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Wednesday, - - - July 5, 1871.

events were shaped to bring to pass the emancipation of the human mind from the thralldom under which it had groaned. The Reformation came in: men's minds were prepared for it. There seemed to be a peculiar combination of circumstances favorable to the development of religious inquiry. Men were disposed to throw off the shackles with which the human mind and intellect had been enthralled; they were disposed to examine and investigate, and reject that which did not appeal to their reason and which was not sustained by their judgment. Luther and Calvin and other religious reformers arose, and by their teachings aroused the masses to the contemplation of truths which had been concealed from and deemed too sacred for them to bestow thought upon. Men having commenced to investigate, did not rest satisfied. They saw that civil and religious liberty was desirable, and in their eagerness to enjoy it, they did not hesitate at revolution. In England Charles the First was overthrown, and a commonwealth was established. This emancipation of the mind, and unfettering of thought, accompanied by persecution, led to the development of sentiments of liberality in the Puritan Fathers, and caused them to question not only the rights of the pope to dictate men's consciences; but the doctrine that "the king can do no wrong." By degrees they were led to the contemplation of higher truths—those truths which have made the United States a great and mighty nation.

Centuries ago, in the recesses of the forest in the early settlement of the country, these men had time to think and commune with their great Creator. In these contemplations and communings was developed a sentiment of liberty and equality that nought could stifle. In the settlement of the land, in the development of the people we must recognize the providences of God, our heavenly Father. This glorious land had been hid from the nations of the eastern hemisphere for centuries. Voyagers had coasted along the edges of the Atlantic; but they had feared to penetrate the western sea, until a man arose inspired of God. He could not rest: the time had come for this continent to be discovered. The people were in a condition for its discovery to be made. Christopher Columbus when rejected at one court went to another, and traversed nearly the whole of Europe seeking the aid he needed to enable him to carry out his grand conceptions. He could not be discouraged; difficulties and obstacles did not deter him. Nothing that was presented before him daunted him or made him entertain doubt respecting the ideas that he had conceived, and he was eventually successful in discovering the western hemisphere.

In the course of the next century or two emigration flowed hitherward: an asylum had been found for liberty; a people had been prepared by persecution to inhabit the land. The Pilgrim Fathers landed in bleak and sterile New England, and they felt a good deal as we did on our arrival in this country. These grand mountains, though forbidding-looking to a people comparatively destitute of provisions and far removed from communication with the outside world, and frowning down upon us in their massiveness and grandeur, failed to appal us; in like manner the bleak and iron-bound coasts of New England failed to appal the Pilgrim Fathers, and they found a land wherein they could worship God without any to molest or make them afraid, where Puritanism was no disgrace; where none could hale them to prison for worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. I can imagine the feelings they had in that wintry season when they landed on those rugged shores, for I can recall the feelings that we had when we first trod this mountain valley. They, by the adverse and cruel circumstances through which they had been called to pass, had been prepared to endure the difficulties which awaited them in their new home; and they brought with them an undying love of liberty, and in their weakness they struggled to maintain and secure it while in the midst of repellant surroundings and grave difficulties. They kept alive the fires of freedom and instilled a love of liberty and justice into the minds of their children, and this imperishable legacy made their descendants mighty when the struggle came.

I have often thought, my friends and fellow citizens, that there is something peculiar about this land of ours, which will not admit of the existence of bigotry, tyranny and

intolerance. There seems to be something in the atmosphere of America which begets a love for freedom—for civil and religious liberty. I do not believe it possible for a people to live on this continent who do not cherish these principles. I do not believe it is the intention of the Almighty that any nation shall ever flourish for any length of time on this great continent which does not uphold civil and religious liberty, and which is not willing to extend equal rights to all their fellow creatures. I know there are times when it seems as though tyrants and intolerant men held unchecked sway. We have felt this ourselves, and hence we understand it; but there is something in the American mind that revolts at the exercise of intolerance and tyranny. I am thankful for our sakes that this is so; for, if it had not been, our position might have been very different to what it is. Men may arise and commit great and grievous wrongs; they may crowd upon their fellow citizens, and exercise for a short time arbitrary and oppressive power, transcending the bounds of the Constitution; but sooner or later they are hurled from their places, and their positions are filled by men who, at least for a time, will exercise justice and remedy the wrongs which their predecessors have committed. It is to this sentiment, in our nation, under the Providence of God, that I attribute our preservation to the present time.

When we take into consideration the many falsehoods that have been circulated against us, and how widely and extensively they have been spread, our preservation is something remarkable. It is true that we have published and done all we could to disseminate a correct knowledge of affairs in Utah Territory; but amid the general outcry and clamor that have been raised against us, we be comparatively unheard, for our voice has been but feeble; and yet, although the greatest falsehoods that can have been conceived of have been persistently circulated about us, we still live, and I attribute this fact to the feeling of opposition there is in the breasts of American citizens to everything anti-republican, and the aversion they have to commit wrong on their fellow-citizens without having a thorough understanding of the case. In no other nation and upon no other land do I believe we would receive so much fairness and liberal treatment.

I am thankful that I can say this, this day; I am thankful that I live in this land and under the Constitution of the United States, and that God raised up men to frame that precious instrument; for there is no constitution or form of government on the face of the earth so admirably adapted to ensure the happiness of man as are those under which we dwell. If we have ever found fault it has been, not with the Government, not with the constitution or with the institutions of our Republic; but it has been with the men who have exercised that power unjustly. I take this opportunity of saying that there never has been an hour since Utah was settled by white men when the hearts of her people were for one moment disloyal to the government of their country. (cheers.) When menaced by foes, when her flag had been imperilled, when treason at home has sought to sap the foundations of the government and to overthrow it, there has never been a feeling in the hearts of the people of Utah to wish these attempts success; but on the contrary we have felt that the providence of God had designed that this form of government should stand. We believe that the Declaration of Independence was inspired by Almighty God, and that the men who framed and proclaimed it were raised up and inspired for this special purpose. This is the estimate which we place upon these documents; hence it will be instantly perceived that we can do nought else than uphold them, carry out their principles and hand them down to our children as the most precious legacy we can bequeath to them.

I might dwell upon the effect the proclamation of freedom in this land had upon the nations of Europe; for it was not America alone which felt the benign influences resulting from the efforts of the revolutionary Fathers. Every nation in Christendom and upon the face of the earth has been benefitted to a greater or less extent by their struggles, sacrifices and victories. Had victory not been achieved; had the great work they undertook not been consummated, England herself would have been more deeply enthralled and would have suffered from heavier tyranny than ever before. So with France and other nations, they would have suffered from the effects of the blow liberty would have received on this continent had the heroes of the Revolution failed in accomplishing the object they had in view. But from the throes of our Revolution, from the sufferings and sacrifices of the Revolutionary Fathers, was begotten a spirit of liberty that has spread throughout the earth. Nations afar have felt it; its leaven has entered into their political systems and has had a tendency to relieve the oppressed; and so long as this republic endures so long will the love of liberty be cherished in the hearts of the down-trodden of every land, and they will be benefitted to an extent they would not realize were this government not in existence. In fighting, therefore, the battles of American Independence, the Revolutionary Fathers fought the battles of mankind; they fought for liberty in every land, and the example which they gave to the nations never has

nor never will be forgotten. And the example that we, the people of Utah, my friends and fellow citizens, are exhibiting at the present time will not be lost on the earth. If but a single man stand up for the right and manfully resist wrong, and endure the consequences, his example will not be without its results on his race: he fights the battles of mankind. And if two men pursue the same course the influence of their action is increased in proportion; and the same principle holds good of a hundred, a thousand or a million; and if a community such as ours in these mountains maintain the principles of civil and religious liberty, and endure all the consequences that may follow such courage and devotion, their example is a benefit to all mankind,—to humanity everywhere. Our example in this respect will not be lost. We have been hidden in the recesses of these mountains; but let me tell you my friends and fellow citizens, that our example has been felt outside our mountain fastnesses; and if we still stand up patiently, enduring wrong as long as patience is a virtue, we will get our reward; but if ever the time comes when the choice between freedom and slavery must be made, then I say, we should as one man, rise and stand by the old flag, stand by the immortal Declaration of Independence, hold the Constitution aloft and declare that we will be a free and united people. (Loud cheers.) We can endure tyranny; we have done it, because we have confidence, as I have said, in the deep-rooted love of justice entertained by our fellow citizens in every section of the Union. We are willing to trust to time, and until the sober second thought is heard, to rectify wrongs. We have done, and are doing this still. There are and have been men here in this Territory who would exercise, if they could, the same prerogatives as were claimed by Charles the First and George the Third. If they had the power they would bring us down as George the Third sought to bring down the Thirteen Colonies. But they are too contemptible for us to notice. We have out-lived generations of such men, and we expect to out-live generations more. (Cheers.) A people who are entrenched in the right and surrounded by the munitions of truth, can afford to wait, and bide their time. There is a destiny in store for the people of these mountains; we have only to wait; but, while we wait, we say to demagogues and tyrants clothed with brief authority, we are a free people, (cheers) and there is a limit to the endurance of oppression, and we do not wish you to go too far. (Cheers.) You may talk and threaten, but hands off. (Cheers.) We live in a republic, where the authority of the government is in the people; (applause) where the people make the government and all office holders under it. We, the people, make the government, and we can unmake the office holders; they are all the creatures of our will, if they knew it. But there are men who are so blind that they can not see events, nor understand the feelings of freedom that burn in the bosoms of a free people; they think that because they for some inscrutable reason have been elevated, for a brief season, to power, they, by means of that power, can do as they please with the people. What folly! as though all the lessons of history were forgotten!

My fellow citizens, as I have already said, I say again, we can afford to wait. Be patient, be unruffled, the time will come when our worth will be recognized, our republicanism felt, (applause) and our loyalty seen by the eyes of all nations as well as our own. (Applause.) We need not be afraid for a moment. Men who have the qualities that the inhabitants of these mountains possess have a destiny in store for them in coming time; they will live, and their lives will not be in vain, their examples will not be forgotten. The lessons of temperance, virtue, sobriety, religious freedom, liberality and obedience that we are exhibiting will not be forgotten. We shall be a State some day. (Applause.) Demagogues, tricksters and political hacks, may labor to prevent it; but when the time comes, and come it will, just as sure as fate, Utah or Deseret will go into the Union, and her star will blaze as brightly and shine as resplendently as any in the galaxy; (cheers) and then history will do us the justice to say that we were a patient people; that when we outnumbered all our neighbors, and were kept out of the Union because we happened to have a different faith to theirs, still we endured the insults of mean, low-lived men, beggars of office, many of whom, incapable of making a decent living elsewhere, were willing to give Utah the benefit of their presence. History will do us this justice; therefore, my closing remark is, Let us bide our time! (Continued applause.)

Mrs. Careless and full company sang the

ANTHEM OF LIBERTY.

1 Anthem of Liberty,
Solemn and grand,
Wake in thy loftiness,
Sweep thro' the land!
Light in each breast anew
Patriot fires!
Pledge the old flag against
Flag of our sire's iniquity
Fling all folds abroad; and
Banner of light!

CHORUS: Onward! still onward!

Flag of our might!
Onward! Victorious!
God for the right!
Amen! Amen!
2 Spirit of Unity,
Potent, divine,
Come in thy kindness,
All hearts entwined!
Prove to our enemies
Ever a rock,
And to each traitor scheme
Ruinous shock!
Fling out the flag again,
Starry and bright!

CHORUS: Onward, etc.

3 Shades of our Forefathers,
Pass through the land,
Cloth'd in full majesty,
Terrible, grand!
Fright from their lurking place
Treason and wrong,
Wake the old loyalty,
Earnest and strong!
Eagle of Liberty,
Soar to the light!

CHORUS: Onward, etc.

4 Come kindly Trinity,
Noblest and best:
"Faith, hope and charity,"
Rule in each breast!
Faith in our fatherland,
Hope in our Lord,
Charity still to all
Blindly who've err'd!
Us and our liberties
God will defend!

CHORUS: Onward, etc.

The exquisite manner in which Mrs. Careless rendered this Anthem charmed every listener. It was magnificently sung, and the chorus was given by the full company in a most effective and thrilling manner. Right here it is but simple justice to say, and we wish our space could admit of our saying more fully what we know is the general feeling, that Professor Careless and the ladies and gentlemen of the company, deserve great praise for the thorough and masterly manner in which they performed their part of the Celebration.

Speech by Mr. John T. Caine:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

"The day we celebrate" is one dear not only to American hearts but to lovers of liberty the world over. It is the anniversary of a nation's birth, and with the natal hour of that nation the day star of freedom rose upon a world buried in the gloom of despotism. The great and glorious Republic of America which, after years of bitter struggling for existence, began its eventful career ninety-five years ago to-day was the first born of liberal powers. Leading the van of human progress it inaugurated the sovereignty of the people, and opened to the world a wondrous continent dedicated to the might of labor and the greatness of intellect, and consecrated it to eternal liberty. Is it any wonder, then, that on this eventful anniversary every patriotic American bosom should swell with ardor, and the soul be filled with honest pride, at the glorious results which have followed the struggles and triumphs of the men—aye, and the women too, of '76? Is it any wonder that lovers of freedom in every nation should on such a day, turn their eyes with longing and admiration, to the land whose fitting emblem is that blue field, studded like the blue vault of heaven, with its glorious galaxy of stars, where the oppressed of the world can find manhood's noblest prerogative—INDEPENDENCE!

The people of the Territories, of which Utah is one, can to-day better sympathize with the people of the original colonies and their condition under British rule, than those of any other portion of this great Republic. There is a certain similarity in their condition. Even though we may be citizens of the United States, it is citizenship in tutelage, deprived of many of the rights of popular sovereignty, placed by legislative enactment and judicial construction in a species of vassalage, a condition which is prohibited from exercising the full rights of citizenship enjoyed in the sovereign States. But Utah's remedy is not revolution. In our case no blood is needed to water the tree of liberty. Patience and hope, continued evidences of our capability for self-government, further strides in the path of internal development, and Utah will merge from the obscurity of Territorial pupillage to take her place as one of the SOVEREIGN STARS upon our national escutcheon.

Among the greatest blessings which "the day we celebrate" gave to the world, were freedom of speech and freedom of the press; the right of every citizen to express his or her honest and untrammelled sentiments by speech or pen. "And as a representative of the press, that great lever which sways the public mind, raises the masses, shakes the power of despots and moves the world, I offer to-day, briefly and humbly, my heartfelt admiration of the principles which gave the press position and influence, and secured to the people the just recognition