

Do I believe that God can increase our substance, increase our flour and our wheat, as he did those loaves and fishes with which Jesus fed 5,000 people?

Supposing that there was a tub standing here and the people perishing for want of water, could not I, were I beyond the veil, come and pour in water? Yes, and you could not see me. Unless your eyes are touched by the power of God, you cannot see an angel; it is as much as you can do to see me.

Angels are ministering spirits, and do you suppose that they will see this people want? Do you suppose that my Father will sit upon his throne, and see us starve? No, no more than he suffered his servant Elijah to starve. He then inspired a bird to carry meat to his servant Elijah, and he can do the same now.

Did he not cause manna to come from heaven? Yes, and there is plenty more on hand. I am telling the truths of God, and I am one with br. Brigham, and I can bear testimony to him and of him, and our testimony is as good as that of Peter, or of John.

Br. Brigham and I once started to travel with sixteen dollars and fifty cents, and in five hundred miles we paid out eighty two dollars, and had some money left when we got to the end of our journey. Do you not suppose that we believe in angels and holy beings having visited us on those occasions? Cannot angels furnish saints with money? Our wants were supplied, and we are witnesses of the fact, and we still live and shall continue to live and bear testimony to this generation.

Do you not think that angels can bring flour? Can they not go and take it from those who have plenty and put it in the empty bins, sacks and barrels belonging to good men, and that too without your knowing it? It is very common for one to increase, and for another to decrease.

Prepare yourselves for the future scenes through which you may be called to pass.

May the Lord God of Israel bless you all, is my prayer. Amen.

## THE DESERET NEWS.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.

### Home Manufacture.

It is so obviously politic for every community, and especially one located as is ours, to produce what they consume, that argument on that point is useless.

But how happens it that, with such a high protective tariff from lengthy and expensive land transportation, we do not make more rapid progress in supplying our wants, by combining the elements within our reach? Numerous are the answers to this question, among which is the fact that we came peeled into a rude country, have been here but a brief period, and have had to combat strong previous habits of running to the stores for every thing. It takes some time to overcome these drawbacks and numerous minor hinderances, still it would occasionally seem as though more progress might be made by right effort, even amid all the present disadvantages.

So far as our comprehension in the matter extends, it appears certain that a home made article must either be better than and sold as cheap as a like imported article, or it must be at least as good and sold cheaper, in order to prevent importation, otherwise, in addition to habit, people will go the stores, when they can buy cheaper and better, with the additional advantage of picking from larger assortments and being able to fill their bill at one place, free from the perplexity and loss consequent upon running over a large city to complete a small purchase.

When shoes can be bought in the stores for \$2.50 or \$3.00, such as will do good service for six months, and our mechanics ask \$4.50 for a like pair which will not last half as long, upon what principle do those mechanics call upon their brethren to hunt them up and purchase of them? Can they expect to find brethren so overflowing with the 'milk of human kindness' that they will voluntarily give them from \$1.50 to \$2.00 on a pair of shoes, and overlook the difference in durability? That would not be reasonable.

Can my neighbor in conscience ask me \$3.00 for a hat which I can buy in the stores for 4 or \$5? He may persist in that course, but he cannot look for support in it, only through the necessities of the buyer in his poverty, a very precarious dependence.

Most excellent calf skins can be manufactured here at a full cost of only from 2 to 3\$, and such skins sell in our stores at from 5 to 6\$. Now why does not the tanner at once undersell the stores, which he is so easily able to do at a large profit, and supply the demand to the extent of the number he can turn out? Only for the reason, so far as we are aware,

that he will not. And so long as he persists in that policy, so long he may expect that the best pay and the best customers will find their way to the stores, in spite of all his entreaties.

Shoes, hats and leather have been used merely as examples, for the rule will hold good with every useful and necessary article now imported, so long as there is a dime in the Territory.

**WEBER RIVER CANAL.**—On the 16th inst., Gov. Young and Prests. Kimball and Grant visited Farmington to attend a meeting of the citizens, called to take measures for immediately commencing work on the canal which is to conduct a portion of Weber water to the Hot Springs.

At 11 a.m., the Bishops and many of the inhabitants from the Wards in Davis county assembled in the large upper room of the Court House in Farmington. Gov. Young stated the object of the meeting, and called upon the Territorial Surveyor General, Jesse W. Fox, and his assistant, br. T. D. Brown, to make a report of their leveling operations on the line of the canal. From their report it appeared that much labor would be required to accomplish the object, and perhaps some tunneling and flumeing, which would bring the water to a point 38 feet above high water mark in Prest. Kimball's mill pond, from whence it can be easily brought to the Hot Springs, and made to irrigate another large body of rich land now lying comparatively useless.

His Excellency the Governor then made some excellent remarks upon the feasibility of the work, the necessity for it and the advantages to be derived from it, and was followed with appropriate remarks by Prests. Kimball and Grant, br. Weinal. Bishops Stoker, Smith, Hess and Taylor, when Gov. Young called for an expression of the feelings of those present, and all enthusiastically voted in favor of beginning the work at once, and continuing its prosecution with all the diligence, labor and means that they could devote to that purpose.

The First Presidency returned in the evening.

**ARRIVALS.**—Elder Philemon C. Merrill, from his mission to England, reached this city on the 13th inst. He came in a little in advance of his company, for the purpose of making preparations for camping, herding stock, &c. Elder Merrill reported the company in excellent health and spirits.

On the 15th, Elder Samuel A. Woolley, from his mission to Hindostan, and Dr. Jeter Clinton, from his mission in the States, arrived from the same company; and on the 16th several more of the company rolled onto the public square in the 17th ward, among whom were Elders Enoch B. Tripp, Elisha Edwards and Edwin Whiting, from their mission in the States.

The remainder of the company arrived on the 18th. The missionaries seemed much rejoiced with the privilege of again greeting their families and friends in the mountains, and of participating in the blessings which only saints enjoy.

Elders Whiting and Edwards, with highly commendable forethought and care, brought several grafts from the choice varieties of apple trees in the Western Reserve, Ohio.

**INSECTS WANTED.**—With a view to the formation of an entomological cabinet, and also to furnish specimens to scientific friends abroad, Elder W. Woodruff wishes to make a collection of the various kinds of bugs, beetles, flies, butterflies, millers, moths, worms, spiders, grasshoppers, crickets and other insects to be found in Utah. Those willing to aid in this matter, and to promote the cause of science, will confer a favor by leaving specimens of insects, such as they may see fit to gather, at the Church Historian's office, first door south of the Post office.

Br. Joseph Horn, of the 14th ward, has furnished Elder Woodruff a very large spider, of the species known as 'tarantula,' not often met with in Utah.

**AN AUXILIARY SOCIETY.**—At a meeting in the 14th ward in G. S. L. City, on the 13th inst., the citizens present organized themselves into an Auxiliary Branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, and elected Bishop Hoagland president; and Messrs. Winder, Bassett, Clements and Candland, directors.

During the meeting, Bishop Hoagland, Elders W. Woodruff, P. P. Pratt, A. Lyman, S. M. Blair, G. D. Watt, C. H. Bassett, G. Clements, D. Candland and J. G. Brown spoke

upon using every laudable exertion for encouraging home trade and manufactures, and resolutions to that end were introduced by S. M. Blair, Esq., and unanimously passed.

Adjourned to meet in the 14th ward school-house, at 5 p.m. of August 20.

**WATERMELONS.**—Br. Daniel Carter, in Session's settlement, has raised the best watermelons we have tasted this season. They average some 20 inches in length by 7 in diameter, have small drab seeds, a brittle rind about a quarter of an inch thick, and solid sweet flavored red meat which melts in the mouth, leaving no undissolved pulp nor strings. Where it takes so much care and labor to bring forth the products of the soil, it is rather strange that no more pains is taken to procure seeds of the best kinds of the several varieties of fruits, grain, vegetables, &c., and to prevent their mixing and deteriorating.

We would give more for one of br. Carter's watermelons than for a wagon load of any others we have seen this summer.

**NEW GOODS.**—Messrs. Livingston, Kinkead & Co., on the 20th inst., received their train of 36 wagons heavily laden with goods selected expressly for this market. This is the first arrival of merchandize for the season and, judging from the experience and character of this favorably known and long established mercantile firm, the articles are doubtless mainly selected to meet those necessary demands which home-manufacture does not as yet supply.

**DRENCHING SHOWERS,** on the 15th and 16th inst., revived the drooping vegetation, replenished the failing streams and purified the sultry atmosphere, greatly to the benefit of man, beast and field.

[COMMUNICATED.]

### Literary and Musical Festival—Anniversary of July 24.

#### COMMITTEE:

W. EDDINGTON,	J. MACKNIGHT,
G. CLEMENTS,	H. FINDLAY,
D. CANDLAND,	J. B. KELLY,
H. W. NAISBITT,	I. BOWMAN,
W. G. MILLS,	C. LAMBERT,
C. H. BASSETT,	L. HAWKINS.

This entertainment, which, at the request of Gov. Young, was postponed from the 24th ult., came off on Friday, Aug. 1st, in the Social Hall.

President Young and his Counselors favored the company with their presence, and during the day the President closed his offices, thus assenting to the enjoyment of his clerks, and showing to the Committee a marked token of respect.

At 3 o'clock p.m., opened with singing, and prayer by Bishop Wm. G. Perkins.

Essays, songs, poems, addresses, &c., followed, in the order indicated by the

#### PROGRAMME:

Singing, a Hymn, by the assembly.

Opening Essay, on the Origin &c., of this Institution, by Jas. McKnight.

Song, 'Man made for happiness,' by Mrs. King, sung by S. F. Neslin.

Essay, 'Dress Reform,' by Mrs. Hiram Kimball.

Music, by the Band.

Poem, 'Order and Organization of the Priesthood,' by Miss E. R. Snow.

Original Song, 'On 24th of July,' by W. G. Mills, sung by J. B. Kelly.

Essay, 'Ambition,' by Mrs. King.

Song, 'Do they miss me at home?' sung by Mrs. L. Hawkins.

Song, reply to the above, sung by Mrs. S. W. Richards.

Speech, 'Insufficiency of Human Institutions,' by G. Clements.

Song, 'Happy Land,' sung by Mrs. Leah.

Essay, 'Intellect and the Sword,' by D. Candland.

Music, by the Band.

Poem, 'Ole to 24th July, at Big Cottonwood Canyon,' by W. W. Phelps.

Comic Song and Recitation, 'The Country Fair,' recited by H. Maiben.

Speech, 'Co-operative labor,' by H. W. Naisbitt.

Music, by the Band.

Poem, 'On the 24th of July,' W. G. Mills.

Original Song, 'The Nigger's lament,' by W. G. Mills, sung by J. H. Randall.

Essay, 'Comic incidents of Travel,' by C. H. Bassett.

Trio, 'Master Speaker,' sung by J. G. Chambers, J. B. Kelly, and W. G. Mills.

Essay, 'Home,' by Miss Alice Young.

Music, by the Band.

Singing, by a band of little girls.

Song, sung by Mrs. Leah.

Essay, 'On Diversion,' by J. B. Kelly.

Music, by the Band.

Song, 'Miss Julia,' sung by H. Maiben.

Song, 'This new land of ours,' sung by J. H. Randall.

We need not attempt a criticism on these productions, as everything was of the highest intellectual order, and reflects the greatest credit on the several authors and performers. The spirit of Mormonism characterized and pervaded the whole proceeding.

The committee were compelled to limit the

number of the tickets, that the party might not be uncomfortably crowded, and some were deprived of attendance whose presence would have added to our happiness.

At 6 p.m., supper was announced; and it was past 10 o'clock ere the company, amounting to about 300 persons, had all partaken of the good things provided by Messrs. W. Edgington and D. Wilkin.

Dancing was commenced at 6½, and continued till an early hour.

The best of feelings were manifested; old and young, grave and gay seemed to forget their cares, and mingled with one heart and soul in the festivities of the celebration.

Prests. Young, Kimball and Grant seemed to enter into this recreation with uncommon zest.

Not a murmuring breath was stirred; and we may say that we have not at any time enjoyed ourselves better than on this occasion; indeed, none but the Saints of God can innocently and judiciously do so.

### Farmington.

Aug. 11, 1856.

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS: SIR—

On the 10th inst. the inhabitants of this city were treated to a musical entertainment, by a portion of the members of the Nauvoo Brass and Orchestral Band, which was attended by a crowded house. The orchestral pieces were executed with great precision, and the inimitable comic songs, introduced in character by Mr. P. Margetts, elicited universal applause.

We understand that this Band intend giving concerts in the southern settlements of this Territory, during the Autumn, and we say that those who attend them will be highly gratified.

The concert here was given as an introduction to the formation of a band by our citizens, under the direction of Bishop Hess, which was organized under the name of 'The Deseret Brass band.'

Mr. William Glover was appointed Captain of the Band, and Mr. Henry Pugh, Professor of Music in G. S. L. City, has undertaken to teach the Band, and from the reported progress of the first meeting it is considered that in a short time we shall possess an excellent Brass Band.

Our harvest is progressing rapidly, and the crops are being secured fast, which, together with the blessings of the gospel we are continually receiving from the servants of the Lord, cause our hearts to rejoice, and to feel thankful for the manifold mercies vouchsafed unto us.

Yours truly, WILLIAM GLOVER.

**THE HUGHES PRINTING TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT** is now finished, and will soon begin working operation between New York and Philadelphia. It possesses many advantages over the Morse line. The governing principle of the invention is dissimilar from all other lines, and we understand the patent has been sold to the American Telegraph company for from \$125,000 to \$150,000. This invention may be called a printing press and telegraph instrument combined, for it prints all messages in plain roman capitals, with unerring correctness, and at an almost incredible rate of speed, averaging, in the ordinary dispatch of business, from 20,000 to 25,000 letters per hour.

It is capable of transmitting messages in opposite directions over the same wire at the same instant of time, and with the utmost ease, regularity and certainty. It will consequently require but one wire and one operator, at any given point, to send and receive as much business as can be transmitted with the aid of four or five operators, and an equal number of wires under the Morse system. Another equally important peculiarity connected with the Hughes invention, is the undoubted fact that it will work perfectly in very long circuits, and with unerring accuracy in all states of the atmosphere—neither mist, rain, nor snow, having any perceptible effect upon it. Therefore, at seasons when the Morse and House instruments are utterly powerless, even in circuits of fifty miles, there is every reason to believe that the Hughes instrument will work reliably in circuits of one or two thousand miles.—[Weekly Wisconsin.]

**THE NEW RIFLE MUSKET.**—Manufactured at the United States armories, has the length of its barrel reduced from 42 to 40 inches. The exterior reduced, and the calibre from 0. 69 to 0. 53 of an inch. The barrel has three decreasing grooves, with a point and rear sight brazed on, graduated from one to two thousand yards. The weight of the new arm is one quarter of a pound lighter than the old model. The lock is changed to a front action swivel lock with the Manyard attachment, which will contain sixty primers. The ball is an elongated, hollow, pointed ball, weighing 497 grains, which is about sixty grains heavier than the present round ball. The new model rifle requires but 60 grains of powder, which is 50 grains less than the present service charge of the smooth bore musket.—Evening Post November 8, 1856.

**GOOD INTEREST.**—Success prompts to exertion, and habit facilitates success. Habit also gives promptness, and the soul of dispatch is decision. One may write a book or paint a picture, while another is deliberating about a plant or a title-page.—The more we do, the more we can do. If we go forward with spirit and confidence, we shall succeed. The best are idle half the time, and he who does nothing, renders himself incapable of doing anything, while capacity is invigorated by occasions of necessity. Our expenditure of intellectual wealth makes us rich, and we acquire ideas by imparting them.

**CHEAP PAINT FOR BARN.**—An excellent and cheap paint for rough wood work is made of pounds of melted pitch, one pint of turpentine and one pound of yellow ochre.