

## EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 28th, 1862.

Whereas, While we lament the deplorable condition of our once happy country, the independence of which was purchased by the best blood of our sires; we hail with pleasure the approaching Anniversary of the Birth-day of the Nation, and in view of perpetuating our free and liberal institutions which have for so long a time inspired the patriotism of every true American citizen and the strangers of other climes who have sought an asylum under the protecting wings of our glorious Constitution. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will celebrate the eighty-sixth anniversary of our National Independence.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, in behalf of the City Council, to arrange the Programme and order of celebration.

Resolved, That Lieutenant General Wells and Staff be respectfully solicited to co-operate in the celebration of the day, with such of the military of the District, and the several bands, as may be deemed proper.

Resolved, That the State, Federal, Territorial and County Officers be invited to take part in the celebration and join in the procession, and that the invitation be extended to strangers and the citizens generally, to participate in the ceremonies at the Bowery. The following appointments for the occasion were then made, viz:

Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. William Clayton, J. C. Little, Theodore McKean, Enoch Reese, and Nathaniel H. Felt.

Furnishing Committee—Aronzo H. Raleigh, Elijah F. Sheets and Isaac Groo.

Marshals of the Day—Col. Robert T. Burton and Majors John Sharp and Andrew Cunningham.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,  
City Recorder.

## CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY.

The celebration of the day will commence with a salute at sunrise by the artillery, accompanied by the raising of flags, and music by the several bands stationed at the State House, the Court House and Theatre.

At 9 o'clock a.m. a salute of artillery will be the signal to form the procession at the Court House, which will then proceed along second South street to first East street, thence to South Temple street and thence to the Bowery, where the ceremonies of the day will be conducted in conformity with the printed programme.

After the termination of the proceedings in the Bowery, a National salute will be fired, and the citizens will retire to their homes to spend the day as may best tend to their peaceful and social enjoyment.

Merchants, Hotel-keepers and citizens generally, are respectfully solicited to display flags, banners, &c., during the day.

As the preservation of good order is of paramount importance on all public occasions, and necessary to the safety as well as to the proper enjoyment of all present, it is confidently expected that there will be no fast riding in the streets, no riotous, or tumultuous conduct, nor any scenes indulged in, that will in the least tend to promote disorder or to disturb the peace and quietude of the citizens generally.

Parents and guardians are particularly requested to see that their children are kept out of danger.

In order to prevent accidents, and the waste or destruction of property, the bishops of the city are earnestly requested to see that there be a sufficient guard around their several Wards during the day, and especially during the time the citizens are absent from their homes.

W. CLAYTON,  
J. C. LITTLE,  
T. MCKEAN,  
E. REESE,  
N. H. FELT,  
Committee of Arrangements.

## THE WAR IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Of the marchings and counter-marchings and general movements of the divisions of the Federal army, under Gens. Banks and Fremont, up to latest dates, after the disastrous retreat of the former down the Shenandoah and across the Potomac into Maryland, which evidently caused the greatest sensation and alarm in Washington and throughout the country, that had been produced by any event of the war within the last nine months, but little is known, as only a few of the incidents of the war in the Valley of Virginia of late have gained publicity. Enough, however, has been published to induce a strong belief that, for at least four weeks after General Banks' defeat, the Confederates were in the ascendancy in that part of the Old Dominion.

A severe fight took place, according to disconnected reports, on Sunday the 8th of June, near Harrisburg but only a few of the particulars of the bloody affair have been made public. One statement sets forth that Fremont's army left Harrisburg in the morning and an advance detachment engaged the enemy seven miles from that place, at eleven o'clock;

the battle continuing with great obstinacy till four in the afternoon, with skirmishing and cannonading till dark. The enemy was strongly posted in a wood, having chosen his position, and his force was supposed to consist of Jackson's entire army, numbering twelve or fifteen thousand men. Canister and bayonets were freely used and the loss stated as great on both sides, the Federal particularly so among officers. The report ended by saying that the Federal army encamped on the battle-field at night and might be removed any moment.

Another report stated that the advance guard of Fremont's army arrived at Harrisburg on Sunday afternoon, Jackson having left that morning. A reconnoissance was made under Col. Hindman who came upon the enemy four miles out, made an attack and was driven back with considerable loss till reinforcements were met, when the tide of battle was changed, and the enemy were forced to retreat and their camp was captured. The loss on either side, with the exception of one company of a Maine regiment, which was, after the fight, minus fifty-five men, was not reported, excepting in general terms, "severe." The enemy is said to have continued his retreat that night. Col. Ashby, the noted Confederate cavalry commander, was supposed to have been among the slain.

A subsequent statement which was published represents that Jackson was attacked on Sunday forenoon, six miles from Harrisburg, by three detachments of Federal troops under Gens. Staples, Milroy and Schenk, and the battle soon became general, both armies fighting desperately. General Staples, with the 8th and 45th Ohio, lost one-half of his men. One Confederate regiment, in attempting to capture one of Gen. Milroy's batteries, lost two-thirds of its number. The Federal forces were outnumbered, but held the field, and Col. Claiborne, with his brigade, encamped there at night. The Federal loss was estimated in this latter statement at from six to eight hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners.

A dispatch to the Secretary of War, soon after the battle, from Gen. Fremont stated that the march in pursuit of the enemy, who was in full retreat on Port Republic, was renewed on Monday morning, June 9th. The advance found the enemy's rear guard across the river with the bridge burning; but the published account makes no mention of what followed, only that cannonading was heard in the distance, during the forenoon, subsequently ascertained to have been Jackson's attack on Shields. The "Pathfinder" was evidently not in the fight.

Another version of the attack stated that the Confederate army under Gen. Jackson attacked Gen. Shields' advance near Port Republic, on the morning of the 9th, and a most desperate conflict ensued, which was maintained for some time, but the enemy were in such superior force that Gen. Shields was compelled to fall back to the main body, and then in turn the Confederates were forced to retire. The attack, according to another account, was commenced with twenty pieces of artillery which the Confederates had placed in position during the night. An effort was made by the Federal officers to burn the bridge over which the enemy would have to advance, but an overwhelming cavalry force, followed by infantry, prevented the execution of the plan, and the Confederates crossed and forced Shields to retire, as it was impossible to hold his position, but every foot of ground was warmly contested. After the Federal army had fallen back three or four miles, a detachment of cavalry was sent to make another attack, in which the Confederates were repulsed, and the conflict ended, after having raged five hours.

In this sanguinary fight Col. Carroll's artillery is said to have used nothing but canister and grape, and when the enemy came too near to use these, revolvers were made effective. It is said that there were but three thousand five hundred Federal troops engaged and that Jackson had twelve or fifteen thousand infantry, a full regiment of cavalry and four batteries of artillery. Great bravery, it is said, was manifested by the Federal soldiers, but they were overpowered with numbers and reluctantly left the field. The regiments engaged were mostly from the Western States, and when retreat became necessary they fell back in good order, except two regiments which were surrounded and fled to the mountains.

The 7th Indiana, which previously numbered eight hundred, could muster only one hundred and forty after the battle. Two Ohio regiments suffered severely.

The Federal forces fell back after the last battle, and the last heard from Fremont he was intending to fortify Mount Jackson and endeavor to hold it.

It was understood that the Confederate forces in the valley were materially increased after the fight at Port Republic, and the Confederates believed that if the divisions of Banks, Fremont and McDowell did not unite Jackson would drive them all out of the valley and across the Potomac.

## OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

From published reports, it is made to appear that General Hunter had been making some demonstrations in the vicinity of Charleston, which had not, up to the 20th ult., been altogether successful. Southern papers announced that, on June 3d, Federal gunboats were in sight off Charleston, moving up to attack the Confederate batteries. It was further stated that, on the morning of the 4th, two thousand Federal troops were landed on James Island, and a battle ensued, disastrous to the Union forces.

A steamer from Port Royal on its way northward a few days after the landing of the Federal troops on James Island stopped at Stono, which had been taken possession of by the Federal gunboats, a short time to gather up letters in relation to affairs, and subsequently reported that General Hunter had unexpectedly found himself opposed by not less than twenty thousand men. Some fighting had been done and several batteries had been carried by storm and a general engagement was imminent. A later report stated that General Wright landed at Seabrook Point on the 10th, and on the 11th the 6th Connecticut had a skirmish with the enemy and drove them across the river and took possession of the bridge, and that in a fight on James Island two companies of a Federal regiment penetrated the enemy's lines, and were cut off from retreat, but were relieved by the 8th Michigan. The 47th New York were also attacked, and after two hours hard fighting repulsed the Confederates losing thirteen killed. The Confederate loss reported at seventeen killed and thirty wounded. The 8th Michigan and 79th New York, on the 13th, charged on a battery and captured it.

Southern dispatches announced that on the morning of the 16th a severe battle took place at Secessionville, on James Island, only four miles from the city, and that five Federal regiments, which with artillery, made an attack on the Confederate batteries, were repulsed three several times with great slaughter. The loss of the Federals was believed by the Confederates to be not less than four hundred. Their loss is stated at from fifty to one hundred. The Charleston Mercury of the 17th set down the number of Confederates killed at forty, and stated that the Federals left one hundred and forty slain on the field. Another battle was shortly expected. A later account of the fight stated that it lasted nearly all day with great loss on both sides.

Eight Federal vessels were blockading Charles on at latest dates.

## FLOODING THE PUBLIC ROADS.

Complaints have been made that for the want of suitable head-gates, or in consequence of too much carelessness on the part of watermasters or those taking water from the canals or ditches for irrigating purposes, some of the roads in Mill Creek, Little Cottonwood and other wards in this county, have been and are occasionally flooded, to the injury of the travelling public, and particularly detrimental to the teams employed in hauling stones for the temple.

Those having charge of artificial water-courses should see that they are kept in repair, and when persons violate the rules adopted in relation to irrigating by letting the water overflow either lands or highways to their injury, they ought to be made to pay all damages thus accruing, either to the public or to individual. The liquidation of such matters with dollars and cents at the behest of a proper tribunal, has often a very salutary effect in making the careless understand that there are people in the world other than themselves; and there are many who, seemingly, cannot learn to respect the rights of their fellow-beings, excepting by things which they are made to suffer.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The New Orleans papers stated, on the 11th of June, that the yellow fever had not made its appearance there up to that date.

Boats were said to be leaving Memphis, up stream, soon after its capture, loaded with freight and passengers to their utmost capacity.

In Oktibbeha county, Miss., a plot had been matured by the blacks, for murdering the whites, on the 18th of June, which was discovered in time to prevent its execution.

Beauregard, according to southern report, passed through Montgomery, Ala., on the 17th, en route for Richmond, and it was stated that a large portion of his army would soon follow. It was subsequently reported that they had arrived there.

Gen. Butler, on being serenaded at New Orleans recently, made a speech, in which he is reported to have said that he entertained friendly feelings towards the people of the south, but, as a matter of duty, he must and would enforce the laws of the United States. The speech, according to some of the New Orleans papers, which are largely, if not entirely controlled by Union men, was well received. The Delta, formerly a rank secession sheet, under such supervision, had become an open denouncer of rebellion; and the Bee had apologized for advocating the burning of cotton, and had reappeared as a genuine institution. They laud Gen. Butler for his liberal but firm course, and are made to say that President Lincoln could walk the streets of New Orleans in perfect safety.

A free press is a great thing, and exercises a mighty influence, under such circumstances as control the public journals in that great city, especially those recently converted to the Union faith.

The Hon. Pierre Soule had been arrested at New Orleans by Gen. Butler on a grave charge, and would be sent north. Most of the political prisoners have been sent to Fort Jackson. Four men had been tried and hung on the 7th, by order of Gen. Butler, for robbing the citizens.

A camp of instruction for fifty thousand men has been established at Annapolis, Md., and a convalescent camp, sufficient to accommodate forty-five hundred patients, has been ordered to be prepared at Fairfax, Virginia.

Rumors were rife in Washington that Secretary Stanton was about to resign, and would be succeeded by Gen. Scott, as Secretary of War, with Banks as Assistant Secretary. There is evidently some trouble in the cabinet, and things do not move as smoothly as might be desired.

## THE EMIGRATING SAINTS.

The number of Saints emigrating from European countries to the Mountains of Deseret this season has been represented as unusually large, particularly from Scandinavia and the British Isles, but not having been in the regular receipt of the Millennial Star for many months past we cannot definitely state how many have sailed from England, neither how many of the American Elders are on their way home.

The Star of May 3d announces the departure from Liverpool, on the 23d of April, of the packet ship John J. Boyd, Captain F. Thomas, with seven hundred and two emigrants, under the presidency of Elder James S. Brown, with Elders John Lindsay and Joseph C. Rich as counsellors. In that company are mentioned the names of Elders R. A. McBride, Charles Welch, R. Hodgerts, Henry Duce and Edward Pugh, as homeward bound; and Abraham Orme, Aaron Nelson, Edwin Scott and Daniel Matheson, English Elders who have been laboring in that land.

In the Star, of May 17th, mention is made of the departure, on the 6th of that month, of the Manchester, Captain Trask, with three hundred and seventy-six Saints, under the presidency of Elder John D. T. McAllister, with Elders Samuel L. Adams and Mark Barnes as his counsellors. Elders George Reed, David Neilson and George Burgeon are named as among the emigrants.

The last emigrant ship sailed from Liverpool on the 13th of May, and Elders Amasa Lyman and C. C. Rich, in company with Elder George Q. Cannon, sailed on the 14th for New York. It will not be long before the arrival at, and departure from, the Missouri river of the last company of emigrating Saints this season will be announced, although they will not arrive here till the season will be far advanced.