

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

city that I ever saw in any country. I would like to see them wear it when they go to parties, instead of donning silks and satins. Their home-made plaid will look better to me than all the silk and satin they can put on. But when sister Susan gets a fine dress, then Betsy will not go to the party unless she has as good a frock as Susan's; and Sarah must have as good a one as either of the others, or a little better; perhaps she wants a little more gimp, a little extra braid, some insertion, or something to make a better dress than has either of her sisters, and so we waste for a thing of naught the blessings we should otherwise improve.

Be careful of the clothing you have. Do not let your children's clothing lay under foot when you undress them at night; but learn your boys and girls, when they come into the house, to find a place for their hats, cloaks and bonnets, that, when they want them, they can put their hands upon them in a moment. When they take off their boots and shoes, let them be deposited where they can be found in the dark, that, if the children are obliged to get up at night, perhaps in case of fire, they can find their clothing and not be under the necessity of being turned out naked. If a person can put his hand on his clothing, he can dress in the dark. I couple the necessity with the convenience. I hope we shall never be under the necessity of fleeing from under a burning roof either in the night or day. Let there be "a place for every thing, and every thing in its place."

I believe in indulging children, in a reasonable way. If the little girls want dolls, shall they have them? Yes; but must they be taken to the dress-maker's to be dressed? No; let the girls learn to cut and sew the clothing for their dolls, and in a few years, they will know how to make a dress for themselves and others. Let the little boys have tools, and let them make their sleds, little wagons, etc., and when they grow up, they are acquainted with the use of tools and can build a carriage, a house, or any thing else. When we see the boys or girls inclined in this direction, let us encourage them and use every means in our power to direct their minds in the right direction to the most useful result.

Novel reading; is it profitable? I would rather that persons read novels than read nothing. There are women in our community, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty and sixty years of age, who would rather read a trifling, lying novel than read history, the Book of Mormon, or any other useful print; such women are not worth their room. It would do no good for me to say—don't read them; read on, and get the spirit of lying in which they are written, and then lie on until you find your selves in hell. If it would do any good, I would advise you to read books that are worth reading; read reliable history, and search wisdom out of the best books you can procure. How I would be delighted if our young men would do this, instead of continually studying nonsense. And, in addition to this, let the boys from ten to twenty years of age get up schools to learn sword exercise, musket and rifle exercise, and in short, every art of war. Shall we need this knowledge? No matter; it is good to be acquainted with this kind of exercise. Let a few schools be started by those who are capable of teaching the sciences. The science of architecture, for instance, is worthy the attention of every student. It yields a great amount of real pleasure to be able to understand the grand architectural designs of those magnificent structures that are scattered over Europe and other countries.

Learn all you can. Learn how to raise calves, chickens, lambs and all kinds of useful fowls and animals; learn how to till the ground to the best advantage for raising a useful products of the soil; and learn how to manufacture molasses and sugar from the sugar cane. Raise flax, husbands, and let your wives learn to manufacture fine linen. In the war of 1812, cotton raised in price from five to eleven cents per pound; it is now from thirty-five to sixty-three cents a pound in New York city. What are we going to do for our factory cloth? We have got to make it. I am selling cotton cloth, to those who work for me, for the same price they are now selling it in St. Louis and New York. What will be the price by and by, as circumstances are now shaping themselves in the nation?

If what I have now said about temporal things is faithfully carried out, it will lead to our independence as a people, and to our comfort and happiness as individuals.

May God bless you: Amen.

Make a Beginning.

If you do not begin, you will never come to the end. The first seed pulled up in the garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings-bank, and the first mile travelled on a journey, are all important things; they make a beginning, and thereby give a hope, promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring outcast is now creeping his way through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of amendment and industry, he had only made a beginning. The Popish fable of St. Denys, who lifted up his head from the ground, after decapitation, and walked away with it, was drawn by Sir Joshua Reynolds, with the legend underneath—"It is but the first step which is difficult."

—The new King of Madagascar is reported to have signified his intention of embracing the Catholic religion.

Feb. 4th, in the Senate, Mr. Howard presented a resolution from the Michigan Legislature in favor of a direct tax, according to the property owned.

Mr. Howard also presented a resolution from the same Legislature against the sale of intoxicating liquors to the officers of the army.

The bill providing for the construction of iron-clad steamers was taken up.

Mr. Hale proposed to withdraw both the amendments of the committee, and asked the Senate to make the subject the special order for Friday, when they would hear him (Hale) on the report of the naval committee in regard to the Secretary of the Navy. He hoped the Senate would pass the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. Morrill said that the bill proposed to build twenty iron clad steamers. This style of naval architecture was as yet entirely an experiment. France and England are trying it as an experiment. The British Board of Admiralty had reported upon it as an experiment. It was still a doubtful experiment. There were no rolling mills in the country that could do the work, and probably the work could not be done in twelve months.

Mr. Hale said that he was informed the boats could be built in five months. They were strongly recommended by the executive department and Secretary of War.

Mr. Grimes was surprised at the information of the Senator from Maine (Fessenden). The only instance where iron-clad boats were under fire was in the Crimea, where French vessels went within 800 yards of a fort, and were exposed to a heavy fire, but received little damage, and destroyed the fortress. He believed the introduction of steam would alter the whole system of coast defense. Eight thousand shot had been fired by the rebels at vessels coming up the river here, and only one vessel had been materially injured.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to provide aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific, which was referred.

The case of Bright was then resumed, and the time of the Senate was taken up till the hour of adjournment by Messrs. Browning, Dixon, Doolittle, Willey, Davis, Pearce, Sumner and Bright.

The House on the 4th went into committee of the whole on the Treasury note bill, on which Morrill made a lengthy speech in opposition to the bill. He said: I look upon this proposal of one hundred and fifty millions of paper currency, and making it a legal tender, as the precursor of a prolific brood of promises, no one of which, I fear, is to be redeemed in the constitutional standard of the country. I have strong convictions of the impolicy of the measure, and I should fail in my duty if I did not attempt to find a stronger prop for our country than this bill, a measure not blessed by one sound principle, and damned by all. I do not say the country would be ruined by the adoption of the bill, though it is a blunder; but it is a time when it may be truly said a blunder is worse than a crime. We are urged to pass it as a war measure—a measure of necessity, based upon the probable prolongation of the war. I have no expectation that the war will last till July, 1863. The ice which now chokes up the Mississippi is not more sure to melt and disappear with the spring than the rebellious armies upon its banks when our Western army shall break from its moorings, and, rushing with the current to the gulf, baptize, as it goes, in blood the people to a fresher allegiance. That hour is approaching, and I have no fear of the result.

Mr. Roscoe Conklin said: I have no patience with the bill. I am opposed to every attempt to make aught but gold and silver coin a legitimate tender. The proposition to do so is entirely new in legislation. No precedent can be found for it in the legislation of the country, and this fact amounts to affirmative authority of the highest kind against the existence of such a power. If such a power existed, or was provided by the Constitution, we should find a record of it. Occasions to refer to it have repeatedly, in times past, arisen, and yet such a measure was never suggested; and, therefore, I am warranted in contending that the concurrent authority of all the lawyers, jurists and statesmen of our country have stamped unconstitutionality upon this bill. One of the results of the passing of the bill will be, that it will open the door to wholesale frauds. Every agent, attorney, trustee, executor, consignee, commission merchant, and every other debtor who has received hard money from others, will realize for himself by buying up this spurious currency we put forward, and then pay off with it, except such as may be honest as the act of Congress advises them to be. If it passes into law, some scheme of bankruptcy must be devised more gigantic than ever was yet dreamed of to protect the people of the country. It is opening the floodgates of fraud to make paper a legal tender.

Mr. Bingham said the constitution was made for one people, with one destiny. That is that money is money, in every country beneath the sun, which the sovereignty shall declare money within the limits of its jurisdiction. Shells and hides, as well as gold and silver, have been made money.

Mr. Sheffield quoted the words of Daniel Webster: "There can be no legal tender but gold and silver, and foreign coin regulated by law. They had all sworn to support the Constitution. Let them beware and keep within the provisions of that obligation." He was further opposed to making the notes proposed to be issued a legal tender because it was dis-

honest, and that was reason enough for him. Strike from the bill the legal tender clause and he would vote for it. Bring forward a banking scheme and he would support that, unless some better measure shall be presented. Produce a tax bill and this should secure his support. But he could vote for no bill making treasury notes a legal tender.

February 5th, in the Senate, Mr. Carlisle's resolution in relation to the finances of the country was taken up, and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Fessenden, from the committee on finance, reported back the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy without amendment, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling on the President to furnish the Senate the recent correspondence relative to the presentation of American citizens at the court of France, which was adopted.

The case of Bright was then taken up and debated at length as usual. The speakers were Messrs. Anthony, Harris, Davis, Foster, Pearce, Bayard, Sherman, Browning, Ten Eyck, Cowan, McDougall, and Willey.

Mr. Bright made his final speech, which was listened to with great attention. In the course of his remarks he said: If the Senate has been polled, and, as I see it stated in some of the papers, it is a foregone conclusion that go I must, I say to my friends and my enemies that I will lose no time in putting myself on trial again before a tribunal whose judgment I have ever found just, and who, I am sure, will give me all the benefits resulting from an acquaintance of forty years and upwards, with a service which entitles them to judge whether I am a loyal or disloyal subject—where I have been a faithful or unfaithful representative of their rights in the many and varied duties which they intrusted to me to perform. I will go forth with my record in one hand, and the record of those who sent me here in the other, and will submit to the people of the State of Indiana the question of right or wrong in this case. I will go with the platform of principles laid down by that party I have acted with through life, and in the name of the Constitution that I have ever tried to support, in letter and in spirit, I will ask a fair and impartial hearing. This, and this only, is the tribunal with which I intend to be content. I will say that I have had but one countersign since I have been on duty here, and that has been—peace, peace, peace. War, never, never, never, as a remedy for any supposed grievance. He had ever voted for peace, and never given a sectional vote. Every impulse of his heart, and every tie that binds me to earth, is interwoven with the form of government under which we live, and to which I acknowledge my allegiance, and I will yield to no man in my attachment to it. Few men of my years have enjoyed more of her glorious advantages, and none have felt more grateful for them; and, though I have been assailed with all the fury of party spirit, and my character unjustly aspersed, and my loyalty and devotion questioned, this shall not in any way lessen the deep obligation I feel. I have devoted the humble energies of my life to the support of the government under which we live, and which I would not exchange for any other on earth. I do not understand that my constituency are asking my expulsion, and I want that fact understood before the country that I am to be expelled because of my political antecedents. That fact cannot be disguised. I make no complaint. I do not feel that my personal rights are involved in this controversy, and when this blow comes, as the honorable senator from New York has announced it will come, I, sir, shall wrap my robes about me and take it. Let it come. I may fall as the gallant—the brave—the chivalric—the classic—the learned senator from Massachusetts said I might fall—into the bastille.

The vote taken on the resolution to expel resulted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hendon, Howard, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane (Ind.), McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wil on (Mass.), and Wilson, (Mo)—32. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Harris, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Cowan, and Willey—14.

The Vice President said that as two thirds had voted in favor of the resolution, it was adopted.

In the House, on the 5th, the debate on the Treasury note bill was resumed and continued till the hour of adjournment, Messrs. Crisfield, Pike, Alley, Wright and Horton occupying the floor. The committee arose with the understanding that the general debate was to close in two hours after it should be again taken up.

Feb. 6th, in the Senate, at 12 o'clock, the hour of meeting, there was not a single Senator in the Chamber, and but a very few persons in the galleries. A few minutes afterwards three Senators came in, and the chair called the Senate to order.

Mr. Howard presented resolutions from the legislature of Michigan asking a grant of lands to endow a military school.

Mr. King presented several petitions asking that 300,000 copies of the agricultural report be printed in the German language.

Mr. Carlisle presented a petition, numerous signed by citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, a long Congress to leave the negro question alone and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. Harris presented petitions against the sale of liquor to officers and soldiers of the army.

Mr. Harris also presented a petition to repeal the reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

The bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up, and debated at great length by Messrs. Sherman, Doolittle, Pomeroy, Cowan, Pearce, Wilson, Nesmith, Sumner, Howe, Dixon, Trumbull and Davis.

An amendment offered by Mr. Sherman to the ninth section reducing salaries, mileage and contingent expenses, the mileage of members of Congress to be reduced fifty per cent, and to be computed by the most direct mail route, which was adopted.

Mr. Cowan thought it would be better to abolish the whole system of mileage. He always considered it a sham, by which a man got more than he was entitled to.

Mr. Doolittle offered an amendment reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty per cent, to be computed in the most direct traveled route provided; until a railroad was built to the Pacific coast, the mileage of members beyond the Rocky Mountains to be computed by the usual route, which was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 10. The bill was recommitted.

In the House, on the 6th, the Treasury note bill was taken up in committee of the whole and debated till the hour of adjournment, without making much progress.

Seventies' Hall Lectures.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Thomas B. Broderick delivered a lecture upon the interesting science of Geology. The interest felt in regard to this important subject was greatly increased by the lecturer having appropriate illustrations, showing the relative positions of the numerous strata of the crust of mother earth. He spoke at considerable length of the four divisions of the tertiary formation, denominated by Prof. Lyell, the eocene, miocene, the older pliocene and the newer pliocene. His remarks upon and explanatory of the recent strata, constituting the alluvial, concretionary, coralline and vegetable deposits were both amusing and instructive. Those strata of the tertiary formation, he said, were deposited at periods so vastly remote from each other that all Christendom was shocked when geologists attempted to prove this earth to be much older than it is represented to be in sectarian creeds; but each successive epoch being characterized by almost inexhaustible quantities of fossil shells of wonderful proportions, together with many recent discoveries of huge skeletons in a petrified condition, of animals whose races are known to have been extinct for many thousands of years, there is no doubt left upon the well informed mind in reference to the truths of geology.

The chalk, the wealden, the oolite, the lias, trias, permian, coal, old red sand stone, silurian and crystalline strata or periods, all received the attention of the speaker. Animal life, he observed, first made its appearance in the silurian period, and the first fish known to have existed was found in the red sand stone or permian period. When speaking of the different strata of coal found in England and Wales, the lecturer took occasion to speak of the petrification of trees, vegetables, animals and birds. In the oolitic period, he remarked, there was a certain kind of bird called pterodactylus grassirostris, or winged dragon, from the fossil remains of which, it appears that its wings were twenty seven feet long, and formed like the wings of the common bat. Mr. Broderick then exhibited a drawing of the fossil remains of one of these antique specimens of ornithology.

In conclusion, Mr. B. called attention to several historical facts, relative to the rising and sinking of mountains, islands, lakes and seas at various periods of the earth's existence, also to the many volcanic phenomena that have tended to demonstrate the principles of geological science.

On Friday evening, Feb. 21st, Mr. John Eardley lectured upon the manufacture of crockery. He stated that the first brown ware was made in England about the year 1540. Poin'ed out the difficulties in the way of manufacturing good ware in large quantities in Utah.

Dr. Clinton made some excellent remarks on the laws of health, the kinds of food best suited to people living in this climate. Alluded to the ravages of cancer among children, and showed how to prevent it.

WEDNESDAY, February 26.

Mr. W. H. Sherman delivered an excellent lecture upon the important subject of education. He contended that parents were not sufficiently alive to the importance of this