



ELIAS SMITH... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## CELEBRATION

OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 4, 1861.

The display made in commemoration of the nation's birth-day on the Fourth instant, by the multitudes who assembled in Great Salt Lake City to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion, was, as anticipated, from the spirit manifested by the people generally during the few days that were occupied in making preparations for the demonstration, a grand affair, and highly creditable to all classes of citizens who united in expressing their devotedness to the Constitution, and exhibiting in such way and manner as they severally deemed appropriate, the means of sustaining in this their "Mountain retreat," the principles of civil and religious liberty, for which their fathers fought and bled, and so essential to the happiness and prosperity of the human race.

The firing of a national salute at half past four in the morning by Capt. Attwood's Artillery company, stationed at the Court House and City Hall, awoke those who were yet slumbering, and soon thereafter the "Stars and Stripes" were run up and were seen floating from every flag staff, and over all the public buildings and halls, most of the stores, business and manufacturing establishments, and over many of the private dwellings throughout the city; and the several brass, martial and other bands were proceeding through the streets in carriages, cheering the thousands of citizens who were attracted thereby with music, as they played national and other airs deemed appropriate on the morning of the anniversary of American Independence. The streets were filled with the old and the young, particularly the latter, who in their joyousness were briskly passing in every direction, to see and hear whatever might be transpiring that would impart pleasure or be interesting to them on the occasion.

At eight o'clock a salute of three guns was fired, which as previously announced, was the signal for assembling on Union Square, the place designated for the forming of the procession, but before the arrival of the hour, thousands had there assembled, and those who were to take part in the marching ceremonies were soon in readiness to take their assigned positions; and notwithstanding the vastness of the multitude and the great length of the train, the procession was formed with great rapidity by Major Sharp, Marshal of the day, assisted by his efficient aids, Majors McKean, Golding and Young, and Captain Taylor.

## THE PROCESSION.

At nine o'clock a salute of twelve guns was fired and the procession moved down Second West street to the Court House, thence along Second South street to First East street, up that street passing the Sevens Council Hall, the City Hall and Social Hall, and then moved slowly westward to the Temple Block, passing the residence of President Brigham Young, who, together with his family, seemed to enjoy an excellent view of the demonstration from the balcony of the Bee Hive House, over which floated the nation's standard.

Taking a position at the corner of South Temple and First East streets we had a very fine view of the procession on both streets as it moved along to the Bowery, and being a demonstration of the people's high sense of the blessings of that freedom which honored sires bequeathed to them by years of struggle with the adverse and trying circumstances of war; by labors in poverty at home, by deadly strife in the tented field, with overwhelming odds against them; contending with open and secret enemies at home and abroad; in short, by years of sacrifice of "everything but honor," we concluded to sketch the procession as it passed, that it may stand on record, befall the nation what may, that the reminiscences of the American revolution had not be forgotten by the citizens of Utah in 1861.

The procession was headed by a company of Pioneers, under the direction of Cap. Seth L. F., aided by Messrs. G. Woodward and W.

Carver. In front was carried a banner with the names of the Pioneers inscribed.

In order of march came:  
The Martial Band; Maj. D. B. Huntington.  
A company of Light Infantry, under Capt. George Romney, with white pants and gray blouses, bearing in front of the company the "Stars and Stripes," and in the rear another banner with the inscription:  
"God and our Right, Liberty or Death."

President and Board of Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, with a fine banner representing Agriculture and Mechanics.

A body of Agriculturists, under the direction of Rueben Miller, aided by Jacob Weiler and John Scott, preceded by a banner:  
"United we stand."

A very neat model plow was carried by one of the company, and another carried a banner on which  
"Speed the Plow."

With wreaths of flowers was beautifully worked with the needle. The growing produce of the country was well represented by the company, as each carried bunches of the verdant grain. Two wagons followed, containing farming implements, plows, barrows, etc.

The Stock Raisers, under the direction of B. Stringham; one of the company carrying a bundle of wool suspended to a Shepherd's crook.

The Horticulturists, under the direction of E. Sayers, carried fine specimens of their garden flowers; one of the company carried in his hand a branch of ripe fruit. A carriage richly decorated with flowers and occupied by Mrs. E. Hunte, Mrs. Oliphant and Mrs. Sprague, completed that company.

Chemists, under the direction of A. C. Pyper.

Milwrights, under the direction of F. Kesler.

The Bridge Builders, under the direction of Henry Goo, made a very fine exhibition of a model bridge. Floating over the centre of the arch was a banner with the inscription:  
"We will protect the Constitution No. 1."

Underneath the bridge was a little sloop.

The representatives of the Deseret Foundry under the direction of Z. Derrick, carrying a banner with the painting of a blasting furnace.

"The Sons of Vulcan," under the direction of Jonathan Pugmire, were a great attraction. On the front of the car they had a fine painting of the Smithy, a swarthy lot of "brauney chaps" with "sleeves up to the elbows," ready to put in the "licks." They had everything rigged up on a car drawn by four horses—bellows, anvil and vice, at which some of the craft pined away dexterously. The boys looked "good."

The Whitesmiths, fewer in number, had their quiet exhibition of the trade, and had their live heater and soldering irons at work as they passed along.

Edge Tool Makers, under the direction of Robert Datt.

Gro. and Locksmiths, under the direction of James Hague, with banner:

"In and coppersmiths, under the direction of Dustin Amy, in a wagon with a full set of tools. On their banner was inscribed the motto:  
"True to the Constitution and Union."

Carpenters and Joiners, under the direction of Moses Romney, with the skeleton of a building, drawn by six mules. Inside of the building several of the craft were at work painting, mortising and boring with a patent augur. A large number of workmen followed with banner representing a building with inscription:  
"Union is Strength."

Wheel Wrights, under the direction of Samuel Bringuist, with trade banner. In the wagon three workmen were plying the spokes and putting through the wheel generally.

The Cabinet Makers, Carvers, Turners and Upholsters, under the direction of William Bell, came along in a finely decorated car, drawn by ten oxen. The car inside was finished in the parlor style with every accommodation for the craft-men, who seemed to take the ride very comfortably.

The Coopers, under the direction of Abel Lamb, with a painted banner of a workman putting hoops round the staves of a barrel, and the inscription:  
"United in these bands we stand."

Stone Cutters, under the direction of Charles Lambert, were following their profession in their wagons. A specimen of stone turning was exhibited by Mr. Walker, which attracted much attention.

Masons, Plasterers, Brick and Adobie Makers, under the direction of J. H. Rumell.

Painters and Glaziers under the direction of Edward Martin, with a richly painted banner with inscription:  
"United Painters."

Tanners and Carriers, under the direction of James Robson, with a banner with bull's head, and inscription:  
"Nothing like Leather."

Boot and Shoemakers, under the direction of Edward Snelgrove with a large painted boot, or banner, and the inscription:  
"May the true sons of St. Crispin ever feel an interest in the soles of all mankind."

"May their craft ever be united, and true merit ever be appreciated."

Saddle and Harness Makers, under the direction of Francis Patt: a fine display of saddery and harness. Banner with motto  
"Hold on to the reins, don't kick over the traces."

Wool Carders, under the direction of Theodore Curtis,

Weavers, under the direction of Thomas Lyon, who was driving the shuttle and working off silk fringes as the procession moved along.

Dyers, under the direction of J. Evans.

Tailors, under the direction of Claude Clive, with a banner, representing the denizen of the woods and plains, and the inhabitant of the city. Inscription:  
"Tis thus we change the human race."

Hatters, under the direction of Lyman Leonard.

Potters, under the direction of John Eardly, at work as they passed along.

Millers, under the direction of John Neff.

Bakers and Confectioners, under the direction of Wm. L. Binder.

Butchers, under the direction of Charles Taylor, with a banner, representing good fat stock, and inscription:  
"Good for the constitution"

Rope Makers, under the direction of Wm. A. McMaster. Those wheels were busy enough in the hemp line to supply all traitors.

Comb makers, under the direction of Wm. Derr, who exhibited a card of rich Tortoise shell and other varieties,

Match Makers, under the direction of Alexander Neibaur.

Basket Makers, under the direction of Daniel Commomile, with a display of their wicker craft.

Broom Makers, under the direction of Moses Wade

Tobacco Manufacturers, under the direction of Benjamin Hampton.

Artists, under the direction of Wm. V. Morris.

Engravers, under the direction of David McKenzie.

Jewelers, under the direction of Charles Kidgell.

Silversmiths, under the direction of John Rodgers.

Watch and Clock Makers, under the direction of O. Ursbach.

Hair Dressers, under the direction of John Spores

Quarrymen, under the direction of Adam Sharp.

Lumbermen and Sawyers, under the direction of Edmund Ellsworth.

Ballo's Band: Lieut. Worthen.

Corps of Civil Engineers, under the direction of Gen. J. W. Fox, carrying engineering instruments.

Paper Makers, under the direction of T. Howard.

Typographical Association, with Press and Fixtures, under the direction of H. McEwan, in one wagon a compositor was working at "the case." In the second wagon the pressmen were "striking off" patriotic songs, and distributing them among the people as they passed. Their magnificent banner, represented the goddess of liberty, standing by the side of the press, and on her left a bust of Benjamin Franklin, to whose brow she was extending a wreath of glory. On the banner was a scroll inscription:  
"The Printers of Deseret" "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Book Binders and Paper Rulers, under the direction of J. B. Kelly, in a wagon following the profession of binding and ruling.

Committee of Arrangements and Orators of the day.

Territorial, County and City officers.

Ecclesiastical officers of the City and County

Nauvoo Brass Band.

Chancellor and Regents of the Deseret University.

Deseret School Teachers' Association

Teachers and Pupils of the Select and District Schools of the City, came next in order, under the general supervision of Prof. W. Edington.

Young men bearing Globes and Educational Instruments with banner and inscription:  
"Zion's Bulwark."

Another banner, with the eagle standing on a number of books, holding in his beak, the inscription:  
"Blessed are they whose names are written in the Book of Life."

On another part of the banner, pens, ink and inks and.

Select and Public Schools from the 1st, 21, 31 and 4th Districts, with banners.

Company of Danish children in native dress.

Choir of Juvenile Singers.

The Select and Public Schools from the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Districts with banners:  
"In God is our trust."

"Truth will prevail."

"Mothers in Israel, teach us how to be great."

A very neat banner was borne in front of the girls: a dove with the olive branch, over which was the inscription:  
"Purity bringeth peace,"

and another banner,  
"Zion's daughters rejoice in Zion's peace."

The boys carried the banners:  
"Virtue adorns Zion."

"Hail to the growing strength of Zion."

Choir of Singers.

Select and Public Schools from the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Districts, with banners:  
"The Wealth of Israel."

"We thank God for our Mountain Home."

"Scions of the Sires of '76"

And a banner with the All-Seeing Eye Scales in the hands of Justice and the inscription:  
"Knowledge."

Preceding the little girls, a banner,  
"Innocence will triumph."

"Purity."

"Goodness is greatness"

Car, with national emblems: the army and navy represented by youths in uniform. The car was drawn by four grey horses, with two small boys as positions. On the centre of the car stood the representative of the Navy, with "Columbia" in gold letters on his hat band. While he leaned on the anchor, his right hand held out the national standard, with the inscription over the stars and stripes:  
"Utah, the Nation's Hope"

At the foot of the flag staff were the implements of warfare for its defence. At each corner of the car were cadets and midshipmen, each supporting the nation's banner. The ensemble of the representation was very attractive of itself, and, to add to the interest, the Serenade Band, seated at the back end of the car, discoursed choice music.

Choir of Singers.

Select and Public Schools from the 14th, 15th and 16th Districts

Choirs of Singers.

Select and Public Schools from the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Districts, with banners.

The first were:  
"Come all that love the Lord."

"Virtue taught."

In the procession were the "Sweet singers in Israel." Some young ladies who certainly justified the emblem carried before them.

Other mottoes were carried in the ranks of the scholars, among the number in Latin:  
"Do good rather than to shine."

Others were borne aloft in the companies of boys and girls, among them we noted:  
"Innocence."

"Encourage us."

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"Kingdom of God or nothing."

"Liberty, union and virtue."

In the rear of the select and public schools were two Scotch shepherd boys in Highland costume, with shepherd crooks, and leading a lamb, accompanied by a veritable Highlander in costume, playing on his bagpipe.

Then followed a company of Indian children, neatly attired, under the direction of Mr. John Alger, with banner, on which was inscribed,  
"We shall become a white and a delightful people."

A Martial band, Captain G. W. Brimhall, preceded the concourse of citizens, which closed the procession.

On arriving at the gate leading to the Bowery, the first division of the procession, including the Pioneers, Agriculturists, Mechanics, etc., passed by and was marched around the Temple Block, which movement enabled the Marshal and his assistants to seat the juvenile division first. After those marching in the procession were seated, the vast concourse of spectators were admitted inside the gate, and, as many as could obtained seats, but a large majority of the multitude had to stand during the exercises.

CEREMONIES AT THE BOWERY.

On the assemblage being called to order, the ceremonies were proceeded with as follows:

Music, "Star Spangled Banner," by the Nauvoo Brass Band

Prayer by the Chaplain, Elder David Pettigrew.

Music, "Hail Columbia," by Ballo's Band.

The declaration of Independence was then read by John R. Clawson, Esq., followed by a salute from the Artillery, and music "Yankee Doodle," by Major Huntington's Martial Band.

The Hon. John Taylor then delivered the following oration.

BRETHREN, SISTERS AND FRIENDS:—

We are met to-day to commemorate the return of the eighty-fifth anniversary of our country's freedom, to celebrate the day of our nation's birth, a day that has always, heretofore, been held sacred by American citizens. The first settlers of this country were hardy, enterprising and intelligent men; they left England, and other parts of Europe, some for the purpose of enjoying religious liberty, and others to acquire great agricultural and commercial wealth, which they thought this new and extensive country offered. They rapidly increased and multiplied. The descendants of such a people, thus amalgamated, free from many of the restraints of the old dynasties, produced a vigorous growth of enterprising, intellectual and independent men. Their isolated position, in this then new country, and being the possessors of so vast a continent, naturally led them to reflect upon the prospects and probability of self-government, particularly as republican principles were at that time being discussed very extensively in France and other European nations. And when the mother country began to assert an authority, like a colt that is first curbed, they felt restless under the restraint. The insolence which strange officers or foreign popingays are apt to exert, increased the difficulty, till fretted and maddened by frequent wrongs they burst their fetters, proclaimed themselves free, and uttered their sentiments in the memorable "Declaration of Independence" we have just heard. This was not the act of a few wild fanatical demagogues; it was based on the principles of the wisest social and political economy, and was the spontaneous feeling of thousands of intelligent far seeing comprehensive minds. After weighing the consequences in all its bearings, they deliberately wrote, and deliberately signed the Declaration of Independence and the old Independence bell, which many of you have seen in Philadelphia and on which is written "proclaim liberty throughout the land," announced the deed was done; multitudes assembled, caught the sound of the nation's birth and loud acclamations rent the air. It was a solemn act, and pregnant with important consequences, but the fathers of their country were equal to the task, and whether in the tented field, or on the ocean wave, in the din of battle or in the nation's councils they proved themselves competent, the fit representatives of unborn