

such, no matter in what party they are found, we should keep them in office for the good of the country, and cease this senseless twaddle about rotation in office, and "to the victors belong the spoils," for these are the arguments of demagogues, who make merchandize of their country's liberties for self aggrandizement.

A pure patriot is willing to serve his country without reward or compensation, save the affections of a grateful people. Salaries should be in a great measure abolished to prevent office seeking and preserve purity at the ballot box.

A republican government, such as ours purports to be, is capable of receiving and giving law to the inhabitants of half the world, with soil enough to sustain them, of drawing from every nation, kindred, tongue and people and binding them together in one common brotherhood, as were the hearts of David and Jonathan.

When you see discord and strife engendered in your midst, then know that the principles of justice and good government are perverted, for all of every degree, high and low, rich and poor, should be protected in the full and complete enjoyment of all the liberties, rights and privileges which they have received from the hand of their Creator, subject only, in the formation of society, to one restriction, not to infringe upon the rights of each other.

While, therefore, we cheer the Constitution and celebrate the birthday of our national freedom, let us remember that the perpetuity of our free institutions, yea, the Constitution and Government itself, depends upon the intelligence, virtue, integrity and patriotism of the people, in the selection of such men for office as will sustain and uphold these principles, and not subvert them, and in extending to all, with due courtesy to each other, their native, their inalienable rights, among which are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Nine rounds of cannon echoed a response to the spirit and sentiments of the Oration.

Toasts being called for, several were presented, among which were the following:—

Brigham Young, the Champion of Constitutional Liberty.—S. M. Blair.

Deseret—May she soon have her place in the Union as a State, and though last as a star in the galaxy of American glory, may her progress be like that of Venus, to usher in the light of freedom, commerce and intelligence, to the western world; based on the rights of universal justice, righteousness and loyalty to the federal government.—John Lyon.

The Press of Deseret—May it and its adjuncts in the old and new world, illumine both hemispheres, until all men be linked together in one common brotherhood, and the gloom of party faction be dissipated, and the virtue and will of our pilgrim fathers be made as permanent as the foundation of the everlasting hills.—John Lyon.

Home Industry—May the happy time soon come, when agricultural science will be the aim and object of every farmer in Deseret, and when agricultural utensils and machinery, shall be made to supersede the toil of manual labor; and reservoirs and canals, be universally spread over this desolate region for irrigation.—John Lyon.

The anticipated railway—May the steam-horse with its gigantic power soon unite in one commercial bond, the reciprocal interests of the eastern and western portion of this continent, when the ore of California will have a speedy transit, in exchange for the luxuries, and necessary products of our old and well cultivated States.—John Lyon.

The heroes of '76—If the praise and adulation of a nation's gratitude were the only recompense of reward for valorous deeds, to the hero of a hundred battles, well might the veterans of '76 be proud of their achievements by flood and field.

But when we contemplate the lasting blessings brought to the unborn of a thousand generations after them, and the sweets of liberty to millions of our beings and to ourselves who never can pay back a mite of that gratitude to the glorious dead for that independence we enjoy, it is certainly due to their remembrance to say that their fame is that of the martyr, and their immortality is ranked with the benefactors of mankind; and while each revolving Fourth of July returns, their fame will be reverberated by the joyous exclamations of a thankful people, for the blessings conferred of peace and liberty, while the stripes and stars of our Union will continue to unite us together.—John Lyon.

Constitution of the United States—We will defend it.—B. Snow.

Governor's Life Guards—May they live long in the service, while life needs defending, and eventually inherit eternal lives.—B. Snow.

Gen. George Washington and Gov. Brigham Young—Every man in his place, minding his own business—that's Mormonism.—S. W. R.

At the close of the ceremonies from the stand, the lines were again formed by command of the Lt. General, and retired to the north side of the square, where the companies were dismissed for 15 minutes, and retired to their respective tents, to partake of refreshments provided for the occasion.

The occupants of the Stand were served during the recess, with ice-cream and other palatable refreshments, furnished from the Committee's tents, under the superintendence of Mr. W. C. Staines.

At the sound of the bugle the troops resumed their position in line, and at command of the Lt. General marched in column around the square, and were reviewed by His Excellency the Governor and his Suite; the bands playing while the column was in motion.

The lines were again formed on the north side of the square preparatory to performing military evolutions, as follows:—

1. The Legion advanced in direct echelons of companies, from the right, at distance.
2. Deployed into line upon the front company of each regiment.
3. Formed quarter distance column in rear of the right company of each regiment.
4. Columns retire, halt and front.
5. Formed into line upon the front company of each regiment.
6. Line advances, the front covered by the two flank companies as skirmishers, supported by two reserve companies, and halts.
7. The line retires under cover of artillery, halts and fronts.
8. The Guards make a grand charge and clear the front.

The foregoing evolutions were performed in a manner highly satisfactory and creditable to both officers and men. The grand charge made by the Guards, under command of Major R. T. Burton, would have done credit to more experienced troops.

At 2 o'clock, at the sound of the bugle, the escort was re-formed under the direction of the Marshal of the day, and the Legion formed in procession after the following order:—

1. Band colors.
2. Martial Band.
3. Lieutenant General and Staff.
4. Company of Cavalry; commanded by Lt. Z. Pulsipher.
5. Regimental colors.
6. First regiment of Infantry; commanded by Col. H. Herriman.
7. Artillery.
8. Company of Lancers; commanded by Capt. H. B. Clawson.
9. Regimental colors.
10. Second regiment of Infantry; commanded by Lt. Col. H. Burgess.
11. Escort with Governor and Suite.
12. Regimental colors.
13. Third regiment of Infantry; commanded by Col. D. J. Ross.
14. Artillery.
15. First Regiment of Cavalry; commanded by Lt. Col. T. Collister.

The procession moved through Third West Temple street, Emigration street, and passed up East Temple street in open order.

On arriving at the Council House, that portion of the procession in advance of the Escort halted, while the 3d regiment of Infantry and first regiment of Cavalry, marching at double quick time upon the right and left, covered the Escort, which passed through the lines to the Governor's Mansion, under fire of cannon, a volley of musketry, and music by the bands. The lines closed immediately upon the rear of the Escort, which, after the Governor and Suite had retired, returned to the parade ground, where the Escort was dismissed by the Marshal of the day, to resume their position in the lines.

The Legion occupying their position upon the ground, the committee of arrangements advanced and tendered their thanks to Lt. Genl. Wells for the aid and assistance so promptly rendered by the Legion, under his command, in carrying out the arrangements of the day.

The Committee received a very gratifying and satisfactory response from the Lt. General, and retired.

The Legion were dismissed by the Lt. General, into the hands of the several commanders, and were soon after regaling themselves upon the plentiful repast which had been furnished in their respective company tents.

The Committee of Arrangements, through the generous aid of the county and city, distributed to the Legion about 3000 lbs. of excellent beef, to aid their dinner arrangements.

The Life Guards and other companies of the Legion were upon the ground during the night of the 3rd with their tents and camp equipage, and were well supplied with many of the duties of the mountains, which were truly inviting to more than themselves.

The firing of cannon and lowering of flags announced the setting sun.

#### EVENING.

A grand National Ball was given by the Committee of Arrangements, at the Social Hall.—Among the invited guests, who honored the company with their presence, were His Excellency Gov. Young, and Hon. H. C. Kimball.

Several hundred persons participated in the festivities of the evening, and partook at the tables which were loaded with all the agreeables of the season, daintily served under the superior management of Mr. George Goddard. The ice-cream and cordials were of the choicest kinds.

Balls and social parties were held in the various wards of the City. The proceedings of the day and evening transpired with more than usual eclat, and did honor to the Committee of Arrangements, whose efforts seemed duly appreciated and seconded by the public.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE SAINTS IN IOWA.

[From Elder Wm. H. Kimball to Pres. H. C. Kimball.]  
CAMP, near Iowa City, }  
May 21, 1856. }

Br. George D. Grant and I arrived here last night with some cattle and horses, and found brs. D. Spencer, James Ferguson, E. Ellsworth, J. D. T. McAllister, W. Walker, Joseph France, P. C. Merrill, J. A. Hart, and about 650 Saints, all well and in good spirits. Br. W. Walker has with him his brother Lorin and wife, from Nauvoo, on their way to the Valley.

I was much pleased at the appearance of the large round tents, each prepared to accommodate twenty persons, and the hand-carts rattling around camp; it makes one think that they are not likely to fail in carrying out the instructions and intentions of God's prophets.

Cattle are very dear everywhere this spring. We paid \$75 a yoke in Missouri, and had to drive them above 300 miles. We could have

sold the same oxen for \$100 a yoke, a hundred and fifty miles from here. Young stock and cows are high in proportion. Yearling heifers will probably cost \$10 a head on the Missouri river. Br. George and I will leave to-morrow morning, to make further purchases of cattle for the emigration.

We are all coming home together. Br. Ferguson is assisting br. Spencer in keeping the P. E. F. accounts.

God bless you all, and all the boys say amen.

## THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH &



LIBERTY.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

### Counsel from the First Presidency.

GLEANING AND SAVING.—The continued drouth, the failure of the streams, the destruction by insects and by cattle allowed to run at random, or miserably herded, will compel the strenuous efforts of all, to secure sustenance for the present and in-coming population until a harvest in 1857. To accomplish so desirable a result, and prevent unnecessary privation and suffering, we have heretofore counseled, and now repeat it, that both the owners of fields and gardens and those who have none should be extremely careful that not a particle of food be lost, wasted, or made an unwise use of.

When small grain is cut, and the owners have seasonably secured that portion they intend to, let them permit the destitute to go in and glean, either without charge or at a reasonable rate, as may be agreed upon. Hundreds can in this way secure their bread-stuff from grain that will otherwise be lost, and the same course pursued with corn, potatoes, beets, turnips and every other description of produce, will make a material difference in the amount that will be saved.

But much of all the industry and skill in our power will be expended for naught, unless stock owners take great pains that their animals do not trespass. Unfortunately this is not and has not been the case, and animals are feeding, more or less, upon the growing wheat and corn; and that too often by cattle's breaking through good fences, or by the fences' being thrown down by those having herds in charge. Such conduct is so obviously improvident and outrageously wrong, that every one will admit it should forthwith be stopt. But all are not careful to look after their stock, nor to see that those do who have them in charge, for this reason all officers are called upon to assist the field owners in securing their crops against destruction by animals, and to use such necessarily stringent measures as the circumstances may lawfully require.

While the crops are being secured and the cattle taken care of, several will be accumulating a surplus of wheat, corn, potatoes, &c., and at the same time hundreds will be almost or entirely destitute. Such condition of a community tempts to unrighteous speculation by the wealthy, and leads to much suffering by the poor. Both these positions can be easily avoided, if those who have will at once sell or otherwise dispose of their surplus to those who lack, and thus also avoid the expense, care and loss consequent upon storage, and feed laborers for making useful improvements. And let not the poor waste their time in higgling about prices for labor, but all go to with their might to produce and save sustenance for themselves and families.

Some may be fearful that their forethought and wise obedience to counsel will be thwarted by the improvidence, gluttony and waste of those whom they may befriend, which doubtless would be the case in many instances, were they left entirely to their own guidance. To obviate the misuse of the earthly bounties so kindly bestowed upon us, the Bishops in each Ward are required to see that those having a surplus make a wise disposition thereof, and that the poor are not improvident in using it, for people are not fond of practising industry and self-denial, and then seeing the fruits of their economy extravagantly squandered.

If the Bishops learn that any of the poor in their Wards are improvident in the use of provisions, let them take charge of their provisions and deal them out as necessity and a fair proportion may demand. And if the poor feel to complain of such treatment, and are unwilling to comply with so wise a regulation for mutual support, let the Bishops say to them that they have the privilege of leaving their Wards.

Wisdom in temporal as well as spiritual

matters should invariably mark the course of saints; they are entitled to the blessings flowing from peopling these desert wilds, and it would seem to be high time for all to understand and rightly practice their use and distribution.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
HEBER C. KIMBALL,  
JEDEDIAH M. GRANT.

ATTENTION is particularly called not only to the careful perusal but strict observance of the 'counsel from the First Presidency.' Not that any saint would knowingly pass it by, but in the midst of the cares, fatigues and hurry of hard labor, it might perchance escape the eye and then of course the observance of a tolerably good man, or of one desirous of knowing and doing precisely right.

We are professedly here on purpose to keep the commandments of the Lord, to observe the counsels of his known servants, and to do all the good within our power. But, strange to say, we need to be constantly stirred up, even in matters that a person would presume all to be well acquainted with, and to be striving for their correct performance.

Our experience here has been of such length and character, as to leave but small excusable ground for any accountable being's remaining in ignorance of the why of our position, and its attendant circumstances. Insects, countless and various, ravage our crops; clouds fail to distill the timely showers; dews seldom, or never, moisten the parched herbage; streams and rivers shrink in their heated courses; treeless valleys, nude rocks, and desert plains meet the eye on every side; yet in the midst of all, where a livelihood is wrested from the rude elements at the greatest expense, some are found ready to fold their hands in most blameable indolence, and to live upon the hard-earned products of those who tax every energy of mind and body for the sustenance and righteous advancement of themselves and the community.

Cannot the drones, the shiftless, the wasteful and extravagant perceive that they are depriving themselves of the very object for which they came here? Do they not understand that as they sow they shall sooner or later reap? Can they not comprehend that fields ravaged by the animals of the reckless will return little or no sustenance for man? If the obvious reply is yes, then why not all lay to with their might to produce, guard, and secure, and thus contribute to the utmost for their own support and the support of the few who cannot labor?

THE FOURTH OF JULY was enthusiastically celebrated in this city, as may be readily inferred by reading the REPORTED proceedings printed in this number. So far as we can learn, such has been the case throughout the numerous cities and settlements in Utah.

But the patriotism manifested was not the only cheering feature; for amid the assembled thousands not a blasphemous nor foul expression, not a single quarrel or slight jar, nor even an intoxicated person marred the joyous harmony of our commemoration of the memorable day of '76.

Boasted and boasting enlightened world's-cities of the 19th century, have you ever paralleled this record, or can you do it? 'No,' comes booming in our ears from every region beyond our borders. Then why your steady stream of vituperation, when year after year you are so manifestly beaten in the loyal, pure and orderly celebration of the anniversary of our independence? One might suppose that your eyes would begin to cast the thick scales of tradition, prejudice and deadly opposition; that you would practically understand that grapes are not gathered from thorns, nor figs from thistles; and actually learn that the tree of life is good, or at least better than your trees, since it bears such superior fruit of the very kinds you are so boastful of, viz:—patriotism and wholesome civil government.

CREDIT DRAPERSVILLE.—Bishop Wm. Draper, Agent for the 'News' in Drapersville, brought to the office, on the 5th inst., 48½ pounds of flour and 38 pounds of barley meal, the first bread-stuff offered on subscriptions almost within our recollection. Since harvest has fairly commenced, it is presumable that the agents in Utah will now be able to supply, at least, the hands connected with the printing department.

A LOAD OF BARLEY, of this year's growth, was driven into our city on the 3d inst., being the first of the season, so far as we have noticed. One dollar and a half a bushel was offered and refused, and it is reported that it was sold for two dollars a bushel.