

dwelt, was there not I ask, a kindly providence over them that went and also over them that remained? Yes, there was. We came into these valleys under the protecting care of our Heavenly Father. We came with a few old crazy wagons, and many of us but very poor teams, for he it known unto you that the people who took our homes put them at their own prices, and paid out their own commodities; and if they had an old wagon which they thought would bear up till we got beyond the confines of civilization they would turn it out, considering that would be long enough for it to last us.

In this way we came to these valleys, and had to so live till we got something from an untried soil, not knowing whether a peck of wheat, corn or potatoes could be raised from it, but heaven blest our labors, providence smiled upon our exertions and we made out to continue along until the land became abundantly blessed, and now our granaries are filled with plenty. If the wrath of God had been against this people to the same extent that the wrath of man was against us, where would we have been to-day? Annihilated! Nothing would have been left of us, and our career would have been highly colored on the pages of history, and sent down to posterity with the sting of the Anathemist upon it. But the wrath of heaven was not upon us; it was only the wrath of man. Do you not see the difference between the wrath of heaven and the wrath of man? If our enemies had been one with the Almighty, or if he had been one with them, we should have been obliterated long before this. But here, in us, is the evidence that the world and the Almighty do not exactly agree. They never did, and they never will agree, and hence I say the Saints will live when the ungodly shall wither and die; when the wicked are in ruin and disgrace, this people will flourish under the blessing of our Father and God.

These things, although silent, are upon the pages of history, they are still in the memories of men, but though silent they speak in language too powerful for the world to conceive their strength and weight in the balances which shall determine their future destiny. Like the other portions of Jehovah's creation, the great family of planets revolve around their centre, they move in their majesty, although in silence; you can see them but not hear them; they cease not to move; the course of their speed and their velocity is the same continually, and yet, though they move in silence, they speak in language too powerful to be misunderstood, and in thunder tones declare the voice of the Almighty. Well might an individual say, who does not consider these shining works of the Creator, Oh! that I had some evidence that these are the works of the Almighty, I would adore him forever. Bless you, these are better evidences that the Almighty exists and rules in the heavens above than any that mortal can adduce, showing hourly, daily and nightly, that they are governed by law, and proclaiming to all nations that the Lord is God, that by him they are made, by him they are controlled, and that he views all the works of his hand with an impartial eye.

Whoever will look upon the history of the Saints and see the providences of the Almighty that have attended them, must see that these divine interpositions speak in evidence too powerful to be resisted. I confess that these are arguments more potent than I am capable of adducing at the present time. Now he that will look at these things and run them over in his mind, will readily see that these are evidences of divinity in our religion. Where is there another people over whom heaven has exercised these peculiar providences? Why is the world at war with us? It is because we are not like them. If we would go to work and establish about forty tipling shops, as many gambling houses, and as many houses of ill fame, bless you we could get into the Union without any trouble; the track would be clear, the wheels greased, and we would go right in; but because we are not so inclined there is a good deal of friction about it—they fear that we are going to do something dreadful. Now I can tell you that we are not going to do anything very wonderful nor very shocking, but if we are faithful and keep ourselves unspotted from the world, our God is going to astonish the nations; he is going to do something both wonderful and mighty, and it will be dreadful to the wicked—he will show this and every other nation that lift their hands against his anointed that they will henceforth cease to be a nation. He has commenced his work already, but he is only giving the alphabet now, we shall be getting into the pictures by and by. When I was a boy and went to school we studied Webster's spelling-book, and when we got along a piece with our lessons, we used to say I have got over to the pictures now, and the time is near at hand when we shall see such pictures exhibited by the hand of the Almighty as were never before witnessed by mortal eye; that will be a trying time.

The field of learning is boundless, and I venture to say that the most learned man in the world is far more studious when he gets into higher branches than when he first commenced his studies, for he can discover fields of learning which before he could not conceive of, and so it is with the works of Jehovah; there is always a field in which the Almighty can display his power and his goodness, and it is enlarging all the time.

Brethren and sisters, I do not feel disposed on this cold morning to detain you any great length of time, but suffice it to say that I am glad of the opportunity of meeting with you, and I feel in my heart to say God bless the Saints—heaven's blessing be with them.

This is my desire, it is my earnest prayer, and if we can so live as to be without spot, and blameless in the day of the coming of the Lord Jesus it will amply compensate us for all our toils, all our privations, and for all our labors of love in the kingdom of God.

That this may be the case with us, is my earnest and sincere prayer, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The time for which Congress took an adjournment or recess having expired, both houses resumed the session on Monday, the 5th of January.

In the Senate on that day, several resolutions were presented, some of which were referred; also sundry reports, including those of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and of the Judge Advocate General. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, stating that no citizens, to his knowledge or by his authority, have been required to take an oath or obligation not to bring suit or action against those who arrested them.

In the House on Monday, the 5th of January, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Train, Bingham, Vibbard, Campbell and Leary a select committee to inquire whether any government officer or employee, directly or indirectly, had an interest in any banking house or moneyed institution having contracts with government.

The bill to annul and abrogate all treaties with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, and appropriating one and a half million of dollars out the trust funds of those Indians (which extinguishes the same) for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian depredations last fall, was taken up and passed by a vote of 78 to 17.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Jan. 6th, Mr. Wilson, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the government, and moved that the bill be put upon its passage, upon which a discussion arose, and the subject was postponed. Mr. Wilson also reported back the joint resolution for the payment of the soldiers of the army and the seamen and marines of the navy, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$50,000,000 of demand notes in addition to the amount authorized by the act of July, 1862, which, after some discussion, was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Harlan presented the petition of the Rev. J. B. Cheever and others, a committee of ministers and members of certain churches of New York and Brooklyn, deprecating indecision, and asking for a more vigorous policy in the suppression of the rebellion, and the emancipation of the slaves.

The bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, upon which Mr. Wright made a lengthy speech. The bill was finally laid over.

In the House, on the 6th, the bill to aid Missouri to abolish slavery and providing for the issuing of ten millions, in thirty years' bonds, payable to loyal owners, and pledging the government to the deportation of the freed slaves, was taken up and passed by a vote of 73 to 46. A bill was also passed authorizing the Postmaster General to make in addition to the list of mailable articles, so as to allow parcels and articles not now mailable, to be sent to soldiers by their friends, at the rate of one cent per ounce.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Jan. 7th, Mr. Rice introduced a bill for payment to the State of Minnesota of all costs and charges for suppressing the late Indian hostilities, which was referred; and Mr. Nesmith, a bill to provide better protection to overland emigrants to the Pacific.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to report the number of officers and privates who have deserted from the army since July 1st, 1861, and what steps had been taken to punish them, which was adopted.

In the House, on the 7th, Mr. Pendleton introduced a resolution condemning Gen. Grant's order excluding Jews from the army lines as illegal and unjust, tyrannical and cruel, which was tabled, 56 to 53.

Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Gen. Butler for energetic, able and humane administration during his command of the Department of the Gulf. Several ineffectual attempts were made to table the resolution during the debate which ensued. The subject was finally laid over.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Jan. 8th, Mr. Collamer, from the committee on post-offices and roads, reported back the bill to allow additional mailable matter, with the recommendation that it ought not to pass.

The bill to tax bank bills and fractional currencies was taken up, and Mr. Sherman made a lengthy speech in favor of the measure. The bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners was also under discussion. Both were postponed.

In the House, on the 8th of January, the resolution, tendering thanks to Gen. Butler for his able, energetic, and humane administration of the Department of the Gulf, passed by a vote of 83 to 28.

A resolution was also adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of five to report a bill providing for the appointment of commissioners, whose power and duty shall be to attend in the districts of the country passed over by the armies of the United States during the existence of the present rebellion, and hear and take proof of the losses sustained by citizens caused by the presence or conduct of the said armies; and also proof of the loyalty or disloyalty of persons presenting such claims to distinguish the kind of property taken, for what purpose taken, and the value of that necessarily consumed and of that wantonly, in no case taking into the estimate the consequential damages but only the actual value, and make and return reports with the evidence and their opinions upon each claim to the Court of Claims in Washington; and providing that no such claim shall be paid until approved by said Court of Claims.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 9th, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill which was ordered to be printed, providing for the construction of a canal for the passage of naval and armed vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, and to enlarge the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals of New York, to adapt them to the defense of the northern lakes.

A bill was passed providing for the punishment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia, by their confinement in convenient States, and legalizing the sending of such persons to the State prison at Auburn, New York, and providing for the payment of ten dollars to such persons, on their release, to convey them home. The bill for the relief of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenheim was also taken up and passed.

In the House, on the 9th of January, Mr. Sargeant introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada, which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Blake introduced a resolution for the removal of one of the Capitol police for inhuman treatment of a soldier, which was adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole for general debate, and a sparring scene followed.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

The inauguration of Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York, took place at Albany on the first inst., in the presence of a large assemblage. It is represented to have been the largest gathering to witness an inauguration for many years.

The oath of office was administered to Gov. Seymour and Lieut.-Gov. Jones by Secretary of State Ballard; after which ex-Gov. Morgan addressed the new Governor, alluding in the course of his remarks to the momentous impending crisis, the State finances, the distant prospects of peace and expressing his entire confidence in the ability and patriotism of his illustrious successor.

At the conclusion of ex-Gov. Morgan's address, Gov. Seymour thanked him for his kind expressions and good wishes and congratulated him on the able close of his administration. He then said:

"I have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States with all its grants, restrictions and guarantees, and I shall support it.

I have also sworn to support the Constitution of the State of New York, with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it.

I have sworn to perform the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed.

These constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of our official conduct, and for your protection and welfare.

The first law recorded for my observance is

that declaring that "it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State."

The most strict injunction of the Constitution is that the Governor shall take care that the laws "are faithfully executed," and so help me God they shall be."

In his message, delivered to the New York Senate and Assembly on the 7th inst., Gov. Seymour, in referring to the direct causes of the war, says that "a spirit of disobedience has sapped the foundations of Municipal, State and National authority, in every part of our land. It is not only the underlying and pervading cause of the war; it is also the immediate occasion of our calamities."

He declared that the war should have been averted, but did not wish to sit in harsh judgment upon the flagrant errors exhibited in the conduct or policy of the Administration; yet, while conceding all reasonable excuses for blunders, he said, "We are not to adopt errors, nor sanction violation of principles. The same causes which extenuate their faults in judgment, must make us more vigilant to guard against their influence. Unusual dangers demand unusual vigilance."

In urging the imperative necessity of respecting the limitations of power between the State and National Governments, the Governor quoted the warning words of Washington, as of peculiar significance at this critical moment in the nation's history, as follows:

"It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those interested with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon the other. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position."

To State legislation and authorities, he boldly proclaimed, the people must look for the good order of society, the security of life and property, the protection of their homes and of all that is nearest and dearest to them, in the relations, duties and actions of life.

His comments on the subject of arbitrary arrests were deliberate and alike characteristic of a great jurist and a fearless foe of tyranny. "Government," he asserted, "is not strengthened by the exercise of doubtful powers, but by a wise and energetic exertion of those which are incontestable. The former course never fails to produce discord, suspicion and distrust, while the latter inspires respect and confidence." It has been well said that, "to be arrested for one knows not what; to be confined, no one entitled to ask where; to be tried, no one can say when, by a law nowhere known or established; or to linger out life in a cell without trial, presents a body of tyranny which cannot be enlarged." To abduct a citizen of that State, he adjudged to be a high crime; which is made by the Constitution his duty to recognize; and, said he, "I shall investigate every alleged violation of our statutes, and see that offenders are brought to justice."

The assumption of power under the pretext of circumstances necessitating the proclamation of martial law, he declared, was "not only destructive of the rights of States, but it overthrows the legislative and judicial departments of the general Government. It asserts for the President more power as the head of the army, than as a representative ruler of the people. This claim has brought discredit upon us in the eyes of the world. It has strengthened the hopes of rebellion. It has weakened the confidence of loyal States. It tends to destroy the value of the Government in the minds of our people. It leads to discord and discontent at the North, while it has united and invigorated the South. If there is a necessity which justifies that policy, let us openly and honestly say there is a necessity which justifies a revolution."

The State of New York, as also other States, the Message argued, consented to make up the General Government only upon the assurance that the original Constitution should be so amended as to secure more perfectly the rights of States and citizens. These articles were added by the unanimous vote of the States:

"ARTICLE 4.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. And no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particu-