

Yestening, the 5th, having been set national birthday, every prepara-The weather was favorable, and at early dawn the firing of cannon and the joy-ous strains of the brass and martial nounced the commencement of the day's festivities. In a few minutes after the national flag was unfurled from the principal business places, and many private residences throughout the

All bottoms sopelated the members of the society Ward Summer schools and the representatives of the various branches of labor and industry carried da herrizaled portions of the military the following order:

The Martial Flag, (stars and stripes) "God speed the Plough, Spade and him at the time, who were escorted to the Dairy Maid." Implements of the New Tabernacle. labor corn, wheat and other products of the soil filled the wagons. Two of the vehicles contained a very fine il-lustration of the rise and progress of the Territory, one being laden with sage brush, greasewood, rabbit brush, etc., with a banner inscribed "The Valley as it was in 1847." The other inscribed "The Valley as it is," was faiten with a very choice assortment of the finest fruits and flowers; we

nificent banner, painted by Dan. Weg-celund, Esq., on which were designs representing the principal branches of s in the city, over which appeared the Words: "Home Manufacture. All kinds of pay taken." Beneath these, were representations of many of the various fashions and follies of the day, prominent among which was a colored gentleman upon a veloci-pede and a lady dressed in the extreme of fashion, grecian bend and all. The designs on the banners of the Carpen-ters, Blacksmiths and Painters, were very tastefully gotten up.11 The Engineers presented some beautiful designs of their handicraft, among which we noticed a miniature locomo-tive and miniature reapers and mowers. The next in order were the Tinners, Gunsmiths, Wagon Makers, Tanmers and Curriers, Harness Makers and Bakers, all with banners and representations of their respective trades. The specimens of porcelain, fire-brick and crockery were very fine and gave an excellent idea of the wealth of valuable tements we have around us. The Book Binders and Paper Makers made a very good display. The Deseret Typo-graphical Union No. 115, comprising the Printers attached to the different offices of this sity, were next in line in a handsome car representing a printing office, with the typos busily engaged at the case, and pressmen printing and eizeniating handbills for the afternoon and evening performander at the Thea-tre. The Parent Co-operative Wholesale tore, as well as the Ward co-operative ad other retail stores, were well repre-Store and of santed. The Parent store had Saturday's sales put up in neat packages, with the purchasers' names upon them, loaded in "Zion's Express Wagon." The Photographers, Butchers ou horse back, livery Stable men in carrisges, Rope Makers, Shipwrights with the sailing boat "Descret Queen" fully rigged and manned by crew, were next in the procession. Then came Groxatt's Brass Band and Capt. Crow, with detachment of 20th Ward Militia. The Deseret University headed by a handsome banner on which appeared in re-lief, "University of Deseret," sur-mounting figure of Minevra, with the inscription "Protectrin Scientiar Robert L. Cambell representing the committee of the "Board of Regents," commpanied by Professor John E. Park of the head of the Faculty of the University headed the School and were followed by eight students carrying two large globes and philosophical and followed thirty-seven young ladies dressed in white with blue sashes, representing the States of the Dulon with the name of each state in bronze, on the ashes 10 The States were represented by the following young ladies. Miss Margaret Mair lew H Vermoes a.t.

uer inscribed "The Union inseparable." with figure of two hands clasped. The Territories were represented by The Territories were represented by the following ladies, with banner con taining the national escutcheon with the cincemscription, "The Territories our hope is in the fature." Miss Mary Wells Miss Jane Lynd

and banner with the following sentimental motto: "Our nation's prosperity lies in the education of her children." As the procession passed the Presi-dents office a little incident worthy of note transpired: A gentleman stepped flowers, at the same time throwing a wreath of flowers around her neck, with the following remark, "Accept of these; Utah in home-made must be crowned with home-made flowers."

The University was followed by the children of the different Sabbath Schools of the City and citizens in carriages and afoot.

The Martial Flag, (stars and stripes) followed by Captain Beesley's Martial Band and a detatchment of Cavalry, under Lt. Col. J. R. Winder. Agricui-turists in wagons, with bauner inscribed

By about 11 o'clock an immense mass of people,-including the procession, and citizens who had had no part there-in, numbering about ten thousand were seated in the New Tabernacle; there were also several hundred outside unable to obtain admittance.

On the stand were Presidents B. Young, G. A. Smith and D. H. Wells; Elders John Taylor, W. Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon, B. Young, jr., and Joseph noticed also strings of coccools, show ing that by the energy and persever-ance of the people the once sterile desert had been converted into a blooming paradise. The Mechanics' Union carried a magand Captain C. K. Garrison.

make the bargain popular, at a time rial limits, and prevent its extension make the bargain popular, at a time rial limits, and prevent its extension and conndent by reason of the union of the union of the bargain population. Until the first bargain of the addition into free territory. Even the old Liberty party, asked in addition to this, only, that slavery sugar and rice were admitted into france into all of France, and through France into all of Europe, almost duty free; and French brandies and wines were admitted into of 1848, asked for only the Wilmot pro-

The procession was fully two miles and \$500 to \$1500, \$2000 and \$2500 each. long, and the participants, the Commit- French brandies became as common as

of Florida and the consequent Indian war of 1835. The sixth was the admission of Texas

of its territory.

The seventh compromise was the adsame time, in the interest of slavery, we be confined to the territory where it restricted our boundary line on the north with Great Britain, from 54 deg. 40 min. to (if I remember) about 48 deg. ern men had bee Slave act was agreed upon and passed exploded notions of State sovereignty by both of the then great parties in power, and thereby striking down the

In their midst was a handsome ban- Slave Law of 1793, by which the liberty all the officers of the Government. Not Slave Law of 1793, by which the liberty of all persons, white or black was in fact committed to the power and control our holy religion and demoralized our of a Justice of the Peace ion an exparts of a Justice of the Peace ion an exparts of a Justice of the Peace ion an exparts of a Justice of the Peace ion an exparts proceeding, without the right of thing party, and without the right of filing counter affidavits. The third was in 1820, by which the State of Missouri was admitted into the Union as a slave State, as a set-off to the Union as a s

The fourth compromise, or conces-sion to disperse, was in 1852 5, by which the French indemnity treaty was made and ratified, whereby the United States received \$5,000,000 frances on the claim of French spoilations during the war of 1812 with England but is met if was in-tended as a blind to the people and to make the barrain nonular, at a time

What more ought slavery to have asked?. With the then territorial limits long, and the participants, the Commit-tee of Arrangements and all whis lent a helping hand in the proceedings must feel which they passed off, everything aceming to work in perfect unison dur-ing the while line of procession. After parading the principal streets they were joined by President Young and his counselors, the Committee of Arrange-ments and speakers of the day, and con-C. K Carrison who happeneed to be in tion.

Against these demands, the noble Lincoln and Douglass, then at the into the Union in 1845, with an agree-ment to make five more slave States out of that day, entered their solemn protests. Upon this demand, the great reins, eleven states were in open revolt; Democratic party, in its National Con- and on the 13th of April 1861, they Texas and Mexico, without agreement or treaty stipulation, from the River Nuces to that of the Rio Grande, in con-sequence of which was brought on the Mexican war of 1845; and about the same time, in the interest of slavery we

But during this time, leading Southern men had been busy with their The eighth compromise was in schemes to dismember the government. 1850-51, by which the infamous Fugitive Their immediate pretext was their old and nullification as advocated by J. C. Calhoun in 1832-3, and demolished by ward the Government and the incoming Administration. From day to day the excitement rose higher and higher, until the political heavens were all in a blaze, and the very ground beneath out feet was heaving as by the action of a mighty earthquake.

Arizona, New Maxico, Washington. Wyoming. Co orado, The young men of the University brought up the rear bearing sextants, quadrants, telegraphic instruments, Union as a slave State, as a set-off to the Miss Jane Lynch Miss Lizzie Winder Miss MatUda Brayn Miss MatU

and confident by reason of the union

our ports almost free of duty. The re-sult was, cotton went up from 5 to 18 no more, No one aimed a blow of in-and 24 cents per 10.,-slaves from \$300 terference with slavery in the States. had been sent to the most distant waters, from which they could not be re-called for months; and all our South-

ter men-truer and wiser President and Cabinet, were never called to administer Gevernmental affairs.

Before the new Administration had time to gather up the Governmental patriotic devotion. The whole North flew to arms and was one vast encamp-ment. The thritling notes of Martial music filled the air. The people came rushing from every valley, hill and mountain, to offer their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors upon the altar of their country.

The President sent forth his proclamhabeas corpus act in defiance of every Daniel Webster in his reply to Hayne. ation, commanding obedience to the The assembly was called to order by the Marshal; the choir sang the anthem "America;" prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Gee, Q. Cannon, after which "Hail Columbia." "Cot. David McKenzie read the "Dec-laration of Independence." Cantain : Parkman's or 10th Ward The assembly was called to order by the principle of humanity, as well as of the By the prompt action and strong hand laws, and at the same time, proffered darshal; the choir sang the anthem common law and the Constitution of the of Andrew Jackson, this scheme of those in rebellion, full pardon, on con-This news flew upon the wings of lightning, and the nations of the world stood appalled! France and England retired with apparent delight to their secret cabinet chambers to count the cost-to calculate the chances, and to weigh the balances in favor ofor against themselves, when the great Republic of the world was overthrown. With indecent haste, the rebel power was recognized as billigerents; and every-thing was done that could be done on the part of these two great nations, to At first and for a long time, slavery stood forth in all its pride and strength, supporting the rebellion, and yet untouched and unassalled by our Govern-ment. Disaster after disaster, if not defeat, followed close, one upon another -at Bull-Run and Balls Bluff and Chancellorville. Great Britain took note only of our defeats, and to make known her unfriendly attitude, she allowed her merchants and capitalists to supply the rebellion with munitions of war, and to build in her ports and under her protec-tion pirate ships to prey upon our commerce. But soon after, England heard from the batties of FortDonaldson and Hen-rey — Pittsburgh Lauding—Corinth— the fall of Memphis—the battle of Nash-ville and Pea Ridge—or Fairoaks—Get-tysburgh—Lookout Mountain, theProc-lamation of Emancipation—the battle of Knoxville, and of the Little Monitor in Hampton Rhoads and of the fall of Vicksburgh,—and then, England sud-denly awoke as from a fearful dream, and paused for reflection, before she al-lowed the second more formidable fleet of pirate ships, then ready to sail, to go forth to destroy our commerce; and finally she ordered them to be detained, and placed upon them her broad arrow. In the midst of all these perils and the batties of FortDonaldson and Hen-In the midst of all these perils and conflicts of both arms and of opinions, the nation elected Abraham Lin-coln President for the second time. By his second election, the Proclamation

The issue was then made up, and it went up to God lik a cloud of incense

joiced the winds caught up all the an-thems, and made the heavens vocal with the music of the spheres, and the tail trees raised their mighty arms and clapped their hands, as these demon-strations swept over desert and plain to the Rocky Mountains; and then leaping from Pike's Peak to the snew-clad and cloud-capped hights of the Wasatch range, the shopt came sweeping down your great mountain caffons, into the quire whether its victims are white or black or whether they are of this or that nationality; but only whether they have the skill and ability to defend themselves, and to maintain their rights to "life, liberty and the paranit of happiness." The leaders of the rebellion felt strong and confident by reason of the union heavens were opened and the voices of the angels in heaven mingled in grand chorus with the children of men over the redemption and freedom of our pa

No one rejoiced more or was more happy, and yet more thoughtful that was Abraham Lincoln then the Presi dent of the United States. But in the with darkness and gloom. All our joys were as suddenly turned into bitter

grief and solemn mourning. Yes, before the nation had awakened from its intoxication of delight, the news came sweeping along the wires at midnight from Washington, that our great, good and noble President had been basely and cowardly assassinated, and that the lives of all our great Ministers of State had been as meanly and as gowardly sought, by the craven spirit of slavery, as he was about to depart by the command of God into the swine-he was assessinated by stealthmurdered under the cover of night, when he was unsuspecting and sur-rounded by his family and friends; shot down without a moment's warning, a cowards and assassins always murder their victims; and at a time when his great heart and head were full of kindness towards the conquered foe; at a

ness towards the conquered foe; at a time too when not only the President but all the people were uttering the prayer, Father, forgive them for they know not what they have done. Then it was that the people of this great nation wept, as Christ wept over Lazarus — the nations of the whole world mourned, and devils trembled with fear, test justice, then restrained by that good man, should now leap forth that good man, should now leap forth to smite, as au outraged aution and God alone can smite. But let us pity that poor instrument of murder; but methinks I hear that voice of the ancien Prophet, saying, "No murderer shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven or Inherit eternal life." To the conquered people and soldiers of the South, we must be both merciful and just. We must unite them with us in one common interest and fellowship-harmonizing and binding together all sections, all nationalities, all conditions and colors, making of this great nation one people, combining them to-gether as one in interest, one in commercial ties, one in hopes and prospects; and this can be done only upon principles of liberty and equality before the law, and upon principles of absolute justice, and then this nation may be as steadfast as the stars in their course. Because the heavens are smiling to day, and because God is not speaking to us from the cannon's mouth, but rather in gentle and loving whispers, we must not conclude that we can plunge back again into robbery and murder and slav-ery and despotism, and triffe with His mercles and His justice. God's voice of rebuke at first is like that of a kind and indulgent father's gentle like the fall-ing dew. It sometime comes like the winds in the gentle breeze among the trees, and always so before the storm breaks upon us in all its power. A nation to become great and glori-ous, must become good and just. We have passed the chaotic period and the dark ages, and the great pillar of slavery, which now stands forth a demoliabed monument of wickedness-that was cemented with blood and draped in the tears of the oppressed,--there it line! Babold it's shaneless there it lies! Behold it! a shapeless not only our people, but of all peoples under the whole heavens. "Marsellaise" was played on the grand organ when the following speech

tice C. M. Hawley, orstor of the day, delivered the following ORATION.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN - Fellow Citizens. - Not having received your invitation, through your Committee of Arrangements to your Committee of Arrangements to address you on this occasion, antil Fri-day noon last, my preparation has been necessarily hasty and imperfect, I there-fore beg your kindly consideration and forbearance, of what I may say. We have met to celebrate the ninety-

third anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America.

Never since the achievement of our Independence has the nation had greater occasion for rejoleing than to-day. The cost of our Independence and Nationality gives to them value. Not costly in dollars only, but in human sufferings—in desolated homes, and in blood, and tears and life.

The great achievements of our revolutionary war thrill our hearts to-day with the same emotions that animated our fathers. But in looking back to that calamitous and yet glorious event, and when we compare it with our great struggle for our present unbroken nationality, we find that our generation has encountered greater waves of dessolation, and mightier tides of death than did our great fathers of the American Revolution.

Before the great rebellion, our coun-try stood beautifully and gloriously among the nations of the earth. Upon her rubes of State there was but one spot of hell, and that shone with horid contrast with its pure white drapery. Had this spot never been there, or had the wisdom of our fathers washed

it out, or had they put it in process of Constitutional extinction, we should have been saved from the slaughter of

condition of slavery and chattelism. These fivo antagonistic principles, were made the basis of numerous compromi-

with 90,000 strong, marched from At- hurled defiance at their oppressors; Georgia, said"that slavery should not be prohibited prior to 1808. 2nd. That the slave States should have representation in Congress by the whole free, and three-fifths of all other great ship at sea in the wildest storm. Day after day, and night after night, the friends and enemies of the measure met in forensic battle in the two houses of Congress. All that could be done by threats and bribes, was done; but there stood Douglass in the midst of the fury of the storm, like a great Miss Mary Culin was the ANDLYCIAMOL Hannah Taylo esent revolution." Mr. Annie Je rupture and p Hammond, when a U. S. Senstor, from South Carolins, said, "that slavery was the proper condition of all isborers;" and then spoke deridingly of our hard fisted farmers and greasy mechanics, and then classed them, one, of their population Srd. That persons held to service, (meaning slaves.) in one State, escaping to another, should be given up to the drin Carolinal 1 House Miss Harriet Tay ath Carolina. Miss Abbie W 1110 persons to whom such labor was due. rock on the coast, when the great waves of the sea spend all their force upon it—immovable and steadfast, to the joy of the nation,—thus was this wicked measure defeated, and Kansas was made Following these Constitutional com-promises, were Legislative compromiand all, with the slaves of the South. in Linele Jo A form of despotism, under what-ever form of government they may be practised, tend directly to the degraformed a junction, and held the enemy's forces under Johnson. Grant was mov-ing upon the enemy's works around Petersburgh and Richmond, the rebel dor farin from the Last Siw O; :09 The first was in behalf of liberty and equality, and is known as the Jeffersoni-an ordinance of 1787, by which all that dation of the laboring masses, and will ultimate in their oppression, if not in their slavery; and on the other hand, alavery makes despots and tyrants-but liberty and equality before the law, make great men and women, and fill the land with happy homes, and an ed-The State. Up to this time, so strong had elavery become, that is dictated nearly all our treatles with foreign Governments; furnished most of our great staples for export, and controlled the great comportion of the north-west territory emto We bracing what is now known as the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Il-linois and Wiscensin, was coded to the United States by Virginis, on the ex-press condition that the same should be MAAD 1110 the land with happy homes, and an ed-ucated people, and bless the world with philanthropists and the practical carrying out of a deed-wise, instead of a creed-wise religion. merce of the nation. Not only so, but it graduated our tariffs, from that of an smbargo to a high protective tariff. It also made our laws and appointed The second was in the interests of alavery, and is known as the Fugitive Ports consulting their own interest will we up estion to the sector of the sectors and the sec all and an errig and aster toring a AGENT FOR TTAK THERE'S 小市 に対応の (1997年4年 a. Burn the left age with an an article of the real for AND AND AND A 125-525-52 Setto Gen danit Tirtes 427 HEED

Captain Parkman's or 10th Ward south compromise line, before men- ing March 4th 160, mere vio-Brass Band, played "Star Spangled tioned, was repealed, for the only rea- presentatives from the South were vio-Banner," after which Associate Jus-bortion of the national domain, north and threatening in their position toportion of the national domain, north of 36 deg. 30 mip., north latitude. Re this time Kansas and Nebraska, now our most Western States, were then being rapidly settled, and by this com-promise they had been solemnly declared free territories; but by this repeal they were, in violation of good faith, given up to a strife between slavery and freedom more terrible and bloody in its consequences than had ever before been mies of the government had determined

visited upon any part of the nation. The repeal of this compromise line, or rather the consequences flowing there-from, did more (as all extreme measures do) to educate the people into the true nature of slavery and the true principles of our Government, and to convince the great masses of our population that freedom and slavery were necessarily antagonistic, and could not long coexist in one government, than all that had before been said or done or that had transpired.

There was another compromise attempted, but not adopted. It was the which it was attempted to force slavery ground to stand upon-all felt that upon the people of that State, against there was not; but notwithstanding the most solemn protest of the people, and without its being submitted to them according to the principles and and his friends in conversation in practice of our Government.

The South, through the President of the United States, by his message to Congress, introduced it, and urged its immediate passage. Loyalty and power in the then dominant party, were made to depend upon the question-whether or not a person was friendly to the ad-mission of Kanaas into the Union as a State, under this Lecompton Constitution, when the whole world knew that a sheet of white paper, and agree that three-fourths of her population were he might write out his own terms of a three-fourths of her population were opposed it.

Up to this time Senator Douglass had 500,000 men and the complete desola-tion of nearly half our domain. But instead of this, slavery was not only permitted to remain, but to inbeen a strong partizan-but this measure was too plainly in opposition to his favorite doctrine of "Popular Soverit would be again; and that the governeignty." "Popular sovereignty" was ment dared not punish the insult; that the government had sent the Star of crease in numbers, and in its territorial limits and political power until it held the Government and all our great com-mercial interests within its power of was made by of Emancipation was confirmed the rebellion doomed, and the fondest hopes of its friends and supporters broken. All Europe stood amazed and confoundthe West staggering into Charleston HON. JOHN TAYLOR. Harber to provision our garrison there, and that the South had quickly sent overeignty." was too inconsistent her staggering out again." Soon after this, Davis and his co-conol apparatus. They were followed dictation and control. Mr. Douglass saw this as plainly as his friends and political opponents. If he opposed the measure he would bring white, with red sashes, representing the foundation to the close of the rebellion, thirteen original States, with the Stars there were two great spirits or principles, in open combat. One was in favor pirators, left Congress for their homes in the South to put into operation their In the meantime, General Grant with his host of loyal veterans, had marched to Richmond over the slain of 100,000 against himself all the power of the Administration, in connection with a plans of secession; and soon by bribes, and threats, and frauds, they were en-abled to control eleven States, to such an of universal liberty and equality of rights; and the pitter, were in favor of reducing our inserting population to a rebel soldiers, and there he held Lee and his army and the rebel President united South. But in honor and abled to control eleven states, to such an extent, that they in some formal man-ner, declared them out of the Union. Immediately thereupon, they impro-vised a conspirators' convention, and organized a rebel government, and adopted a constitution with slavery and praise be it said of him,-he resolved to and government. The great army of the Northwest were victorious at Mur-freesboro and at Atlanta. The rebel army under Hood, left their base and marched 300 miles back upon Franklin ner investigate this subject at pres sacrifice all this to oppose and defeat this measure. No man battled this inequity more manfully and patriotically. The friends of freedom rallied ses, both in the Constitution and the legislation of the United States. around him; on the other hand, the Administration and the South poured upon him their maledictions. The alarming danger spread over the whole country. The nation rocked like a great ship at sea in the wildest storm. Alexander H. Stevens, in March 1861, at Savannab, Georgia, said"that slavery was the immediate cause of the late opted a constitu tion with slavery and Miss Boss Young Muss Emma Wells Miss Harriet Woolley

upon the destruction of the government.

During the time, a voluntary arrangement was entered upon by a few men make the rebellion a succe of the South, under the lead of John At first and for a long Tyler, for the purpose of another com-promise between Freedom and Slavery. The new party, then about to come into power, was anxious to avoid if possible the great approaching erisis. All felt that yital interests were at stake. On one side was our government, our institutions of learning, of religion

and of freedom. On the other side was ignorance, demoralization, despotism 'Kansas Lecompton Constitution," by and slavery. There was no middle this, representatives from the free States were appointed, and met John Tyler Washington early in the Winter of 1861, to fix up another compromise. But the South, through Jeff Davis, then a Sena-tor of the U.S.—in his seat in Congress, told Congress and that sheepish convention,—and the people of this great nation both north and south, that "he, nor the South would submit to any more compromises—that if the people of the free States should extend to him

compromise; he would spurn the offer;-

×

It is not my intention at the present time to make many remarks. We have as-sembled here for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Inde-pendence. We have listened to a long tion, very ably delivered, in relation to scenes through which our nation has passed associated with and during the inte terrible war. I would not fur This anniversary very naturally leads our minds back to the time when the American colonists were struggling with England for their very existence, and Nashville, and was there met by when a band of brave patriotic men the gallant Thomas and annihilated. During this time General Sherman and which you have heard read, and with 90,000 strong, marched from At-lanta, through the heart of the South, to the Atlantic coast, compelling the evacuation of Savannah and Charleston. At the same time, Porter with his iron clads, had taken Fort Fisher, and Gens. Scofield and Terry had taken Wilming-ton. Gen. Wilson was marching from Knoxville southeast, and was cutting off the enemy's supplies from the south west, Generals Sherman and Scofield formed a junction, and hald the source. to influence the minds and acts of the people and to bring them into bondage. Forces under Johnson. Grant was mov-ing upon the enemy's works around Petersburgh and Richmond, the rebel forces and government fied, and were Such a combination of forces and power was never before brought against any enemy; and such a complete victory was never before won. The heavens rang with cheer on obser, that went up from the army and navy. The voice of the whole people, bothmorth and south,