

occupy; but he had inspired them with the wisdom necessary to provide for the wants incident to existence. Every pure enjoyment was from heaven and was for the Saints, and when they came together with pure spirits and with faith that they could pray for the actors and actresses, they would be benefitted and refreshed in their entertainments; and those on the stage should ever be as humble and just as if they were on missions preaching the gospel. No impure thoughts should be inspired there, nor no impure words expressed. Truth and virtue must abound and characterize every person engaged on that stage, or they should be immediately ejected from the building. No person—be he actor, musician, employee or any other person—would be permitted to bring liquor into that edifice, and the police would protect them from the inebriate and the contamination of the filthy breath of the poor loafer.

With an earnest invocation for the blessing of the Lord to be on all, the President resumed his seat, and the choir, accompanied by the orchestra, sung the following:

## ANTHEM.

BY E. R. S.

O God, bless Brigham Young;  
Bless him, and all that bless him;  
Waste them away, O God, we pray,  
Who, rising to oppose him,  
Contend with Thee.  
O God, bless Brigham Young;  
Preserve his health and vigor;  
We pray Thee, give him power to live  
Until the resurrection  
Gives back our dead.

Bless Thou thy chosen ones,  
Who prompt this mighty people  
To God-like worth—restoring earth—  
By faith and works, prolonging  
The life of man.  
Bless all thy servants, Lord,  
Who wield the holy Priesthood;  
Till through its light—its grace and might,  
To thy eternal kingdom,  
All nations bow.

Long live the wise and just,  
To guide the hosts of Israel;  
Till Ephraim reigns o'er his domains,  
And Judah's royal sceptre  
Shall be restored.  
Long, long live Brigham Young,  
To battle with tradition—  
To break in twain each yoke and chain,  
And give the world its freedom,  
And truth its throne.

It needed not this Anthem to give the authoress an enduring place in the esteem and affections of the Saints, for her gifted pen has long been a source of joy and comfort to Israel, both at home and abroad; but we will venture to add that this last effusion of her inspired muse will be hailed with universal satisfaction by the people. Professor Thomas, in the arrangement and composition of the music, has been equally fortunate, and so between the Poetess and the Composer the people have now a national anthem that expresses the sacred emotions and breathings of their souls. The verses in order were sung respectively by Miss Price, Mr. Dunbar and Miss Thomas, the choir joining in the second portion of each stanza, and accompanied all together by the orchestra. The whole was well executed and produced a thrilling effect upon the audience.

## ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT HEBER C. KIMBALL.

President Kimball—evidently gratified with such an evidence of prosperity, artistic skill and mechanical labor as the Theatre must be considered by the beholder in an inland country like this—expressed with great freedom and earnestness his feelings in meeting with the Saints on such an occasion. He said that he did not experience any difference of feeling there to what he enjoyed in the Tabernacle. His prayer before he came was that he might be filled always with light and revelation and that the blessings of God might be upon Israel everywhere, upon all the faithful and upon all who might believe in their words—these were his unchanging feelings continually. He had seen the time when he dared not go into a theatre and when he had an objection to go into a house where there was a "fiddle;" but he had outlived the foolish traditions of men and could look at the world as it was. He felt well among the people of God, whatever their circumstances or position, and he could say amen to every thing that had been said. He invoked the blessing of the Lord upon the house, upon the people and upon the actors, that the prayer of faith might be upon them that they might

play such things as would comfort the hearts of the people. He felt to bless the Saints, the actors, the musicians, with their instruments, and their conductor that they might be filled with the spirit. "God bless you all, brethren and sisters, and all good people. Amen."

Orchestra played "The Marseillaise."

Elder John Taylor made a very few remarks, expressing his interest in the proceedings of the evening. He was much pleased with the appearance of the house: it was a credit to President Young and a blessing to the people. He felt as much in Zion and as much in the line of duty while there, when their hearts were right, as when elsewhere. He prayed that the blessing of the Lord might continue to abound upon President Young, upon his counselors, upon the priesthood and upon all Israel.

Mr. Dunbar, accompanied by the choir and musicians, sang another song composed for the occasion by Elder Taylor.

President Young thought it proper, before leaving the stage, to speak in commendation of the Architect, Mr. Folsom, and likewise to the credit of the members of the Deseret Dramatic Association. Mr. Folsom, and not him, had been the designer and architect of the building, and whatever credit it suggested it was due there. The members of the association were all working men, and attended to their daily occupations. They were unremunerated artists, and their efforts to please their friends and the public on that occasion were the more deserving of praise. "God bless you all."

Laboring under the disadvantage of playing in an unfinished building, where everything is unfavorable to the resonance of sound and nothing favorable to it, we think that Professor Thomas and the musicians under his direction merited well the plaudits of the assemblage. We have listened to them elsewhere, and can promise the patrons of the New Theatre a rich treat from that combination of talent, whenever the building is finished. During the evening several popular pieces were played.

The opening piece "put on the boards" was "The Pride of the Market." Of the playing we shall only say it argues favorably a good time for the patrons of the Theatre. We think everybody seemed pleased—we were, and as the house is now open to the public we have no doubt that every person will want to be his own judge of the playing, and the patronage will unquestionably meet the expectations of the association.

We heartily wish success to the New Theatre, and to every institution established among us with the view of benefitting the people, morally, socially and intellectually.

## DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Feb. 7th.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale reported a joint resolution which was adopted, conveying the thanks of Congress to Capt. Dupont and officers and seamen for the victory at Port Royal.

The gun-boat bill as amended by the House committee appropriating ten millions, was taken up and amended so as to restrict the number of gun-boats to twenty, when it was passed.

The bill authorizing an additional issue of ten million demand notes was taken up. Passed.

The civil appropriation bill was then resumed and on motion of Mr. Anthony, a part of the appropriation for seeds, etc., was ordered to be applied to investigating the preparing of flax as a substitute for cotton, and the bill passed.

In the House on the 7th, the consideration of the report from the select committee on government contracts was resumed, and Mr. Van Wyck spoke at length in allusion to the frauds that have been perpetrated by contractors and others on the Treasury, and concluded with a severe animadversion upon such wholesale frauds upon the government and an appeal against the policy of returning fugitive slaves to their masters; Messrs. Dawes, Davis, Campbell, Holman and Blair also took part in the discussion.

Several private bills were passed. Both Houses adjourned till the 10th.

Feb. 10th, in the Senate Mr. Davis presented a petition of the citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the negro question and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. Rice offered a resolution that the committee on military affairs inquire into the expediency of recommending an appropriation to complete the military road from Point Douglas, Minn., to Superior City, Wisconsin, which was adopted.

The report of the committee of conference on the bill to raise certain troops in Missouri and Maryland, was taken up and agreed to after a short debate, in which Mr. Henderson said the troops thus raised held themselves in readiness to march out of the State if needed,

and, if necessary would go to New Orleans, and the bill thus stands passed.

In the House, on the 10th the Senate bill authorizing the issue of ten million demand notes, was passed unanimously.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, by unanimous consent, presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, proposing the reading of Washington's Farewell Address on the 22d instant, before Congress, the President and Cabinet, etc., also at the head of the armies and on naval vessels. Mr. Crittenden patriotically spoke on the subject, and offered a joint resolution to refer the resolution to a select committee of five, and that they report thereon. The resolution was amended so as to include the Declaration of Independence and Secretary Stanton's order to the army after the battle of Mill Creek, and then adopted.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the providing for the purchase of cotton seed, so that \$1,000 may be expended for tobacco seed.

Feb. 11th, in the Senate Mr. Wilson presented a petition signed by 25,315 persons in favor of homoeopathy in the army, which was referred.

Mr. Johnson, after presenting a petition of Philadelphians for the appropriate observance of the 22d of February, offered a joint resolution that the Houses assemble in the House of Representatives on the 22d, and that the President, Cabinet, foreign representatives and officers of the army be invited, and Washington's Farewell Address be read.

Mr. Hale thought it would be much better to hang some public robber or shoot some cavalry officer.

The resolution was adopted.

In the House on the 11th, Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, reported a bill to establish an agricultural department.

The consideration of the Segar election case was resumed, and the House then, by a vote of 85 to 40, decided that Mr. Segar was not entitled to a seat.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats.

Feb. 12.—In the Senate, Mr. King presented a petition for the entire confiscation of the property of the rebels and the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Wilkinson reported a bill from the committee on Indian affairs in relation to sales to the Indians.

The bill forbids the sale of spirituous liquors of any kind to the Indians at any price, and punishes the offense by fine and imprisonment. The bill was passed.

The fortification bill was taken up.

Mr. Hale said that he was opposed to the bill. It appropriated nearly seven millions of dollars for something that had nothing to do with the present war, when we need all the money we can beg or borrow, and he almost said steal.

The bill was passed by yeas 28, nays 11.

The Treasury note bill was taken up and debated till the hour of adjournment. In the course of the debate Mr. Chandler said there was no time since the first of November that the war could not be closed in sixty days. Only one obstacle stood in the way for four months, which Congress could remove to-morrow. He believed the order "Forward!" would be given, and the war closed by the first day of May.

In the House on the 12th, Mr. Hickman from the judiciary committee, offered a preamble setting forth that Henry Wikoff, having transmitted a portion of the President's last annual message for publication in the New York Herald before it was laid before Congress, and having refused to state before the Committee from whom he received it, therefore,

Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms bring the said Henry Wikoff before the bar of the House to answer for contempt.

The resolution was adopted.

The committee on ways and means recommended a disagreement to the Senate's amendment appropriating 6,800 for painting and papering the White House.

All the other amendments to the bill were acted upon and the civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill then passed.

At this point the Sergeant-at-arms appeared, having in custody Henry Wikoff, whom the House, to-day, ordered to be arrested for contempt.

The Speaker then asked Mr. Wikoff what he had to say.

Mr. Wikoff replied that he hoped not to be considered wanting in respect either to the House or the Judiciary Committee, but the information which the committee demanded was received by him under an obligation of secrecy, that he felt bound to respect.

Mr. Hickman offered the following, and moved the previous question:

Whereas, Henry Wikoff, a witness subpoenaed to appear and testify before the Committee on the Judiciary in the matter of the investigation by the said committee into the telegraphic censorship of the press, and refusing to answer certain questions propounded to him in his examination, upon being brought before the bar of the House has failed to satisfy the House of the propriety of his refusal; therefore

Resolved, That the said Henry Wikoff, by reason of the premises, is in contempt of this House, and that the Sergeant-at-arms be directed to hold the said Wikoff in close custody until he shall purge himself of said contempt, or until discharged by order of the House.

Mr. Wickliffe rose to a question of privilege, saying that this man ought to have the privilege of being heard.

The Speaker said this was not a privileged question.

Mr. Wickliffe.—Perhaps not, but it is a question of order.

Mr. Diven, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, wished to say a few words, but Mr. Hickman declined withdrawing his demand for the previous question, under the operation of which the resolution was adopted. Ayes 82, noes not counted.

Mr. Wikoff was soon thereafter conducted from the hall by the sergeant-at-arms.

February 13th. In the Senate, Mr. Davis presented the following series of resolutions: That the Constitution is the fundamental law of the government.

That the rights of the people are fixed and immutable, and cannot be abrogated by any other power than the Constitution.

That any attempt to abrogate and destroy the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, would be inhuman, unjust, and an outrage upon civilization.

That there is no power in the Constitution to abrogate or destroy any rights of the people.

That any rights and privileges suspended by the existence of war, at the end of the war be resumed by the people as if they had not been suspended.

That no State, by any vote of secession, or any other act, can abrogate her rights or obligations, nor the obligations of the United States to preserve her people in all their rights, and guarantee to them a State Republican government.

That there can be no confiscation of any property of the rights of loyal citizens, unless for acts declared to be criminal.

That it is the duty of the United States to suppress the rebellion, to carry the "sword" in one hand and the "olive branch" in the other, and to restore the states as they were before the war.

Mr. Foster gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the cultivation of cotton on the lands now in the possession of the United States.

The Treasury-note bill was taken up.

Mr. Collamer moved to strike out that portion of the bill which makes the Notes a "legal tender for private debts." He subsequently modified his amendment so as to strike out all that portion of the bill which makes the notes a legal tender for debts of the United States, or any kind of debts, including the amendment of the committee providing that all the interest be paid in coin.

The question on Mr. Collamer's amendment was disagreed to—ayes 17; nays 22.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend so as to limit the legal tender to private debts hereafter contracted, which was rejected.

Mr. King offered a substitute, which was rejected.

The bill as amended, passed, yeas 30; nays 7.—Messrs. Collamer, Cowan, Kennedy, King, Foster, Powell, and Saulsbury.

In the House, on the 13th, the joint-resolution reported by Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Government Contracts, authorizing the Secretary of War to pay the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad Companies for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c., but at rates not greater than those required from private individuals.

Congress in granting lands toward the construction of these roads reserved the right to transport property or troops to the United States free of charge. Without waiving this principle, it is now proposed to compensate them for their services on the ground that their ability has been really impaired by the rebellion and destruction of their bridges, etc.

After three hours debate the resolution was passed in an amended form.

The companies are to be compensated according to the schedules of the Secretary of War, issued July last.

February 14th. In the Senate, the Vice-President presented a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, communicating the annual report of the Patent Office for the year 1861; which was ordered to be printed, and a motion of Mr. Trumbull to print ten thousand extra copies, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The bill to define the pay and the emoluments of certain officers of the army was taken up and debated lengthily; several amendments adopted, some rejected and the bill laid on the table, and, with the amendments, ordered to be printed.

MORE SNOW STORMS.—The weather during the past week has been decidedly stormy and uncomfortable, but not very cold. On the afternoon of Thursday, there was a rushing snow storm from the north-west, covering the ground to the depth of several inches. There was another storm on Friday night, which added some six inches to what was remaining in and about the city, and nearly a foot in some places in this valley, and there was yet another fall of two or three inches on Saturday night. It has been wasting away very slowly since Sunday, and the streets and highways could not well be more muddy than they have been for several days. There is no inconsiderable amount of snow remaining undissolved both on the bench and low lands, and weather prophets say the stormy season has not yet ended. Appearances certainly thus indicate, as it was raining briskly last evening, and snowing and raining alternately this morning.