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legions of the United States to our desert home. Those who should have been our fathers and protectors, have thrusted for our blood and made an unconstitutional use of the power vested in their hands to exterminate us from the earth. Still we are loyal, unwavering, unbending in our integrity; we have not swerved nor faltered in the path of duty.

Shall we join the North to fight against the South? No! Shall we join the South against the North? As emphatically, No! Why? They save both, as before shown, brought it upon themselves, and we have had no hand in the matter. Whigs, Democrats, Americans and Republicans have all in turn endeavored to stain their hands in innocent blood, and whatever others may do, we cannot conscientiously help to tear down the fabric we are sworn to uphold. We know no North, no South, no East, no West; we abide strictly and positively by the Constitution, and cannot, by the intrigues or sophisms of either party, be coaxed into any other attitude.

If, as already shown, the above are the just causes of our nation's troubles, what can we do in the matter? The remedy is out of our reach. We have been greater sufferers than any others in our nation's aberrations and crimes, and yet are innocent of the results as Abel was in Cain's being branded a murderer.

It has been disbelieved, or affected to be disbelieved, that we were loyal to the Constitution of the United States. When the President made war upon us, he falsely accused us of treason, and an army was sent out ostensibly to chastise us, while James Buchanan, who sent it, was himself committing treason against us and the United States. The States were then at peace, when we were invaded with an army, and there was a great fear ostensibly that we should commit a wrong. We were just as loyal then as we are now, and just as loyal now as we shall be hereafter.

We do not wish to parade our loyalty, nor render fulsome adulation to men, or empty institutions, but the Constitution of the United States has ever been respected and honored by us. We consider it one of the best national instruments ever formed. Nay, further, Joseph Smith, in his day, said it was given by inspiration of God.

We have ever stood by it, and we expect when the fanaticism of false blatant friends shall have torn it shreds from shred, to stand by the shattered ruins and uphold the broken, desecrated remnants of our country's institutions in all their primitive purity and pristine glory. Our motto has always been, and ever will be, freedom to the Jew, Moslem, Greek and Christian. Our banner floats for all, and we would not only proclaim liberty throughout the land, but freedom to the world.

But has not Joseph Smith prophesied of the disunion of the States, and said that it should commence at South Carolina? Yes. How then can you expect anything else? We do not. Where then are your sympathies? We can sympathize with the afflicted, but that does not remove the disease. We can sympathize with the drunkard and debaucher, especially when rare talents and bright genius are associated with it; but we know their steps lead down to death; and when we see our nation, a short time ago so great, now crumbling to decay, we may grieve the fall of our nation and mourn the necessities of fate, but we cannot pervert the laws of nature, nor alter the decrees of God.

I am proud to see so large, respectable and orderly an assembly as that which I have the honor to address on this present occasion. The arrangements, the decorations and the grades and devices, the banners and mottoes and the music and general order, while they do credit to the committee, show that when the pulse of this people is felt, it beats true to the Constitution, laws and institutions of our country.

Let it ever be our aim to emulate every pure, noble, virtuous and exalted principle; to maintain inviolate our national integrity, to protect the sacred shrine of liberty, and to transmit to our children, and children's children, a good government, wholesome laws and liberal institutions.

A salute by the Artillery followed the oration, after which Mr. William Willes sang the following song, composed for the occasion, by Miss E. R. Snow:

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1861.

TUNE—"The Mountain Dail."

We hail the day—the glorious day
Which gave a nation birth;
Where Freedom could her wand display
Among the powers of earth.

CHORUS.

All hail—all hail to thy Stars and Stripes,
The banner wide unfurled—
Here high amid our mountain sky,
It waves to all the world.

The freedom purchased with the blood
Of our heroic sires,
Will live and bless the Saints of God,
Till wickedness expires.

CHORUS.

No foul oppressor here can drive
The bolts of tyranny;
For Utah's sons are all alive
To truth and liberty.

CHORUS.

The patriots' wreath we proudly wear
Around our temple's now;
Unholy hands have sought to tear
Ignobly from our brow.

CHORUS.

Foul politicians barely left
Truth, law and justice too—
With their own hands, the Union cleft;
And war and blood ensue.

CHORUS.

The Eagle, fled from maddening hosts,
Builds here, her towering nest,
And peace, the boon fair Freedom boasts
Expands her golden crest.

CHORUS.

The Constitution's sacred fold,
With every chartered right

The Sons of Utah, firmly hold,
And glory in its light.

CHORUS.

'Tis ours—'tis ours—the day is ours—
No forfeitures, we've made;
But every law from lawful powers,
We've loyally obeyed.

CHORUS.

And while we celebrate the day
So long this nation's boast:
We will a grateful tribute pay
To Him, the Lord of Hosts.

CHORUS.

His hand—His mighty hand sustained—
The Lord our battles fought—
For us, a bloodless victory gained
And brought our foes to nought.

CHORUS.

He gives us Statesmen, wise and true,
Whose hearts have never swayed;
The laws and Constitution too
By them will be preserved.

CHORUS.

All hail—all hail to thy Stars and Stripes,
The banner wide unfurled—
Here high, amid our mountain sky
It waves to all the world.

E R S

Hon. J. V. Long next delivered an address as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Eighty-five years ago to-day the patriots and heroes of this our beloved country, by their representatives in Congress assembled, placed upon paper a plain and somewhat pungent account of their grievances and sufferings, occasioned by the aggressions of the mother country; and, coupled with this, was a solemn declaration of their rights and their future independence. They claimed and contended for life, liberty and the free untrammelled pursuit of happiness. They thoroughly ventilated and exposed to the gaze and severe censure of the long oppressed inhabitants of this continent, that most unreasonable and inconsistent of all the abuses of human governments—taxation without representation.

The result of this was the inauguration, by the British government, of what was designed to be a war of subjugation. Many skirmishes and some bloody battles were fought, and for seven long years the veterans of '76, under the generalship of that unflinching patriot, George Washington, contested every inch of ground. At length they were successful; they had the gratification of seeing their independence acknowledged by most of the European powers, before the close of the eventful year 1783. Now whether it be right and proper to assert that the distracted condition of England's Colonial possessions in India, her riots and insurrections at home, and the continental wars in which she was engaged, was the cause of that most eccentric of kings so soon acknowledging the right of the people of this vast country to govern themselves, is a somewhat paradoxical question, and one which it would not be interesting to expatiate upon on the present occasion, and especially in an age of ironies like this. Suffice it now to say that a government was organized, thirteen Independent States signed articles of confederation, the machinery of a Republican form of government was soon put in working order, and under that government this nation was blessed for upwards of half a century, with unexampled prosperity.

The perplexing subject of African slavery then began to be an eye-sore to some of our more pious brethren of the North; they did not believe the prophetic declaration of one of our fathers who said, "I am a slave and a servant of servants." The slaveholding States were resolved to maintain their constitutional right, at all hazards. Their country was, they considered, adapted for slave labor, and as the Constitution made provision for its perpetuity in certain localities, and slaves constituting the major part of their property, they determined not to be coerced into the unconditional liberation of their servants by any unscrupulous fanatics that might arise; in this I consider they were right. That, however, did not justify the course pursued afterward, by the previously aggrieved party.

South Carolina, not knowing that a modern prophet had spoken concerning her future conduct, while a member in the great galaxy of the stars of liberty, was the first who strove to break asunder the bands of national brotherhood. In the year 1832, the nullification party in that state became so numerous and so contentions that they had the presumption to call a convention for the purpose of taking into consideration, the propriety of resisting the general government, and on the 19th of November, they passed an ordinance declaring null and void certain Acts of Congress relating to protective duties. The governor and legislative assembly shortly afterward expressed their approval of the measures adopted by the convention, thus placing themselves in an attitude of open rebellion; but through the energy and timely interference of President Jackson, it was nipped in the bud; Miss Caroline had to succumb when she saw that the indomitable spirit of Gen. Jackson was really roused. When the departed hero of the "Hermitage" exclaimed: "The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved," the rebels were awed into submission. Still, notwithstanding this humiliation, she has been steadily preparing to secede, but of late years, she has done so with a vigorous pertinacity that is unsurpassed. On the 20th of December last, she did what she has been laboring for years to accomplish.

The above declaration of Gen. Jackson is the grand motto enshrined in the memory, and should be emblazoned on the banner of every American citizen, native and adopted, those who were born upon the soil, the offspring of foreign ancestors, as well as those who have more recently flown from kingly oppression, and made the last resting place on earth, in this, "Land of the free, and home of the oppressed of all nations."

Other Southern States were soon affected with the contagious fever of secession, and scheming politicians have taken pleasure in fanning the unhallowed flame; this has been the chief of their business and the delight of their

souls for the last twenty years; but until the Presidential election of 1852, they had made very little progress. After that time, the abolition party began to assume much greater proportions than it had done at any previous period. The gigantic strides made by this class of Republicans, of course, tended greatly to fan the flames already kindled in the bosoms of the pro-slavery men of the South.

Strife and contention have since increased with unparalleled rapidity, and the burning antagonism of one party against the other, has burst forth like an uncontrollable volcanic eruption. The noble edifice is now plainly seen to be on fire, some mighty pillars are now surrounded by the insatiable flames, the blazing rafters are giving way, the roof is falling in, and the house is divided against itself, but instead of the two sides falling apart it is to be feared that they will fall upon each other; should this, which now appears inevitable and entirely beyond the power of human wisdom to prevent, be the final result, both sides of the building will be utterly destroyed.

In this nation, the blessings of a kind Providence, to the titlers of mother earth have been superlatively great. In no part of the world has mineral wealth increased with such amazing speed as in this. In the cotton plantations of the South and in the wheat fields of the North, the unchangeable goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe has been alike manifested, but alas! not appreciated by either one party or the other. They have forgotten God, persecuted and put to death his servants and anointed ones, and, like Palestine of old, they will receive a just retribution.

Those very States and Territories that are now enacting this unhappy strife of brother against brother, but a few years back boasted of their loyalty and of their devotion to the "Stars and Stripes;" to prove their love of their country, or, perhaps, their hatred for the institutions and people of this Territory, raised the hue and cry of disloyalty and rebellion in Utah.

Ambitious demagogues, who had devoted their time, exerted their cunning, and who have been for years assiduously engaged in the dishonorable and treasonable work of striving to break down the government, and the liberal institutions for which the sires of the Revolution bravely fought and nobly bled, all joined in the popular declamation against the "Mormons;" they volunteered their services to come over the barren plains and rugged mountains to chastise the Saints, and with an exterminating bloodthirstiness which threatened to consume their vitals, they came in all the arrogance of their pride to destroy from the earth the most loyal, and the only true law-abiding citizens dwelling upon the land over which the mighty eagle spreads his protecting wings.

Yes, here in Utah is genuine patriotism and honest loyalty! Men in Deseret do not change their principles for the sake of obtaining party favors, or for self-aggrandizement; they love their country, its Constitution and its laws. The citizens of this our beloved mountain home have ever looked upon the Constitution of the United States as an inspired instrument and fellow-citizens, as our first President and Prophet foretold, we will run to the rescue and preserve it inviolate when those who have striven to trample it and us under their unholy feet, shall lay their corroding fingers upon its sacred folds.

Could the leading Statesmen of our nation have seen the importance of the prognostications of him who was rightly called the "Father of his country," many of them would, doubtless, have acted very differently. Yes, and instead of teaching their children to speak of the government of our common country in disrespectful and derisive language, they would have taught them to talk of it as the great palladium of their safety.

If all parties had observed the prudent admonitions of Gen. Washington, contained in his farewell address, it would have been much better for them and the country at large. In speaking of one of the causes that might possibly sever the North from the South, he says:

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discrimination—Northern and Southern. Atlantic and Western, whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations, they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

If all the people of this vast republic were as united in their principles, and as unanimous in their use of the franchise as the denizens of Utah are, henceforth their motto would be, "No North, no South, no East, no West, but a band of American brethren!" Then the spontaneous ebullitions of every heart would be, the compact entered into by our fathers shall not be broken. All would thenceforward agree with the sentiments of Washington and say that "To the permanency of our Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict between the parts, can be a adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the intractions and interruptions which all alliances, in art time have experienced." There never was and there never can be unalloyed happiness without unanimity or purpose.

But after all our veneration for the institutions of our country what have we, here in the far off valleys of Utah, to hope for from the North or from the South? True, we are an undivided band of brethren, claiming freedom of speech and of the press, and the right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of our own conscience. Notwithstanding this, it is well known that on several occasions when platforms have been built, previous to the Presidential election, candidates for that important trust have promised, if elected, to "cut out the loathsome ulcer," and to completely annihilate the "Twin relics of barbarism—Slavery and Polygamy."

In conclusion permit me to remark that, if those heaven-born principles which constantly inspire the people of this Territory to a concentration of a nation, were engraved upon all hearts claiming protection beneath the

"Stars and Stripes," harmony, honesty, truth, virtue and good will to all mankind would be among their adorning graces, spreading around them a halo of imperishable glory, pure from the fountain of eternal peace!

At the close of the address the serenade band, led by Mr. D. Olson, cheered the assembly with excellent music.

Hon. George A. Smith then delivered a short address, in his usual quaint style:

[See first page.]

At the close of Mr. Smith's address, Hon. W. W. Phelps read the following toasts, prepared by him for the occasion:

The wisdom of nations, should be, to cause the people to rule themselves in peace.

The Union—It at only continues with honest men and virtuous women.

Hear ye! hear ye! There is a fuss in camp down East; Father says, stay at home.

Independence—born July 4th, 1776—lame at 70, and inane at 85, poor old man! *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

A voice from the wilderness: Prepare the way of the just, the Lord is coming.

The comet of 1861—

Runs with a Tale—
Space-boat—a wonder—
With news right from heaven,
War, blood, and thunder;
In years less than seven,
Will, nations, wait!

Uncle Sam—sick of the dropsy. May Dr. Lincoln and Dr. Davis continue to bleed him in the legs till they kill or cure him.

Family government—Father's word is the law. Amen.

Truth—The revelations of the Lord; happy are the people that are governed by them.

The best man—The one that does the most good with the least evil.

The best woman—The one whose habits praise her without speaking.

The three greatest blessings—Health, peace and plenty, with honest men, virtuous women and obedient children to enjoy them. Hallelujah.

Mr. Thomas Bullock offered the following:

President George Washington—who by his magnanimity and nobility of soul, became—"First in war, First in Peace, and First in the hearts of his countryman." Imitate his virtues.

Ex-Secretary Floyd—the political Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his master, and robbed the Treasury. Death to all traitors!

The young folks in this process on—May the spirit of freedom never die in them, and may they live and die unsullied by any crime.

Prest Brigham Young, at the request of Hon. Edward Hunter, chairman of the committee of arrangements, dismissed the assembly, with a few appropriate remarks and his benediction.

At the close of the ceremonies the spectators first left the Bowery and the enclosure; then the various companies of mechanics and agriculturists under the direction of their respective leaders, the military and the several bands, etc., and lastly, the youths and children of the select and district schools marched out in order, led by their respective instructors or teachers.

A salute of forty-one guns was fired, while the congregation was dispersing, each to enjoy themselves during the remainder of the day and evening in such way and manner as they deemed appropriate to the occasion, which, we are happy in saying, was not in any one instance, so far as has come to our knowledge, in rioting and drunkenness, but in social and entertaining amusements.

At sunset a salute of ten guns was fired in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the organization of the Territory of Utah.

We have witnessed, in former years, many grand processions, but none that exceeded in its representative character the display that was made in celebrating the eighty-fifth anniversary of our national existence by the citizens of Great Salt Lake City and county. There was no costly nor pompous display, but all things appeared as they really exist among the people residing in these mountains, who duly appreciate the blessings they enjoy, and are determined to transmit them to their posterity.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession one red short horn moolley (Ox, white face, white on the belly, hind legs and bush of tail).
One red OX, white on the face, belly, hind feet and bush of tail.
One red 3 year old STEER, white spot in the face, white on the fore legs, both thighs, belly and bush of tail.
S. FOSTER, Poundkeeper.
G.S.L. City, July 9th, 1861. 19-2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A BLACKSMITH, who can forge and fit sugar cane rollers and mill iron. Shop and all necessary materials on hand.
Also WANTED a good MILLWRIGHT and practical SAWYER. Pay to be made in lumber, wheat, stock, etc.
A TANNER and CURRIER would also find a good situation here, as we have plenty of bark, with a small quantity of hides on hand; also lumber for vats and iron for rollers.
B. F. JOHNSON & Co.
Santaquin, Utah County. 19-3

STRAYED

FROM the range near Watt and Thornly's farm, Kay's Ward, a deep bay yearling horse COLT, branded on the two fore hoofs "WATT, THORNY." One of his hind feet is marked with a little white above the hoof.
John Thornly, of Kay's Ward, or G. D. Watt, G.S.L. City, will be glad of any information concerning him.
19-4