providing for a government printing office, and it was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 14.

In the House. — Mr. Sherman reported back the resolution to adjourn on Monday week, with an amendment substituting Wednesday.

The amendment was disagreed to—90 against 96. The Senate resolution to adjourn on Monday, June 25, was adopted.

Mr. Train from the Covode Committee made a report and moved that 50,000 copies be printed which was referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Winslow was privileged to make a minority report from the same Committee on Monday. The Kentucky contested election case was taken up, and, after discussion postponed till Monday.

The Senate's amendment to the \$21,000,000 Loan bill was taken up and discussed, the Republicans taking the ground that the Senate had no authority to originate a revenue measure. The amendment was disagreed to.

JUNE 18th. — In the Senate. — The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and the proposition to provide for the purchase of three steamers for the suppression of the African slave trade was debated at length and finally disagreed to—yeas 18, nays 25.

In the House. — The resolution retaining Mr. Anderson in his seat, was adopted 112, comprising all the Republicans and Southern oppositonsists present, against 61 Democrats exclusively.

On motion of Mr. Stratton, it was resolved that compensation be allowed to Mr. Chrisman to that time.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, concurring in all reported in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on Saturday.

JUNE 19th. — In the Senate. — Mr. Sebastian, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill amending the bill awarding a contract to the Choctaw Indians.

The bill to authorize divorces in the district of Columbia was passed.

The Legislative Appropriation bill came up, and a Committee on Conference ordered on disagreeing amendments.

The Overland bill came up and was postponed.

The House resolution to reduce the price of public printing forty per cent, was taken up.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by striking out forty and inserting twenty five. Agreed to, yeas 24, nays 21.

It was then postponed, and the Appropriation bill taken up.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the Civil Appropriation bill.

The Senate insisted on its amendment providing for a twenty million loan to the Legislative Appropriation bill, to which the House had previously disagreed.

The Overland Mail bill was taken up.

Mr. Polk opposed that portion of the bill which modified the Butterfield contract. He was entirely unprepared to break up or change a contract which had been faithfully carried out.

The Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill reported, and the report being agreed to by the Senate and House, the bill was passed.

In the House. — A number of private bills were passed. The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Navy bill. The Conference Committee on the Homestead bill made a report, which was concurred in by 112 against 51.

Mr. Davis, of Md., reported that the Committee of Conference on the Army bill had agreed to the appropriation of \$735,000 for fortifications.

JUNE 20th. — In the Senate. — A committee of Conference was ordered on the Navy Appropriation bill.

The bill for the relief of Messrs. Hockaday & Leggett, contractors on the Salt Lake mail route, indemnifying them to the extent of \$40,000, for alteration of the service and contract by the department, was taken up, discussed, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bigler the motion to reconsider the vote postponing the Tariff bill till the next session was agreed to, by a vote of 32 to 18.

Mr. Lane offered a substitute for the bill, when both were laid aside informally, to consider the amendments to the Post Office Deficiency bill.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the bill, the Senate disagreeing to many of the amendments.

Mr. Toombs, from the Conference Committee, made a report on the Civil Appropriation bill, stating that an agreement had been arrived at on the amendments of both Houses except one, the one of the Senate appropriating \$300,000 for the New Orleans Custom House.

The Senate receded from that amendment.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed but without definite action.

In the House. — Mr. Davis, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill authorizing the President at any time within twelve months to borrow on the credit of the government a sum not exceeding twenty one millions, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the service may require, to be used in the redemption of treasury notes now outstanding.

Mr. Stevens objected to the report of the Loan bill, no matter where it came from.

Mr. Davis moved a suspension of the rules. Disagreed to, 100 against 65.

Mr. Thayer moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill to constitute Jefferson and Nevada land districts, and providing for delegates in Congress. Disagreed to, 59 against 91.

Mr. Sherman reported from the Committee of Conference on the Civil bill. They had agreed to the appropriation of \$300,000 to complete the capitol and to the amendment abolishing the Art Commission; the mint is allowed to coin cents, but the old provision to exchange them for Spanish pieces is repealed; and twenty five thousand dollars are appropriated to convert the old Senate chamber into a Supreme Court room; and half a million for the Washington aqueduct, to be expended under Capt. Meigs.

The report was rejected 77 against 82, but was subsequently agreed to by a vote of 94 to 72.

JUNE 21st. — In the Senate. — The House bill to establish a mail six times a week overland from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, was passed.

Mr. Mallory, from the Conference Committee, made a report on the Naval Appropriation bill in relation to the disagreeing votes of the two houses, which was agreed to. The House also agreed to the report.

The Senate went into secret session.

After spending some time therein, the doors here re-opened, and the Senate took up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill, and agreed to, after a debate, on restoring Capt. Meigs to the superintendency of the Washington aqueduct. Another executive session was then had, after which a message was received from the House, announcing the death of Hon. John Schwartz. The customary resolutions were passed and the Senate adjourned.

In the House. — A number of private bills, as returned from the Senate, with amendments, were passed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill providing for the punishment of marshals and deputies who permit the escape of prisoners in their custody. It authorizes a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Among other Senate bills passed was an amendatory act, giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments under extradition treaties. A bill carrying into effect the provisions of the treaties between the United States, Japan, Spain, Persia, &c., and giving certain judicial powers

to commissioners and counsels; and a resolution recommending the President to nominate Lieutenant Baldwin for restoration to the active list of the navy.

Mr. Morse made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Navy bill. Adopted.

Mr. Crawford, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing a loan, and providing for the redemption of the treasury notes, the same as that sought to be introduced yesterday by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Helmick moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived by a vote of 63 to 101.

Mr. Campbell announced the death of Mr. Swartz, of Pennsylvania, who died on the night of the 21st. The usual resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted, and a committee appointed to accompany the remains to the place designated for interment, consisting of Messrs. Covode, Train, Winslow, Hickman, Nixon and Graham, and the House adjourned.

Home Truths—To Ladies.

"Some writer says that a young lady should always ask four questions before accepting the hand of any young man. Is he honorable? Is he kind of heart? Can he support me comfortably? Does he take a paper?"

Now that's all nonsense. Wonder how near you'd come to the truth after having asked him. You'd not catch the "young man" in question saying anything against himself—not if he loves the girl, for fear she wouldn't marry him—not he. Much rather had he that she would find out after marriage—as she surely would. Yes, marriage is a key that unlocks the true character of both sexes, and but few, I think, are very happily disappointed.

The fact is, both expect perfection, but never find it on earth. We all have faults, and should know others had faults too, aye, should desire them, for who would be united to a perfect being if they could? Having never sinned they would see no occasion for sin. But little charity you'd get from such. They would believe that all could be good, without a struggle, because they were. Away with such. Give me those who are in the midst of sin, and "fighting like a Turk" to get out of it—forever struggling to be good, and do right—advancing perhaps a step or two each day up the rugged, tangled hill of goodness. Give me such an one, and then I shall have a heart to overcome my faults, and ascend the hill, too.

To have any body that was all perfection near one would so heartily discourage me that I should sit down in despair, not lifting the first foot to reform, or become better. But I'm getting off my subject, I believe, or a little one side.

How are you to find out about said young man? He wouldn't say any harm of himself, and his friends—if he had any—would speak in his favor, doing as they would wish to be done by under similar circumstances. You would not ask his enemies, and if they came and told you anything, of course you wouldn't believe them, for they wouldn't tell the truth—that is entirely out of their line of business. Then how are you to find out, or come any nearer the truth?

My advice to you is—if you love him get married. Take him for better or worse. If he proves all worse, make the best of a bad bargain. If you do not love, never marry, for you will be certain to find no good where there is no love, for "love hideth a multitude of faults." As for his heart, never think it can be unkind. As regards support, why, if you marry him, and find he tries his best, but can't support you comfortably, then—if you are in good health—see what you can do. Begin by doing your own work. It won't hurt those dainty fingers of yours to do housework. What if they do look a little brown? It won't hurt them, not a bit. You will be all the healthier for a little more exercise. I would not have a man I loved a slave to men, working from sun to sun, while I was doing little or nothing—not I!

About his taking a paper—any man of common sense, and you wouldn't marry a man who hadn't—would be sure to take a paper or papers.—[Ladies' Boudoir.

A Ghost Story.

In Sandusky, Ohio, lives a rich old fellow who has, as is not uncommon, a charming daughter. The maiden loved, as maidens will, and, perversely enough, the object of her affection was the wrong man, as the matter was viewed by the father; the latter wished her to marry an elderly rich man, while her motto was, youth first, wealth afterward.

After unsuccessful attempts to induce her to consent to the unequal nuptials, the stern old progenitor set out in his wagon to procure a magistrate, determined that the wedding should be done at once, and anyhow. In a short time he returned in a great fright, went to bed, and had a long fit of sickness. When his strength, returning, gave him power of continued speech, he explained the mystery by saying that he had seen his wife!

It appears that as he was jogging along after the magistrate the ghost of his departed spouse came down from a tree into the vehicle took the reins from his hand, quietly turned the horse's head, and drove her cowed husband back to his home.

Rather than have this thing happen again, he consented to give the daughter to the poor but honest young man, and since then his wife has not harrassed him by her unexpected presence or by reminiscences of domestic discipline.