

elect under the law. Answering Butler's questions, witness said that nothing could remove Packard from office when once seated, except impeachment. The Macveagh commission disclaimed any authority, but had an advisory character. They advised a compromise between a mob and a legal legislature. Packard was recognized in all parts of the State, and could maintain himself at the capitol without troops. Witness detailed the means by which the Packard legislature disintegrated those who deserted it, being paid mileage and dues, and it was believed by some they were paid money. Packard's friends thought the mission of the commission was to destroy his legislature and government and to establish Nicholl's. The White League was sworn in as Nicholl's militia. The republicans worked hard to maintain their legislature, and, considering there was no money, they did excellently, but they became discouraged. Democrats as well as republicans firmly believed that the Packard government would be maintained if the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana were counted for Hayee. Adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.

A Baker City dispatch says: A courier from Gen. Howard reports that the Bannacks and Plutes have separated. The former are fleeing the country while the latter are supposed to be making for their agency for the purpose of surrendering. Two companies of the Eighth Infantry passed through the city to-day en route to the overland road beyond Boise, which is now threatened by the hostile Bannacks, returning to Camas Prairie and Buffalo country. A Silver City dispatch says the indications are that the hostiles are returning in that direction.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 27.—Gen. Garfield appeared in the Potter committee-room a short time, this morning, entirely recovered from his sickness. He took leave of the members and friends and started for home.

Ex-Congressman Morey resumed the witness chair. He gave it as his impression that if the Packard government had been recognized in the first place, as Kellogg's government had been, and had the president said that he intended to maintain the Packard government, and given to it the necessary moral support, there would have been no trouble in maintaining it.

Witness incidentally said he had had one or two interviews with the President, at great length, during which the witness argued that the withdrawal of the troops from New Orleans and not maintaining the Packard government would be the destruction of the republican party in the South. The President took the position that the republican party could no longer maintain that policy, which had lost New York to the republicans, and the party had become weaker in consequence. Therefore, the good of the republican party demanded a change. The President treated the subject as of a national concern. Witness said, so far as he knew, no returns had been thrown out by the returning board on inadequate and insufficient proof. There was a movement to make Nicholls Governor even to the extent of violence.

Gen. Butler interposed, saying, "And in this Nicholls had the aid of the President and the Macveagh commission."

The witness remarked: "I wish, gentlemen, you would distribute these questions among others."

Gen. Butler—We have been asking many of them because it is so rare that we have an honest witness.

There are many of them, if you would only look after them. I find the people of Louisiana as honest as those anywhere."

NEW YORK, 27.—Yung Wing, a graduate of Yale College, has given the college library a valuable collection of Chinese books, numbering about 1,300 volumes, embracing classical, historical, and poetical works, encyclopedias, etc.

WASHINGTON, 27.—A heavy rain, this afternoon, put an end to the labor troubles at the Washington Monument. Early in the day the presence of a large police force was necessary to preserve the property of the contractors. In other portions of the city a gang of men visited those engaged at less than \$1.50 per day, and persuaded them to quit. Various rumors are afloat of men being shot for resisting the police.

FERNANDINA, Fla., 27.—The bark *Morena*, from Matanzas, has put in here with yellow fever on board. The second mate and one seaman are dead, with the mate and three seamen sick.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—A dispatch from Bucharest says: It appears that the Russians have so far only occupied some of the outworks of Shumla. The complete evacuation of Shumla and Varna will take a fortnight.

A Vienna dispatch states that the Austrian government is fully determined to let the agitation in Italy run its course as long as it can safely do so, and not permit it to disturb the friendly relations with Italy. It has been long well known in Rome that Austria will emphatically oppose these aspirations the moment they assume practical shape.

A dispatch from Vienna reports that the Turkish plenipotentiaries, on Tuesday, telegraphed for final proposals to be made to Austria, and are hourly expecting a reply. Notwithstanding her conciliatory spirit, Austria is resolved not to permit further trifling. It is said that she has definitely notified the plenipotentiaries that she will occupy the provinces on the 28th or 29th.

Parliament will be prorogued on the 20th of August.

Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, is dead.

The *Times*, in a leading article, to-day, gives the outline, apparently on authority, of the reforms which England will require of Asia, embracing security of the tenure of office for governors, educated and competent judges, an official police, and the abolition of farming out taxes.

A Vienna dispatch says: News has reached here that the treaty of Berlin has caused great irritation among the Bulgarians, who, since the Russian occupation, have been ruling in eastern Roumelia. A so-called pan-Bulgarian committee has been formed at Adrianople to agitate for a Bulgaria united. The committee has telegraphed to Prince Labanoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, to Akshoff, chief of the pan-Slavic propaganda at Moscow, and to the Czarowitch, informing them of the pan-Bulgarian movement.

Arrangements for the march of the Austrian troops into Bosnia are complete, but the order to march will not be given before the end of the week. The Turkish authorities, in the provinces, have received directions from Constantinople that they are to meet the Austrians in a friendly spirit.

The Italian demonstration absorbs political interests here, but it is well understood the whole affair is directed against the Cairo ministry.

On the subject of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Louise, of Prussia, came up in the House of Lords, this afternoon. The house, finally, by a vote of 320 yeas to 33 nays decided to go into committee. In committee it decided, without division, to grant the Duke of Connaught \$50,000 per annum, and, in the event of his death, his widow \$30,000 per annum.

LONDON, 26.—A Vienna dispatch says: Shumla was surrendered by July 20th. Fazli Pasha only consented to evacuate the fortress after consulting with Layard, the British ambassador.

A Constantinople dispatch says: The Porte has decided to give the Greeks territory from Zagora to Magrith. This includes Volo and Pharsala, but not Irecala or Janina. Negotiations are proceeding.

A Berlin telegram says: Russia desires to withdraw her troops, in the neighborhood of Constantinople, by sea, and demands the previous withdrawal of the British fleet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26.—The British Embassy has received official

reports of the continued wanton destruction of Mussulman life and property, in the Phillopolis district, by Bulgarians and Russians.

LONDON, 26.—Fourteen children and three teachers were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, to-day, on the river Blackwater near the town of Ballieborough, Ireland.

In the House of Lords, to-night, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a question, entered upon the general defense of the government's policy in concluding the Anglo-Russian agreement, which was intended to prevent war in the event of the failure of the congress, and not to tie the hands of government. During the discussion, he declared that government was under no engagement for the future, except those which had been presented before the House. It had never promised to Greece an increase of territory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27.—Austria has abandoned the idea of a convention with Turkey about Bosnia and Herzegovina, and will move her troops into Bosnia and afterwards send a note or declaration to the Porte, setting forth Austria's views and intentions.

A Bucharest dispatch says: A number of rowdies decoyed some Jews into a shop in this city, and beat them shockingly. Government promises an investigation and punishment.

LONDON, 27.

The Chinese ambassador was seriously injured, to-day, the brougham in which he was driving coming in collision with an omnibus.

THE 24th IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
July 24th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

In the forepart of the day of the 23rd, we had a very cool and refreshing shower of rain. This cooled the atmosphere and made matters more pleasant and agreeable than they had been for a number of days previous. At night, preparations for the celebration of the thirty-first anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into these peaceful valleys commenced. About 8 o'clock p.m. the Fire Brigade—which has now become one of our solid institutions—formed for a torch-light procession. The weather was unfavorable. The winds were high, the clouds were very thick, rather low and threatening. The march commenced, but before they had proceeded far, the rain storm burst in fury upon them, put out their lights, drenched the boys, and they hastened away to their homes and friends.

This morning the day dawned as lovely as could be desired. The sky was unclouded, the sun shone clear and bright, but not too oppressive. A grateful breeze from the mountains tempered the atmosphere and made it enjoyable.

The day was passed in various enjoyments to the inclinations of the people. There was no special programme. Trains were run from here to Kay's Grove during the day, where quite a number of persons congregated and enjoyed themselves in various recreations—target shooting, foot-racing, dancing, etc., etc. At Jones' were the usual attractions—the appointments always being complete and the attractions almost irresistible. Refreshment stands and bands of music were stationed at each grove—neither of which was so crowded as to be uncomfortable.

Peace and good order, so far as I have been able to ascertain, characterized the proceedings throughout the day. In addition to the gatherings at the groves, quite a number of our citizens betook themselves to the cedons and enjoyed themselves as best accorded with their inclinations.

At night a grand ball in the Court House was given under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Retreat Society. It was well attended, orderly conducted, and much enjoyed by those who participated in it.

A serious, though, it is hoped, not a dangerous accident, occurred on the Utah and Northern Railroad this morning. Lorraine Hadlock, who is not responsible for her actions, and who had got away from her guardians, was seen on the track as the train was backing from the grove to Ogden. As soon as she was discovered they whistled down brakes, the steam was shut

off, and the machinery reversed, but all efforts were in vain to prevent the forward car from striking her, knocking her down, and dragging her a short distance. She received an ugly flesh wound in her right arm, a bruise in her leg, and some injury in her chest. She was promptly removed to her home, where she received every proper attention, and it is hoped, by attentive nursing, she will recover.

A narrow escape from a conflagration occurred to-night. In a residence on Sixth Street the lady of the house lit the night lamp in the ordinary way. Shortly afterwards the lamp, from some unknown cause, exploded. The lady, with great presence of mind, gathered up all the fragments she could and threw them out of doors. In the mean time a few of the neighbors, who heard the sound of the explosion, soon collected. The flames of the burning kerosene were soon put out, a house was saved from the fire-breed. One of the lady's fingers was slightly burned. That was the heaviest damage sustained.

Throughout this day there has been no heavy demonstration. It has been one of quiet, peaceable enjoyment. No drunks, no brawls, no quarrels, no arrests! Nothing, except the accident above named, to disturb the peace and harmony of the day. Can the same be said of a non-Mormon city of like dimensions, on a similar occasion? Or would there be drunks, quarrels, fights, arrests and other evidences of the progress of "civilization?"

A. L. P.

Provo City.

Provo, July 25th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

About 3,000 of our citizens met on our public square, yesterday, to witness the Indian attack on the pioneer forts, the grand feature of the day. The booming of cannon re-echoed by the near Wasatch range; the rattle of small arms with the music of the brass and martial bands, the usual quota of small boys mounted on horses that yesterday were plowing corn or raking hay, bespoke a general holiday. By the way, these gala days are anything but a holiday to the equine race. We look around on the smiling groups, all in holiday attire, and while wondering who pays for all their clothes, am awakened from our momentary financial reverie, by a salute of one gun and ringing of meeting house bell, which puts all in motion towards the grove on the meeting house block.

Here we find the Hon. Judge Dusenberry, Marshal of the day, with aides, working up the procession. In the front, a party of strong, robust men, acting as advance corps of pioneers, the road and bridge builders of that brave and memorable band; then others of the pioneers with wagons and teams, Elders Whipple and Thomas in charge, who, as real participants of the event of 31 years ago, come out from behind those 31 years with a buoyancy of step that bespeaks they have the spirit of the occasion; the same may be inferred of those who follow in full equipment, with old flint-lock guns. Elders Tanner and Clark, the boys of the Battalion, apparel somewhat worn—but they say that's how they were—the small boys cluster round the next group, the Indian warriors in full costume, war paints, etc., whose cries "Mormon biscuit," meet with poor attention.

Next comes the pioneer farmers of Utah, with the primitive tools of early days, when the heels of wagon wheels were traceable in the moleboards of plows followed in pleasant contrast with agricultural implements or recent improvement, sulky plows, rakes, threshing machines, &c. Then follows a representation of the trades, making quite an imposing appearance. Foremost the Provo Manufacturing Company's representative men of the various departments, with cloth products and drays of baled wool. Next Provo Co-op. Institution, with store appropriately filled; clerks in attendance and dray of dry goods and groceries, consigned to superintendents S. S. Jones and Kirkwood. Carpenter's shop by Messrs. Snyder and Meldrum, first class affair, workmen plaining en route. A display of moulding, doors and sash by the firm of Smoot, John & Co. Your late townsman, now ours, John C. Graham's printing press in full operation printing circulars and dodgers. Co-op. tailors, Albert Singleton superintendent,

warranted a good fit of Provo manufacture as cheap as the cheapest. Brick makers, builders, shoemakers and tanners, all represented. The millinery display of Mrs. Bee and daughters, with motto, "No Drones in this Hive," the most elaborate affair of the procession.

Then followed citizens in carriages and wagons, the Presidency of the Stake, Mayor, City Council, Chaplain and Orator of the Day. Next a company of 31 young ladies and gentlemen, in costume of '47 and present date, in happy contrast. Relief Societies, Improvement Associations, Sunday Schools, all represented. Captain Oliver Haws' mounted rear-guard closed a procession, whose numbers and extent outdid anything of the kind ever witnessed in our city, causing the necessity of a counter-march that one part of the procession might view the other.

Arrived at Union Square, a halt was called and the procession formed in large hollow-square to witness the great attraction of the day—a representation of an Indian attack on Pioneer Fort of '49, and gallant defence by the Pioneers. No sooner had the Pioneers entered the Fort than the Indians encircled it on their horses, and with war hoops and yells, laying over the necks of their horses, firing their guns and shooting arrows at full speed, mingled with fierce shouts of the brave defenders, silenced occasionally by the roar of the cannon of the fort, made a scene bringing some reminiscences of an unpleasant character to the minds of some of our old residents, and giving the uninitiated an idea of the mode of Indian warfare. The rear guard now come to the rescue. Indians defeated, wounded cared for, treaty made, and the procession returns to the Bowery, where seated by the Marshal and assistants.

The exercises proceeded, conducted and carried through to the satisfaction of all, the speeches and oration thrilled the audience, inspiring all with a reverence and appreciation of the giant efforts of those dauntless men, the pioneers and founders of the freedom, prosperity and religious liberty we now enjoy, under the Divine blessing.

Balls were held at several of the halls of our city, in the evening, and the day passed off without accident.

A. J.

The 24th at East Bountiful.

The earlier exercises of the day consisted in the discharge of small arms, firing of cannon, and the hoisting the Stars and Stripes. At 10 a.m. the citizens assembled at the Tabernacle, where till noon the exercises consisted of singing, prayer, speeches, music, recitations, toasts and anecdotes, under the leadership of Daniel Lewis, Esq., marshal of the day. Pioneer-Father Wm. Henrie, chaplain; P. G. Sessions, orator; Edward Thomas, musical director.

At two p.m. the citizens again assembled in the tabernacle and were regaled with more singing, speeches, recitations and other amusing, instructive and interesting exercises. While they were going on, the Sabbath school children enjoyed themselves in a free dance in the Relief Society Hall till six o'clock, when they retired and the adult portion of the community enjoyed themselves in like manner. The day throughout was observed as a general holiday and all who participated in the exercises enjoyed themselves very much, realizing a time long to be remembered.

Paradise.

Artillery at daybreak. Raising the flag at sunrise, with music by our brass and martial bands. At 8.30 a.m. the people assembled and formed a procession. After parading through the principal streets, the procession adjourned to our new meeting house, when songs, speeches, recitations, etc., were given and enjoyed.

A dance for the children commenced at 2 p.m., and continued until 4 p.m., when sports, races, etc., were indulged in by the young.

Dance for the adults in the evening.

The exercises were enjoyed by all, and the best of feeling prevailed.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL OLDHAM.