

faith—the Latin Church. This Latin faith became almost the law of the land throughout western Europe, and was also planted in America, especially in South and Central America and Mexico, and in Canada. It was planted in America by means of the sword. There were in Europe a great many conscientious men who could see most terrible corruption in this Latin church, and they were not satisfied. In 1160 Peter of Waldam, a town of France, obtained the translation of the four gospels into French and with his followers he commenced vigorously preaching against the corruptions of the Roman church, denying the supremacy of the Pontiff. One of the Reformers painted on one side of a large room Christ riding to Jerusalem on an ass; and on the other side the Pope making a triumphal entry into Rome to receive his consecration, and this called attention to the marked contrast.

A great many Christians wanted to visit the Holy Sepulchre, which was in the hands of the Mahomedans. One, Peter the Hermit made this pilgrimage, and was treated roughly by the Mussulmen. He returned home, and commenced to preach the redemption of the Holy Sepulchre. He aroused nearly all the western nations of Europe into a furor to redeem the Holy Sepulchre. In 1095, 30,000 men started the first crusade led by this fanatic Peter. On their way they inflicted great cruelty on the Jews wherever they passed them. The expedition failed however, and most of those who composed it perished. But the spirit to redeem the Holy Sepulchre was thoroughly awakened among the western nations of Europe, and a number of princes, warriors and men of wealth and great renown espoused the holy cause. They led magnificent armies; and hundreds of thousands bled and died on the plains of Palestine, around Jerusalem. In 1099 Godfrey de Bouillon, succeeded in taking the city of Jerusalem, and the Mosque of Omar was dedicated as a Christian Church. The Crusaders kept possession for about ninety years, when it was wrested from their hands by Saladin, Caliph of Egypt, who is said to have washed the Mosque of Omar with rose water and re-dedicated it to the worship of Mahomet.

This made the nations a great deal acquainted with each other. The knights of England, France, Spain, Germany and Italy were side by side in those campaigns, which were repeated about 150 years—costing the lives of two millions of men. They fought in the common cause, and it had a tendency to make them acquainted with each other, and probably perpetuated, to some extent, that universality of sentiment which existed for so many years in regard to the Catholic faith. However, divisions arose, and the northern nations of Europe became Protestant under Calvin and Luther. Scotland became Protestant under the lead of certain very devout divines. England became Protestant under Henry VIII, who first wrote a work in defense of the Catholic faith, which caused the Pope to confer upon him the title of "defender of the faith." He put many to death for not strictly observing the Catholic religion. He then renounced the Catholic faith through a personal quarrel between him and the Pope, and assumed to be the head of the church, and put men to death for not believing in his spiritual supremacy. So that he killed men on both sides of the question. This continued during his lifetime, and during the short reign of his son, Edward. Then she who is called "Bloody Mary" came to the throne. She endeavored to re-establish the Catholic faith, and men were put to death because they would not desert Protestantism. We all remember when we were children seeing a picture of John Rogers, a minister of the gospel, who was the first martyr in Mary's reign. He was burnt at the stake in Smithfield.

When I visited London, I went to the same place to preach, but the police would not let me. They said that the Lord Mayor by the advice of the Bishop of London, had, the evening before, issued orders to prohibit street preaching. Preaching within the limits of the city had always been allowed before, but we were not allowed to do so. I believed that this prohibition was in consequence of the publication of our intention to visit London for the purpose of establishing the gospel. I do not know that it was so, but it was the first time that any Protestant had been deprived of the right to preach in Smithfield Market, and in the streets on Sunday.

As soon as Queen Mary died England became Protestant again. Mooney in his history of Ireland asserts that "When Elizabeth undertook to estab-

lish the Protestant religion in Ireland, the Irish people could not understand what it was; they said the religion of England had been changed four times in thirty years."

Now we are told by the Protestant world they have authority which has descended to them from the Savior and His apostles. But when the division took place between the Protestants and the Church of Rome the Pope excommunicated them. He issued what were called "bulls of excommunication," and consigned these Protestants to the lowest hell, and deprived them of every particle of authority, if they ever had any. Now if the Catholic Church had any authority those who dissented from them were thus deprived of every vestige of it; and if the Catholics had no authority, then those who went out from them had none. The result was that in either case the Protestants had none; and the Protestants all tell us that the Catholics had none, that they had degenerated and apostatized, and had become corrupt and wicked and had lost their power and it was necessary to make a general reform. A stream cannot rise higher than its fountain, and the result is there was no authority among any of them. Not one of these Reformers even professed to have inspiration from the Lord, and that is the condition of the religious world to-day.

Are the Latter-day Saints any better off? Let us refer to the origin of this work. God called His servant Joseph Smith and conferred upon him the authority and power of the priesthood that the work of God might be re-established on the earth. This was necessary because the Lord in answer to his prayers told him that all the sects were wrong, and that it was consequently necessary that the Lord should reveal Himself anew to the children of men. The Lord accordingly conferred the priesthood and apostleship upon Joseph by which he could preach faith, repentance and baptism for the remission of sins, and lay his hands on those who believed and obeyed that they might receive the Holy Ghost; and also ordain men to go forth and preach the gospel to others. Joseph Smith was an obscure individual, a young man who had limited opportunities for education. But he was sent of God to preach the simple principles of the gospel of Jesus as they were taught by His disciples. And the principal argument with which he was met, was ridicule, tar and feathers, tearing down houses, driving women and children from their homes, and robbing them of their inheritances, and murdering the Elders, and depriving the Latter-day Saints of every right human and divine. These were the arguments used against the testimony and mission of Joseph Smith and his fellow laborers. They were effective to a certain extent in destroying the mortal lives of apostles and prophets, and in bringing sorrow, grief and mourning to the bosoms of many. And when Joseph Smith fell by the hands of wicked men, the authority he held rested on the head of Brigham Young. And by the inspiration of God he was enabled to lead Israel from the midst of their trials into the heart of this great mountain desert where God has blessed, prospered and preserved them. And from the day that God first communicated His will to man until the present, the power, wisdom and inspiration of the eternal God have never been more manifest than through President Young in the discharge of these great duties. The mantle of Joseph fell upon him, and thousands of persons were witnesses that this spirit came upon him, and that he was inspired of the Almighty, to lead, guide and bear off the kingdom.

## CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH IN. HE SETTLEMENTS.

KAYSVILLE CITY, July 6th, '68.

*Editor Deseret News:*—The citizens of this place celebrated the anniversary of the nation's birthday as follows: At daybreak firing of guns, and music by the brass band. At sunrise, hoisting of flags, band playing the "Star Spangled Banner." At 10 o'clock a.m., a procession was formed under the direction of Capt. Robert W. Burton, Marshal of the day, as follows: Capt. Jos. Harris' brass band; Bishop Layton and Council; Mayor and City Council; Capt. Burton's company of cavalry; twenty-four young men in uniform; twenty-four young ladies in uniform; school children, in charge of Wm. Stokes; Capt. Beazer's company of infantry; citizens, etc.

The procession marched through the principal streets and then met in the

meeting house, where the exercises were; music by the band; prayer by the Chaplain, Rosel Hyde; singing by the choir; reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Peter Barton; oration by John R. Barnes; "Star Spangled Banner" by the band; speeches by Bishop Layton, Mayor Roushe, and others, followed with toasts, music, etc.

From three to six p.m., the children enjoyed themselves in the dance. At seven o'clock dancing commenced for adults. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves. The Committee of Arrangements were, Robt. W. Burton, Wm. L. Payne, John Bennet, Wm. Foxley and Joseph Allred.

Nothing occurred to disturb the peace of the day.

Respectfully,

PETER BARTON.

AMERICAN FORK, July 4, 1868.

*Editor Deseret News:*—The celebration in this city commenced at daybreak with music by the martial band. At sunrise the national flag was raised; music by Captain M. Grant's brass band.

At 10 a.m., the people assembled in the City Hall, when the following programme was presented: Prayer by the Chaplain, Elder Thos. Wrigley; music by the band; "Our Native Land," sung by the choir; "Sherman's march to the Sea," by the brass band; reading the Declaration of Independence, by Robt. G. Eccles; "The Star Spangled Banner" by the brass band; "Columbia's Call," sung by Bro. W. Grant; John McNeil Orator of the day; music by the brass band; speech by the Hon. L. E. Harrington; toasts; sentiments and comic songs; volunteer toasts; singing by the choir of "On the mountains life is free;" benediction by the chaplain.

At 2 p.m., the juveniles enjoyed themselves in the festive dance, and in the evening the adults tripped along quite lively on "the light fantastic toe." So you see we have had a loyal entertainment on Independence day in our little city.

Officers of the day: Marshals, Benj. Greenwood, Heber Robinson; orator, Jno. McNeil; committee of arrangements, Wm. Greenwood, Jas. Clarke, Wm. Robinson; R. G. Eccles, reader and reporter.

Yours truly, R. G. E.

LEHI, July 5th, 1868.

*Editor Deseret News:*—This being leap year, it was decided here to appoint a committee of arrangements for the celebration of the 4th exclusively of ladies, and to give them the sole direction of the day; and the general opinion is that they nobly sustained their parts. First a national salute was fired. At 8 o'clock a procession formed, consisting of an escort of cavalry, with about thirty wagons, each wagon tastefully decorated and representing some trade or occupation pursued in Lehi, some branches of the trades in actual operation during the procession. The authorities of the place and City Council led, with appropriate banners; then came the Female Relief Society; a company of young ladies, with banner inscribed "Leap Year is our time to choose; farming was next represented; wool, cotton and flax carding, spinning and coloring were well represented, flax especially; a company of our German sisters, all experts in its manufacture, being at work on its various branches in their wagon. They were also dressed in their national holiday costume. Wool spinning with a jenny was also there, spooling and quilling, cutting and making up the cloth. The straw hat business was well represented, by a company of braiders and sewers, from England, and their work, as exhibited here, in both quality and style, would be hard to beat. The heavier handicrafts followed, carpenters, blacksmiths and coopers—the last named with first class ware made of colored native woods—tanners, curriers, shoemakers, altogether conveying the idea, that with plenty of material furnished, importation is not much needed.

The company was seated by 10 o'clock, and the remainder of the forenoon was occupied with singing, suitable orations, toasts and recitations. A song composed for the occasion by Br. James Taylor, was given.

A children's dance occupied the afternoon, and a dance for adults the evening. "All went merry as a marriage bell," and the party broke up in good season, all well satisfied and tendering their hearty thanks to our female committee of arrangements.

JOHN WOODHOUSE, Reporter.

NEPHI, Juab Co., July 5th, 1868.

*Editor Deseret News:*—At daybreak yesterday the citizens were aroused by the firing of small arms. At sunrise the National Flag was unfurled, and saluted by a volley from the infantry commanded by Adjutant Charles Price; also by the Nephi Brass Band under Capt. Gustave Henriod. At 8 o'clock the Sunday Scholars met at their respective school houses, and were marched by their several Superintendents to Bishop Charles H. Bryan's residence, when a procession was formed in the following order by Dr. M. McCune, Marshal of the day: Advance guard; Nephi Brass Band; Bishop Bryan, and William Cazier, Patriarch; County Judge, Hon. Jacob G. Bigler and Selectmen Hon. G. Kendall, Isaac Grace and David Udall; Major Timothy B. Foot and Major P. Sutton, commanding District, with Adjutant C. Foote; Committee of Arrangements; Sunday School scholars, in care of Superintendent Samuel Claridge; Sunday School scholars, in care of Superintendent William Knight; citizens; rear guard. After parading several streets, the procession halted where it was formed, when the children, led by Elder John Millar, collectively sang, "In our lovely Deseret;" the Brass Band played "Hail Columbia," after which the procession was dismissed.

At half-past ten the children and citizens assembled in the Meeting House and were called to order by Hon. Jonathan Midgley, County Sunday School Superintendent. Music by the Brass Band and singing by the Nephi Choir, in charge of Prest. William Evans; prayer by the Chaplain, William Cazier; and an Oration by Judge Bigler, on the Declaration of Independence.

The exercises were conducted by Elder Midgley without programme, and all went off spiritedly.

At 2 o'clock the scholars met at their school houses and enjoyed merry dancing till half-past five, under the guidance of their Superintendents.

In the evening there was an adult dance in the Social Hall. All was peace and good order, nothing having occurred to mar the enjoyment of the day.

J. Midgley, George Kendall, Thomas Ord, Samuel Claridge, Samuel Pitchforth, Matthew McCune, William Knight, Committee of Arrangements.

THOMAS ORD, Reporter.

PAYSON, U.T., July 5, '68.

*Editor Deseret News:*—The celebration of the 4th, was as animated with us as usual. The Declaration of Independence was read by Br. J. T. Hardy, and an oration was delivered by Br. D. S. Colvin, laudatory of the glorious deeds of the heroes of the Revolution. This endless theme of the orator and poet was also dilated upon by Brs. J. T. Hardy, B. F. Stewart and I. M. Coombs. The patriotism of the people found vent, also, in toasts, songs, firing of guns, &c., &c.

The exercises of the occasion concluded in the dancing halls of our city. All was harmony and peace, joy and happiness.

What appeared to be an aged veteran, dressed after an antique and novel fashion, reminding one of the pictures of good, old SANTA CLAUS in some of our pictorial papers, with the figures '76 painted on a hat of exceeding high altitude, rode through our streets on an elevated platform, in a chariot drawn by four spirited horses to the sound of sweet music, which was discoursed by the Payson string band. Being invited your correspondent jumped aboard and took a flying trip over to Salem, (Pond Town,) where we found the good people celebrating, also, in true patriotic style. We gave them a few tunes and then returned to our festive hall, where we whirled the hours away until the advent of the Sabbath admonished us to bring our celebration to a close and adjourn to our several homes.

The committee of arrangements were Alderman J. S. Page, A. Potter and Councilor G. S. Rust.

Yours Truly,

J. M. COOMBS, Reporter.

P. S. Our juveniles had their holiday on the 3d inst., and enjoyed it hugely.

ATTENTION! "MORMON BATTALION."

Stand at ease until Monday, the 5th of October, when the Annual Ball, usually held on the 16th of July, will come off. All the members of the Battalion are respectfully invited to attend, armed and equipped as the Law directs.

EDWARD MARTIN,

By request of the Committee.

July 8th, 1868.