

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, August 3, 1868.

THE EMIGRATION.

By letter to President Young, from President F. D. Richards, dated July 15th, we learn that the steam ship Colorado cleared from Liverpool the day before. She had on board of our people 600 souls (575 statute adults). Elder Wm. B. Preston was appointed President of the company, and the following returning missionaries his assistants: Elders A. Miner, M. Thatcher, G. Roberts, R. Benson, Barry Wride, John Barker and John D. Rees.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT REPORT.

Chicago, 31.—The department of agriculture has issued a report on the condition of the crops in July. The most remarkable fact in connection with the corn crop is the great increase on the average in the south, the difference since last year being over two and a half millions of acres. The increase throughout the United States amounts to thirty-six million acres. (?) The condition of the wheat is above the average, except in Vermont and Connecticut and the Southern States. Cotton shows an average reduction of 10 per cent. The crops are reported in splendid condition, and there is a prospect of the finest yield for years. Rice, oats and barley promise an abundant crop. Potatoes are unusually good; fruit variable; apples and peaches less promising than usual.

APPOINTMENT.

Washington, D. C., 31.—Binckley, late Assistant Attorney-General, has been appointed Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

ALASKA PAID FOR.

The Russian Minister has received a draft for the payment of Alaska.

200 BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Oil City.—One of the most disastrous fires that ever visited the oil regions occurred here at 10 o'clock this morning, destroying in all 200 buildings, rendering homeless nearly as many families. The oil interests are suffering but very little.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

Washington, 31.—The President has officially proclaimed the ratification, by both parties, of the treaty concerning citizenship with Prussia.

BLAIR AT LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth.—Gen. Frank Blair addressed an immense meeting here to-night. His speech was devoted principally to the action of the Radicals with regard to reconstruction, and the record of General Grant. He charged Grant with having changed his views on the subject of reconstruction, he having, at the close of the war, urged the immediate admission of the Southern Congressmen. He said that the secret of the adherence of Grant, Sheridan and other army officers to the Radical party is that the tendency of that party, in having overthrown the prerogatives of the Executive and the Supreme Court, is towards a military despotism, which would give prominence to the officers of the army. He denied that the sentiments expressed in his New York letter were revolutionary. He said the Radical party made Copperheadism respectable.

Washington.—The annual statement of the Post Office Department will show an alarming deficit, amounting to eight millions for the past year.

INCREASE OF MORTALITY.

New York.—An alarming increase of mortality in this city is drawing special attention to the sanitary condition of the metropolis, as much of the increase in deaths is directly traceable to defective sewerage and the deficient supply of water for family purposes.

The master masons held another meeting yesterday, and appeared more than ever determined not to yield to the demand of the strikers. It was stated that over forty bosses, employing ten-hour men, have only eight or ten eight-hour men at work.

Chicago, 1.—The Republican's special says the President has tendered the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to ex-Gov. Cox, of Ohio; if Cox accepts, Rollins will immediately resign.

LYNCH LAW.

Memphis.—Three horse thieves, being brought to this city under guard, were taken by a mob of forty masked men, last night, and hung. The mob surrounded the party and overpowered the guard.

RECUSSION OF THE NAVY.

Washington.—In consequence of the enactment of Congress, making a large reduction in the force of seamen in the navy, Secretary Welles has ordered a number of vessels, now in service abroad, to be brought home and put out of commission. It is not known what vessels will come home, but they will be those which can best be dispensed with by the commanders. The crews of these vessels will be discharged, and the officers assigned to other duty.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ERIC R.R.

New York.—Eldridge has resigned the Presidency of the Erie Railroad; Jay Gould has been elected instead.

LETTER FROM BUTLER.

The Boston Journal publishes a letter from Gen. Butler, relative to the suits brought against him at Baltimore. He says the purpose of Woolley's suit is obvious; while Kimberly Bros' claim is for rent paid by them for the occupation of government land, which amount was fixed by the government board of survey.

DIPLOMATIC REUNION.

New York.—The Chinese embassy goes to Auburn on Monday by invitation of Secretary Seward. The different foreign ministers at Washington are also invited. It is not known who will accept. The embassy goes thence to Niagara, thence to Lake George. They will then spend some time at Boston,

after which they will remain in New York till their departure for Europe in September.

RECEPTION TO COLFAX.

Chicago.—Schuyler Colfax had a magnificent reception to-day upon his return home from South Bend, Indiana. Several thousand assembled to welcome him. Mayor Humphreys delivered a welcoming address, to which Colfax replied in a brief speech, avoiding political subjects. Other speeches were made. There was a demonstration in the evening, fireworks, etc.

LEGISLATIVE.

Montgomery.—The Senate consumed the entire day in discussing a bill to punish Ku Klux.

The House considered the common carrier bill, which will punish railroad and steamboat officers who make a distinction on account of color.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Washington.—The Secretary of War has granted the request of Gen. Dyer, chief of ordnance, for a court of inquiry into all the alleged frauds in his Department, and has directed the Judge Advocate to prepare the charges for his trial.

CONFERENCE.

Nashville, 1.—Generals Chatham, Forrest, Quent, Palmer and others had a conference to-day with a committee of the Legislature upon the political troubles in Tennessee. The result has not transpired, though the chances of a satisfactory solution of the difficulties are good. The inclination to call out the militia is abating, but strong efforts will be made by some of the Radical members to push the measure through the Legislature.

PATENT EXTENDED.

Washington.—The patent of A. C. Mellich, for making paper from wood and straw has been extended seven years. This is the patent that caused so much litigation among the various paper makers throughout the country.

DEPARTURE OF REVERDY JOHNSON.

Baltimore.—Reverdy Johnson and family sailed to Southampton to-day, on the steamship Baltimore, of the Baltimore and Bremen line, which was escorted down the river by a large number of persons, friends and a dozen steamers and tug boats crowded with passengers. Among those who escorted Mr. Johnson were Baron Geralt, the Prussian Minister. Mr. Johnson responded to a toast given him, saying: "I go to England as a minister of peace. My instructions are to look to peace, and if I am able to carry them out in the spirit in which they are given, peace will result." He said all good men of both nations earnestly desired peace. He complimented the representative of the Prussian government as a consistent friend of the United States, and endeared to all who knew him.

Baron Geralt expressed his gratitude for this kind recognition by Mr. Johnson, and reiterated his firm and devoted friendship to the government and people of America on behalf of himself and his government.

MRS. LINCOLN ILL.

Mrs. Lincoln, who has been in waiting some days, intending to go out in the same steamer, was taken suddenly ill last night and did not feel well enough to undertake the voyage. She will shortly go to Bedford springs.

RESIGNATION.

New York.—Fernando Wood resigned his membership of the Mozart executive committee.

GENERAL CONVENTION.

A general convention of the I. R. B. will be held on the twenty-fourth, when a new head centre will be elected.

NOTICE TO BOBURN AND MCCOOLE.

Frank Queen, stakeholder for Coburn and McCoolle has notified both parties that if arrangements for the fight are not made before Thursday he will return the money.

HEENAN CHALLENGES MCCOOLE.

John C. Heenan has challenged McCoolle to fight for any sum within three months.

NOT RELIABLE.

Washington.—The statements in regard to the financial affairs of the post office are not reliable. Whatever deficit exists is owing to the establishment of expensive mail routes in the new western territories.

RESIGNATION.

Caleb Cushing has resigned as one of the commissioners to codify the laws of the United States.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed Ex-Gov. Bigler, of California, one of the United States Commissioners to examine the Central Pacific Railroad, vice L. D. Smith, resigned.

P. O. DEFICIENCY.

The Postmaster General is preparing an official statement to show that the actual deficiency for the year is less than \$4,000,000.

MILITIA BILL.

Montgomery.—The Senate, to-day, passed the militia bill, which authorizes the Governor to organize the militia when he sees proper.

DISABILITIES BILL.

The bill for removing disabilities was hotly discussed. The southern Republicans generally favor the bill, but the Northern Republicans oppose it.

McGraw, in the House, brought up a bill to remove the disabilities of the people of Chambers county. It is thought that this will be the entering wedge for the general bill.

The common carrier bill is causing much hard feeling. The negroes are clamorous for the removal of all distinctions on account of color in public conveyances.

CITY ON FIRE.

Oil City, 31.—That portion of Oil City, west of Oil creek, was all afire this morning.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Leavenworth, Kansas.—The Democratic Convention, yesterday, nominated Geo. W. Glibb, Governor; Maxwell M. Cashin, Lieut.-Governor; Charles W. Blair, for Congress. Resolutions were adopted regarding the Tammany Platform and endorsing the nominations of Seymour and Blair.

MILITIA QUESTION.

New Orleans.—The militia question has been agitating the Legislature considerably. A bill has passed the House,

authorizing an unlimited number of companies of uniformed militia to be armed and equipped at the expense of the State, empowering the Governor to organize the companies into regiments. The bill will probably pass the Senate without difficulty. Efforts are being made to get the Legislature to take the selection of the Presidential electors into their own hands.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Atlanta.—Resolutions have passed the House by a large majority, setting forth that inasmuch as the vital questions, heretofore dividing the members of this branch of the General Assembly are settled, resolved that we, like men having the interests of the State at heart, bury party prejudices, and go forward to perfect the enactment of such laws as will establish peace and harmony among the people of the State.

FOREIGN.

TONNAGE DUES SUSPENDED.  
Paris, 31.—An Imperial decree suspends for three months, from October, the collection of tonnage dues from all vessels entering the French ports with cereals.

COMPROMISE EXPECTED.

Shanghai, July 4.—News from Japan says that a compromise is being expected between the Dominicans of the north and south, which will probably lead to a speedy termination of hostilities between the Mikado and Teyoon.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

London.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen was not present; her speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It speaks of the foreign relations of Great Britain as most friendly and satisfactory, and says that there is no reason to fear war in Europe. No reference was made to the United States. The Abyssinian expedition has vindicated the honor of the Crown, and the cessation of attempts at rebellion in Ireland renders the further use of exceptions needless. The Queen thanks the Commons for the supplies voted and congratulates them on the passage of the Irish and Scotch reform bills, the public school bill, the bill for the prohibition of the telegraph wires, and others of a less important character. The speech also announces that a dissolution of Parliament will soon take place, in order that the people may reap the advantages of the more extended system of representation recently provided, as she is confident of their fitness for their new duties and that their voice will be for the perpetuation of civil and religious freedom.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

London.—The pending political troubles in Spain have resulted in a ministerial crisis. It is understood that the distinguished Liberal statesman, Espartero, has been summoned to form a new cabinet, and has gone to Madrid for that purpose. Discontent continues to prevail in Spain, and threatens to break out into an armed insurrection at any moment. Disaffection is also apparent among the officers of the fleet.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

St. Petersburg.—Under the preliminary arrangement for peace, made with Bokhara, the Russian troops are to leave the country at once, the Khan paying the Russian government half a million silver roubles as an indemnity for the expenses of the war.

St. John's, N. B., 1.—A strong anti-union meeting was held at Yarmouth yesterday, at which resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the refusal of the Imperial Parliament to redress the wrongs of Nova Scotia, and threatening to take high handed measures to secure the deliverance of the country from its present position.

ANTI-UNIONISTS SNUBBED.

Montreal.—A dispatch from Halifax says, that Mr. Lowe has published a letter rebuking the violent articles published by the anti-union party in Nova Scotia, and advising the people to give the Canadian members now on the way to Nova Scotia a courteous hearing.

ST. DOMINGAN.

Advices from St. Domingo state that 1,500 of President Baz's troops were badly beaten by the Revolutionists; their commander, Gen. Brigham, was killed.

HARVEST REPORTS.

New York.—Reports of the harvest from the south of France, Hungary and Belgium, say that the wheat crop is being harvested, and that there is a very abundant yield, though in some regions the quality is not quite so good as usual.

MAX'S WIFE VIOLENTLY MAD.

The Princess Charlotte has passed into the stage of violent madness, her fixed idea being that she is kept a prisoner by her family, and that she must escape and go to her husband at Miraman.

TITLE OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

A council of Austrian Ministers has definitely settled that the title of the Austrian Empire is the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

ATTITUDE OF THE HOLY SEE.

The Holy See is disposed to recommend to the Austrian bishops an attitude of conciliation, and in particular that they should avoid all steps which could be considered as an interference with political affairs.

FALL OF HUMATA.

London.—Additional news from Rio says dispatches have been received from the Marquis Caxias, announcing the capture of the fortress of Humata. No particulars given, and the terms of the surrender are not stated.

The dispute between Caxias and the American Minister, Washburn, was unsettled. It was caused by the refusal of Caxias to permit the American steamer, the Wood, to be taken aboard to proceed up the Parana River. Webb, the American Ambassador at Rio, remonstrated with the Brazilian Government against this interference with the movements of the Minister. Washburn will demand his passports if the steamer be again detained.

Reports from Paraguayan sources give the particulars of the reconnaissance, which was conducted in force by the allies, when a severe engagement took place in which the allies were repulsed with heavy loss. The same accounts represent the position of the Paraguayans at Humata as very strong and as well manned as ever, and that there is no prospect of its abandonment. The fortifications on the Tebioarray have been repaired and well garrisoned, and the river is effectually closed at that point with the chains above. These

accounts are necessarily of an earlier date than the news from Rio. No intimations were given of General Lopez having sued for peace.

HAYTIAN.

Havana.—Advices from Hayti state that Gen. Hecker has defeated Christy, the leader of the revolutionists and thirty prisoners have been shot.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The Prussian Government has instructed its officials not to indict, prosecute or punish naturalized German Americans who have emigrated without permission.

RIOT AT TRIESTE.

New York, 2.—A serious riot recently occurred at Trieste, which was suppressed by the military; one was killed and a number wounded.

Gen. Prim has disappeared from London and has probably gone to Lisbon, where all the military men of the progressive party, who were recently expelled from Spain, are proceeding. The friends of the Spanish government are becoming alarmed, and a state of siege will probably be proclaimed shortly. The belief is prevalent that the present Portuguese ministry are favorable to a revolution in Spain.

Correspondence.

MONSTERS OF BEAR LAKE.

PARIS, KICH CO., U.T.,  
July 27, 1868.

Editor Deseret Evening News.—Dear Sir:—Your correspondent for this district has been very tired lately, constitutionally tired, which is the only excuse he has for not previously writing the important events that are continually transpiring in this locality. It is a mystery to me that all the leading journals of the world have not corresponded to Bear Lake, in fact I don't know how the people tolerate their publications without.

In order that posterity may not be confused in hunting out the most interesting portions of this letter, I shall give headings.

PARIS.

Is noted for being the place where I live, and for being fashions, the latest being a loose gown with a puckering string around the neck. It also has three public institutions, the school-house, the public square and the liberty pole. The cow sheds and other ornaments that adorn it, and which were so aptly described by Mons. De La Baume, have all been whitewashed and the dug-outs cut up into wells and sold to the people at a sacrifice. The only articles that are hard to obtain here are clothes, provisions and money. The people, generally, have adopted a fish diet, strictly suckers; but with all its advantages of health, I am informed, it is wearing on clothing, as the bones come out like the measles, perforating the skin and rendering it almost impossible to shift a garment without tearing it. The Library and Literary Institution, a Sunday School well attended and well managed, and a Female Relief Society all in a prosperous condition.

GRASSHOPPERS.

We thought ourselves isolated, not only from the world, but the ravages of these "pestiferous critters." About a week ago, however, they made their appearance in the south end of the valley, and destroyed all the crops at Round Valley and Swan Creek. Since then they have taken up the line of march northward giving all the settlements a call. They appear to be well disciplined, armed and equipped for war. They travel in column of platoons, and throw out a formidable body of skirmishers as they near a settlement. On the arrival of the advance of the right wing at Paris, we proposed to compromise, and give them one quarter in the half bushel after harvest; but it was no swap, they attacked our front, center, and rear at the same time, and up to date, have captured about one-third of our grain farms. Stone walls, nettles, dirt covered houses, stink-bush and bachelors seem to be about the only thing they hold sacred. There was not room for all to light on the ground, so one swarm of a few hundred million essted themselves gently into Bear Lake, which resulted in an extensive grasshopper casualty. Their bodies will not be recovered.

BAD LUCK.

While an emigrant was last week driving his wagon, with four fine mules attached, down Bear River Cañon, he took the wrong road, and ran into the river, down the four mules and losing one wheel from the wagon. He jumped into the river to cut the mules loose, when one of them struck his side pocket with its foot, tearing it in such a manner that four hundred dollars in greenbacks were carried away by the current. This reminds me of a saying of Josh Billings that "when a man begins to go down hill, all the wheels seem to have been greased for the occasion."

The ferry boat between this place and Beunington has sunk twice this summer, each time losing one half a wagon; but recently they have resurrected the lost halves by grappling.

BEAR LAKE MONSTER.

All lakes, caves and dens have their legendary histories. Tradition loves to throw her magic wand over beautiful dells and lakes and people them with fairies, giants and monsters of various kinds. Bear Lake has also its monster tale to tell, and when I have told it, I will leave you to judge whether or not its merits are merely traditional.

The Indians say there is a monster animal which lives in the Lake that has captured and carried away Indians while in the Lake swimming; but they say it has not been seen by them for many years, not since the buffalo inhabited the valley. They represent it as being of the serpent kind, but having legs about eighteen inches long on which they sometimes crawl out of the water a short distance on the shore. They also say it spouts water upwards out of its mouth.

Since the settlement of this valley, several persons have reported seeing a huge animal of some kind that they could not describe; but such persons have generally been alone when they saw it, and but little credence has been attached to the matter, and until this summer the "monster question" had about died out.

About three weeks ago Mr. S. M. Johnson, who lives on the east side of the lake at a place called South Eden, was going to the Round Valley settle-

ment, six miles to the south of this place, and when about half way he saw something in the lake which, at the time, he thought to be a drowned person. The road being some little distance from the water's edge he rode to the beach, and the waves were running pretty high he thought it would soon wash in to shore. In a few minutes two or three feet of some kind of an animal that he had never seen before were raised out of the water. He did not see the body, only the head and what he supposed to be a part of the neck. It had ears or bunches on the side of its head nearly as large as a pint cup. The waves at times would dash over its head, when it would throw water from its mouth or nose. It did not drift landward, but appeared stationary, with the exception of turning its head.

Mr. Johnson thought a portion of the body must lie on the bottom of the lake or it would have drifted with the action of the water. This is Mr. Johnson's version as he told me.

The next day an animal of a monster kind was seen near the same place by a man and three women, who said it was swimming when they first saw it. They represent it as being very large, and say it swam much faster than a horse could run on land. These recent discoveries again revived the "monster question." Those who had seen it before brought in their claims anew, and many people began to think the story was not altogether moonshine.

On Sunday last as N. C. Davis and Allen Davis, of St. Charles, and Thomas Slight and J. Collings of Paris, with six women, were returning from Fish Haven, when about midway from the latter named place to St. Charles their attention was suddenly attracted to a peculiar motion or wave in the water, about three miles distant. The lake was not rough, only a little disturbed by a light wind. Mr. Slight says he distinctly saw the sides of a very large animal that he would suppose to be not less than ninety feet in length. Mr. Davis don't think he (Davis) saw any part of the body, but is positive it must have been not less than 40 feet in length, judging by the wave it rolled up on both sides of it as it swam, and the wake it left in the rear. It was going South, and all agreed that it swam with asped almost incredible to their senses. Mr. Davis says he never saw a locomotive travel faster, and thinks it made a mile a minute, easy. In a few minutes after the discovery of the first a second one followed in its wake; but seemed to be much smaller, appearing to Mr. Slight about the size of a horse, and a larger one followed this, and so on till four large ones, in all, and six small ones had run southward out of sight. One of the large ones before disappearing made a sudden turn to the west, a short distance; then back to its former track. At this turn Mr. Slight says he could distinctly see it was of a brownish color. They could judge somewhat of their speed by observing known distances on the other side of the lake, and all agreed that the velocity with which they propelled themselves through the water was astonishing.

They represent the waves that rolled up in front and on each side of them, as being three feet high from where they stood. This is substantially their statement as they told me. Messrs. Davis and Slight are prominent men, well known in the county, and all of them are reliable persons whose veracity is undoubted. I have no doubt they would be willing to make affidavits to their statement.

There you have the monster story so far as completed, but I hope it will be concluded by the capture of one some time. If so large an animal exists in this altitude and in so small a lake, what can it be? It must be something new under the sun, the scriptural text to the contrary, notwithstanding. Is it fish, flesh or serpent, amphibious, amphibious or a great big fish, or what is it? I give it up, but live in hopes of some day seeing it, if it really exists, and I have no reason to doubt the above statements. Here is an excellent opportunity for some company to bust Barnum on a dike for the monster, if they can only catch one; already some of our settlers talk of forming a joint stock arrangement and see what they can do in the business.

I have already extended this letter beyond the limit I designed. The health of the people is good and everything satisfactory, except the rushing, buzzing music of the everlasting grasshoppers as they wait themselves through the air, freighted with our grain in the milk. May they mash their brains out against the North Pole!

Very respectfully,

J. C. R.

Dear Brother Cannon:—I have talked with some of the parties in relation to the monster story, and it is as Joseph has stated it.

I am, yours truly,

CHARLES C. RICH.

IF NOT, WHY NOT.

Mr. Editor:—I may be deemed, by certain wisecracks, speculative and visionary in my ideas on the subject, yet I am just as firmly convinced, as it is possible for any one to be convinced without actually seeing the fact accomplished, that we shall yet see passengers borne through the air comfortably and with less risk than is now incurred by transportation on our steamers and railways. The attraction of gravitation, as it is called, has been more than neutralized by the agency of balloons, which have ascended almost to the height of our loftiest mountains. Adventurous individuals frequently demonstrate the practicability of sustaining themselves indefinitely in the upper deep by means of certain gases, suitably controlled; and the attraction of gravitation, in my humble opinion the chief obstacle to successful aerial navigation, is thus overcome. If men can sustain themselves, and boats and sacks of sand in the air, why can they not sustain and manoeuvre sufficient machinery to impart a lateral motion to their conveyance? They can propel themselves through the water at the rate of twenty odd miles an hour, and on railways at five times that speed, and talk of yet crossing the continent in forty-eight hours by rail, yet they fear to venture on the upper deep. Although they profess to have "dominion over the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air," yet there is one portion of their domain that they dare not explore.

The advantages of aerial navigation over our methods of crawling on the earth's surface must be apparent to the most obtuse intellect. There is no danger of collision, no switches to get misplaced, no embankments to be thrown

over, no rails to wear out, no mischief on the track. Then think of the speed, the beautiful prospect beneath and around you, the impunity with which you can pass by toll gates, ferries and other sublimary impediments to mortal locomotion; the contempt with which you can look down upon the armies and navies of hostile nations, the pleasure of the chase in the blue empyra, etc.

We have thousands of patents coming out year after year, and ingenuity is taxed to the utmost to invent some improved method of making pins and buttons, while in the important and essentially necessary business of aerial navigation nothing is done, or even attempted! Are our ingenious countrymen afraid, or do they think it won't pay? The people of England are moving in this matter, and the "old fogies" of Europe will take the wind out of our sails if we do not bestir ourselves. Who will immortalize himself and become a greater than Watt, Fulton or Morse? Don't all speak at once!

VIATOR.

CELEBRATION of the 24th IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

BOUNTFUL, July 21.

The citizens of Bountiful were aroused from their peaceful slumbers this morning at daybreak by Capt. Tolman's artillery, which announced the arrival of the glorious twenty-fourth, the day we celebrate in commemoration of the entrance of the hardy pioneers into these once barren but now fruitful valleys. Shortly after Capt. B. Burnham's martial band sent forth its animating strains inviting all to come and participate in the exercises of the day.

At nine o'clock hundreds of well-dressed persons, and children innumerable, clad in holiday attire, assembled on the Public Square, where the Marshal of the day, Capt. Wm. H. Lee, formed a procession as follows:

1st battalion of cavalry, bearing the stars and stripes, under the command of Adjutant C. Call; martial band, Captain L. S. Burnham; pioneers; Silver Greys, Capt. Joseph Holbrook; Hon. Bishop Stokes and suite; choir, dressed in white, with blue sash across the breast; Sabbath Schools, with flags, banners, mottoes, &c.; citizens, and a battalion of infantry under the command of Adjutant Walton.

The procession marched through some of the principal streets to the Tabernacle, where the exercises consisted of music, singing, prayer, speeches, recitations, toasts, sentiments, cheers, &c. rather Perkins, eighty-six years old, delivered a spirited oration, and Gen. Geo. D. Grant, Wm. S. Muir and J. Telford, Esqrs. delivered short but very spirited addresses.

Throughout the meeting a most excellent spirit prevailed.

In the afternoon the little folks enjoyed themselves in the dance, in which their parents participated in the evening.

Nothing occurred during the day to mar the peace of the occasion. There was no drunkenness, no swearing, but all was peace, and the twenty-first anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into these valleys was celebrated in Bountiful with much spirit and patriotism.

Committee of arrangements, W. S. Muir, J. N. Perkins, Thos. F. Fisher, H. Tingey and H. Kampton, Esqrs.

WM. THURGOOD, Reporter.

THE EMIGRATION.—By the kindness of Pres. Young we are able to lay before our readers the following items of news, received by telegram from Horace S. Eldredge, Esq.:

"Laramie City, July 31, 1868.  
"The Williamsburgh company arrived last night. Captain Kelley takes them to-day."

"Laramie City, Aug. 1st, 1868.  
"Rawlins and Loveland (arrived) the 25th; Murdoch the 27th; Haight the 28th; Seelye to-day; Homan, Gillespie, Mumford, Molen and McArthur are waiting at Benton. I shall leave for Benton in a few days."

LAND