

ander issued an imperial manifesto, announcing the conclusion of peace to his subjects. In St. Petersburg the sensation produced was one of popular joy and great public excitement.

#### APRIL.

5. The allied governments sent orders to raise all measures of blockade which kept Russian vessels in neutral ports. The Russian Minister of Finance notified that the merchant vessels of the Western Powers would be admitted to Russian ports.

16. Closing sitting—twenty-first—of the Paris Peace Congress held at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. After the signing of the treaty, the Plenipotentiaries had still to occupy themselves with different questions of a nature to consolidate and complete the work of peace.

[The articles of the treaty were published in No. 17, Vol. VI, of the 'News.'

## CELEBRATION OF JULY FOURTH AND GRAND MILITARY REVIEW, IN GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. C. LITTLE, L. W. HARDY, R. T. BURTON, S. W. RICHARDS, H. S. ELDRIDGE, W. EDDINGTON, W. H. HOOPER, WM. BELL, A. H. RALEIGH, Committee of Arrangements.

### ORDER AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY.

At sunrise the stillness of the morning was broken by firing a National Salute of 13 guns from the arsenal, which was the signal for ringing of bells and hoisting of flags.

The mammoth United States flag was hoisted upon the Temple Block, under the direction of A. N. Hill, Esq., and flags were displayed from the cupola of Gov. Young's residence, at Livingston, Kinkead & Co's, Hooper & Williams, Gilbert & Gerrish's, and the Church Stores, Townsend's and Wilkin's Hotels, and Whitehouse's Shop, together with a great variety of banners and mottoes at the different stores and private residences.

The cannon were in charge of Capt. Cowan, and the ringing of the several bells was under the direction of Hon. Nathan Davis.

The bands, under the direction of Major William Pitt, played at the residences of Governor Young, Hon. H. C. Kimball and Lt. Genl. D. H. Wells; after which the Nauvoo Brass Band, mounted, and Ballo's and Martial Bands, in omnibuses, passed through the principal streets discoursing beautiful and harmonious strains of music, indicating to the citizens that the anniversary of American Independence was to be celebrated with joy and thanksgiving.

At 7 o'clock the Legion paraded upon Union Square; tents were pitched and lines formed. The Infantry and Artillery's tents occupied the north side of the square, the battalion of Life Guards and a portion of the Cavalry tents the west, and another portion of the Cavalry tents the east; the marquees of the General, Field and Staff officers graced the ground west of the Grand Stand, and the tents of the Committee of Arrangements were located directly on the right and left of the Stand, which was on the south side of the square. The Stand was commodious and beautifully decorated with flags, banners, mottoes, and evergreens, arranged with the well known taste of Adjutant W. Eddington, with the figures 1776 over the entrance. The many banners floating in the breeze from the tops of the tents surrounding the square, lent their enchantment to the scene, and inspired with the spirit of liberty and national independence.

At 8 o'clock the Staff of the Lt. General, the Staff of the Major General accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, mounted, formed in front of Lt. Genl. D. H. Wells' residence.

At 8 1/2 o'clock the Escort of the Lt. General was formed, consisting of the Martial Band and one company of mounted Lancers, under the direction of Brevet Adjutant General H. B. Clawson.

At 9 before 9 the Lt. General was received, and with the Escort moved to the parade ground.

On their arrival there was a simultaneous firing of cannon from the artillery, which occupied the right and left wing of the line. The troops were in motion, performing military evolutions under the command of Brig. Genl. H. S. Eldredge.

At 9 the line was re-formed, the Lt. General taking command of the Legion.

The guard was mounted and posted, under the direction of Capt. N. V. Jones of the battalion of Life Guards.

The Escort was then formed under the direction and command of Col. J. C. Little, Marshal of the day, assisted by Col. L. W. Hardy and Major R. T. Burton, in the following order:—

1. Band Colors.
2. Nauvoo Brass Band, mounted.
3. Company of Life Guards, commanded by Capt. N. V. Jones.
4. Capt. S. B. Hardy's Rifle company.
5. 2 companies Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Lutz and Wilkin.
6. Capt. Ballo's Band.
7. Committee of Arrangements.
8. Company of Life Guards, commanded by Capt. Lo' Smith.

Adj. Gen. H. B. Clawson and Gen. A. P. Rockwood of the Lieutenant General's Staff, assisted in detailing the several companies for the Escort. Through the politeness of General Wells, his flag and a portion of his Staff were sent to accompany the Committee of Arrangements in the Escort, and be present at the re-

ception of the Governor and Suite. He also detailed ten mounted Lancers to clear the streets in advance of the Escort.

At 9 1/2 the Escort moved to the Council House, where the Civil Officers, preceded by the Municipal banner, carried by six young men in uniform dress, took their place in the Escort, directly in front of therear company of Life Guards.

The Escort then moved south on East Temple street one block, thence east one block, and north one block to the Governor's residence and formed in line, where the Governor, his Suite and other invited Guests, among whom were Hon. H. C. Kimball, Hon. Amasa Lyman, Col. Wilford Woodruff, Hon. P. P. Pratt, Hon. Edward Hunter, Hon. G. P. Stiles—Associate Justice of the U. S. S. Court, and Genl. D. H. Burr—U.S. Surveyor Genl. for Utah, were received by the Committee of Arrangements with firing of cannon and music by the bands, and took seats in carriages provided for the occasion. His Excellency rode in a borouche, drawn by a pair of milk white horses, driven by Mr. F. Little. The Escort resumed their places and moved in column to the Parade Ground.

On the arrival of the head of the column, the Artillery continued firing and the bands playing until the Governor and Suite took their seats upon the Grand Stand, accompanied by the Civil Officers and members of the High Council.

The Escort immediately took their respective positions in the line.

The Legion was then formed in column of divisions in front of the stand, extending wings on the right and left; the battalion of Life Guards and Cavalry in the rear of the Infantry; the General, Field and Staff Officers, and music in front.

Messrs. G. D. Watt and J. V. Long—Reporters, occupied seats upon the Stand.

Ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Legion Chaplain—Col. W. Woodruff.

The Constitution of the United States was presented by B. Snow, Esq., and read by T. Bullock, Military Secretary, followed by three cheers from the troops and assembled multitude, a roll of drums and music by Capt. Ballo's band.

Gov. Young presented his Oration, which was read by T. Bullock.

### ORATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR YOUNG.

#### BRETHREN AND FRIENDS:

Eighty years ago, on the day we now celebrate, our forefathers, few in number but strong in their united love of right, declared to the mother country and the world that they were, "and of right ought to be, free and independent." The oppression which hastened this declaration, the long struggle, the sacrifices and hardships which followed, and the glorious results are so generally known that I need not task your patience by rehearsing them on this occasion. You are also aware that integrity, patriotism, and an enlightened policy long marked the course of our government. Our rulers studiously sought the best interests of the people, and they in turn sustained their rulers by yielding a cheerful obedience to wholesome laws. But we are now in a position well deserving the serious consideration of every lover of freedom.

Again, to avoid the repetition of what you have so often heard, the Constitution of the United States has been read in lieu of the Declaration. This course will also better prepare your minds for contrasting many of the political movements of the day, with the guiding principles contained in that inspired governmental system so worthy of our admiration and support.

Glancing at the past, perhaps we as a people have more reason to respect, honor, love and cherish the government of the United States, her Constitution and free institutions, than any other people upon the face of the earth; but it is lamentable that professed statesmen should so far deviate from wise and correct principles of republican government, as to fail of being entitled to that respect and confidence which ought to be deserved by those entrusted with its administration. In this connection, permit the reflection as to what favorable action we are indebted for our existence as a people. To what casual circumstance can be attributed the assemblage of this vast concourse for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of so memorable a day, upon this isolated spot where, but nine years past, solitude reigned unbroken save by the music of the elements, the cries of wild beasts and the untutored sounds of the still more savage red men? What cause has awakened to life and civilized improvement these desert plains—these barren wastes? We exist and are sustained by the protecting power of Almighty God, amid the constant and fierce opposition of those who seem unwilling to recognize his right to rule upon this planet of his own creation.

We live through the blessings of the Almighty, and by his providences we have nourished and sustained ourselves; we are willing to continue so to do. We came here to be free from oppression and mobocracy, and we do not wish such characters to follow us, or to tarry in our midst. But we say to all lovers of freedom, virtue and good order, in every land, you are welcome, for you will respect our rights, our laws and the legitimate obligations of our republican government.

We know how to repel aggravated insolence, how to tear off the mask of hypocrisy and expose the imbecility and corruption preying upon the vitals of the body politic, and how to thwart the deadly malice aimed to destroy our free institutions, whether emanating from secret enemies in our midst, or from foes with-

out. Jesus said, "He that is not for me is against me; he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad."

We are occupying a region well known as being peculiarly undesirable, and one hitherto unsettled by the whites, since the days of Christopher Columbus. We are almost a thousand miles from the nearest seaport. We are hemmed in by lofty mountains on nearly every side, while numerous isolated ranges and barren, arid plains so crowd our surface that but a small portion is at all suited to the purposes of settlement. In even those narrow localities, ditches and canals have to be made by much labor, in order to irrigate a soil whereon rain seldom falls from early in spring until late in autumn. And when all has been done, that as yet could be, towards supplying the thirsty crops, the husbandman is oft compelled to witness the products of his toil droop and die ere maturity, through the failure of the few small streams so laboriously brought under control. Grasshoppers and other insects swarm in myriads to devour what may have escaped the drouth, and the severe storms of winter complete the destruction of animals struggling to subsist upon herbage which has been so effectually cut off. But amid all these disadvantages, unendurable by any other people, we are still striving to extend the area of freedom, and to gladden the most uninviting domain of a great nation with the blessings and privileges of her free institutions.

It is obvious that no person comes here because he prefers this country. None but sinister or pecuniary motives can prompt those who are not of us to abide in our midst. All other localities have more tempting facilities for the pursuits of the agriculturist, the artisan, the trader, and, more especially, the lawyer and politician.

If this people should leave these sequestered vales, they would soon revert to their former waste condition; silence would again assert her supremacy. The country suits us merely because no other well informed people can covet its possession. If they do, it is because they grudge us an existence upon any part of God's footstool. There is nothing here, except what is produced by the most arduous toil, and that often unrequited, to tempt the avarice or cupidity of any reasonable creature. It is useless, therefore, for official cliques, who never have identified their interests with the welfare of this Territory, and who never intend to, to seek to dictate, govern and control us.

In view of these facts, we fondly anticipate soon seeing the day when, in accordance with the spirit and intent of our republican government, we shall be blest with the full enjoyment of our rights and have the privilege of electing officers of our own choice, and be freed from the imposition of those known to be unsolicited and unsought upon our part, and who feel no interest in our prosperity, but would much rather see us languish and come to naught.

Statesmen should consider that a free people may be goaded to desperation, and that intelligent beings are easier led than driven. It is the act of tyrannical governments to establish a system of espionage, appointments and military rule, which were among the causes hastening the Declaration of the Independence of these United States. Let not the Federal Government presume upon the same suicidal policy, but rather, by taking an honorable, just and upright course, conciliate the people and extend to them the rich blessings of a free government. Men may succeed in attaining office and power and rule with a rod of iron, instead of being fathers to the people. This should not be, for rulers ought to be as fathers in regard to the welfare of the community, and be careful to grant and guard every right, if they expect or desire to have a dutiful, law-abiding society.

Let it ever be remembered that ours is a government long cherished as an asylum for the oppressed, to whose borders were invited the poor and down-trodden races from every nation, from under every clime. Here they could bask in the sunshine of liberty and be protected in their natural rights. The broad prairies and uncultivated wilds beckoned them to come and inhabit and draw sustenance from her prolific bosom.

Painful indeed is the reflection that, while nature yet smiles and showers her bounties upon a domain so favored and extensive, while yet it has the sun, the rain, the dew, to gladden, warm, nourish and invigorate, while yet vast solitudes yearn for the peaceful hand of civilized cultivation, while the nation's canvas whitens every sea, and High Heaven smiles upon her rapid progress still onward and upward to a destiny yet unfulfilled, to a greatness and power unknown, save to that Supreme Being who sits enthroned in yonder heavens—a nation in the enjoyment of all these and a thousand other blessings, blest with liberty and a full fruition of the benefits arising therefrom, with a republican form of government which has come down to us an invaluable legacy, sealed with the blood of our fathers, cemented by thousands of tender recollections and endeared by the ties of kindred and with the yet green graves of an honored and patriotic ancestry around us, whose counsels and examples are still fresh in our memories—should so soon forget to be brethren of one grand confederacy and seek to spill each other's blood.

How long, suppose ye, will the Great Ruler of our destiny hold the nation as in the hollow of his hand, while the crimson gore of unnatural and fratricidal butchery floods the land and arises in a smoking incense, a most damning testimony against it? Where shall we look, in this our day, for those great and ennobling deeds of deathless fame, which in

times past have adorned the pathway of our illustrious sires? Not in the west, where the Spaniard, the Chilian, the Chinaman and the Indian may be shot down like the prowling wolves, and where murder at high noon comes an unbidden though not an unwelcome guest. Not in Kansas, where should-be-brethren are hastening to cut each others' throats. Nor yet in Missouri, where cloven-footed and hydra-headed mobocracy held her fearful orgies. Let the diminished greatness of her thirty years leader, expounder and exponent; be a lesson to her would-be-great men not to follow in footsteps that fall so low, not to exercise an influence to destroy the innocent, nor lend powerful aid to screen the guilty who break, abrogate and set at defiance all law and order, with a view to carry out their own wicked, selfish and disloyal purposes. Not in Washington, where the bludgeon, the deadly missile and revolver disgrace the hands of so-called honorable members, not only of the more popular branch, but also of that high, grave and dignified body, the Senate of the United States. Not where sordid ambition, political knavery, swindling and governmental stock-jobbing have grown gray in service, and where the cess-pool of political pollution sends forth its foul streams to stench and corrupt the fairest domain, the richest heritage ever vouchsafed to man.

Who shall cleanse the Augean stables? Who shall go in with the scourge of small cords, upset the tables of the money changers, and clear the temple of those characters who are gambling away our freedom? Is there still left with the people virtue and power sufficient to dry up these sources of foul corruption, and will they do it?—or will they contribute to still swell the streams until it shall overwhelm and subvert the liberties of our country?

Here let us pause, and consider the true principles of a republican government. It is and can be based only in a high tone and sense of honor, liberal, enlightened, intelligent and extended views of human existence and progress, and a faithful, unyielding, rigid and patriotic adherence to the Constitution and laws of the country. The least departure from these principles, the least disregard to law, manifested and exercised by the people in their sovereign capacity, and we have the worst of all despotisms, a hundred, a thousand tyrants instead of one. Public security fails, and there remains no safety for life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness; anarchy, confusion, infuriated and maddened excitement rule supreme.

I ask the people of this great republic, in all sincerity, these questions:—Can you see that the country is fast verging unto this vortex of anarchy and confusion in consequence of a disregard of the obligations of society in the support of the laws and Constitution? Can you realize a departure from true devotion and strict adherence to the principles of our government and her free institutions, the landmarks of the fathers, and discern where it commenced, and where it will most likely end? Our government and institutions, her Constitution and laws, admit of no private interpretation, but must be taken, administered, observed and sustained in their most obvious meaning and general sense, and this should be done by all. Neither partisan nor private feeling, nor sectional strife and contentions, should be permitted to thwart the enlightened and conservative policy of the government. At the same time that policy should be just and liberal, and commensurate with the laudable desires and requirements of a great and mighty people.

Let her plans be taken, not to subserve party purposes for private emolument, but for the public good. Commingling not in domestic feuds or foreign influences, let her steadily progress in the march of improvement and patriotism and in the arts and sciences; and, corresponding with a great and pacific policy, open and extend channels of trade and commerce, and provide with a liberal hand for the development of her vast internal resources by affording to her most distant States and Territories railroad facilities, magnetic telegraphs, and such other useful and important helps as shall be conducive to the public interests.

Let her millions of broad acres, now lying waste and useless, be given to the needy for cultivation and use. Let the poor Indians be taught the arts of civilization, and be learned to draw their sustenance from the ample and sure resources of mother earth, and to follow the peaceful avocations of the tiller of the soil, raising grain and stock for a subsistence, instead of pursuing the uncertain chances of war and game for a livelihood. I have often said, and repeat it now, let them be surrounded by a peaceful and friendly influence, and a humane and benevolent policy. Thus will they be redeemed from their low estate, and advanced in the scale of civilized and intellectual existence, and this Government and her citizens be redeemed from the curse of having wasted and destroyed them from the face of the earth.

These are a few of the topics which, in my humble opinion, should engage the attention of the Government, in order to ensure peace and confidence at home and respect abroad. Justice, immaculate justice, pure and clear as the noon-day sun, should characterize her every act, at home and abroad, and prompt and energetic redress of grievances should be fearlessly awarded. Virtue and integrity should characterize her officers and rulers, and when a good, wise and pure-minded man is found in the chair of State, let him be returned so long as he is willing to serve his country, regardless of party clamor or past usage. Men of large and comprehensive minds, who have proved themselves capable, pure and patriotic, are what we need, and when we get