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SLAVERY—OPPRESSION.

Slavery, oppression, tyranny and like epithets have been freely used against the 'Mormons' from the beginning, and opposers of the truth continue the hue and cry, utterly regardless of the injustice of the application.

Now the very definition of the word Mormon—more good—precludes all that is evil or not good, wherefore a person would cease to be a true 'Mormon' by just so much as he ceased to follow after and practice more good, and turned to the practice of evil; and when evil should predominate in his choice and conduct, then would he have become a wicked man and not a 'Mormon.' True 'Mormons' or Latter-day Saints are therefore those who have listed to be and do good so far as they may be able, it is then palpably absurd or grossly ignorant to call them slaves, dupes, etc., for the pursuit and practice of goodness leads to directly opposite results. Neither can a Latter-day Saint, while honestly and earnestly striving to be a Saint, be a tyrant or oppressor, for tyranny and oppression are not good, therefore not consistent with the profession and practice of a Saint, and if persisted in will result in his expulsion from the Church and Kingdom of God.

'Mormonism'—eternal truth—goodness—righteousness—the everlasting gospel, which is the only law of true liberty—is really the only channel wherein rulers and ruled, officers and members, teachers and taught can find full freedom and their just rights, subject alone to the Author and Giver of all good, who ordereth all things with the utmost wisdom.

But is there no slavery nor oppression in Utah? Far less than in any other portion of the earth we have knowledge of, and much greater efforts are being made to entirely overcome evil and error with goodness and truth, at the earliest practicable period.

Where then can slavery and oppression be found most prevalent? Where wickedness has most sway, for slavery and oppression can not exist except where sin abounds in a greater or less degree.

What room is there then to fear the power and influence of any man, so he be a righteous man, no matter how great and extensive that power and influence may be? No room whatever, for he will wield that power and influence only for good, and the greater they are the more they will increase and the more good he will accomplish, and none need envy or fear him, save the wicked.

HOME MANUFACTURES—USEFUL INVENTIONS—LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

With a people situated as we are, the development of "Home-Manufactures" is a subject that should never be lost sight of. We now can produce the necessities of life and some of the luxuries, and look forward with hope to the time, not far distant, when the list of articles that are ranked as indispensable and luxuries, raised and produced by ourselves, will be very considerably added to. Still, some of the things we do produce, which are most necessary for our comfort, can, at the present, be imported and sold here for a lower price than the home-manufactured article

costs. And, with the increased price received for cereal and vegetable products, there is danger of the imported articles being most largely patronized, at a time when increased means should prompt those who possess them to give an impetus to home-manufactures that would enable them, in a short time, to successfully compete with imported goods.

The advantages which manufacturers elsewhere possess are, cheaper labor and labor-saving machinery. The former we have no desire to see prevailing here under existing circumstances; but the inventive powers that call the latter into existence elsewhere can and ought to be cultivated to a greater extent among us.

So long as every kind of labor has got to be done by slow manual process, our merchants can buy in other places, pay heavy freightage to have the goods brought here, and undersell the home-manufacturer in the same article, netting a more than handsome profit on their outlay. To meet this condition of things, some of our most prominent citizens, Prest. Young in particular, have imported considerable labor-saving machinery, principally for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods; but all that is yet imported falls far short of meeting the wants of the people of this Territory.

If capitalists prefer the speedier method of increasing their dollars, by importing and selling at high prices, draining the Territory of much of its wealth and power, instead of striving to develop our internal resources and thereby bless the entire community, home-manufacturers should use every effort and try every legitimate means to compete with them on their own ground, and produce articles that will meet the public wants and claim their patronage. It is not so much societies with heavy boards of directors, as individual skill, enterprise and inventive powers, that are required to accomplish this.

We have no doubt but numerous objections can be offered against making the experiment of producing machinery and implements for saving labor here. The high price of mechanical labor, the difficulty of procuring materials, and others equally cogent, can be all advanced. But, objections or no objections, we must come to it sooner or later; and the earlier a beginning is made the sooner will the benefits resulting from it be realized.

This nation ranks second to none in inventions and appliances for saving time and labor, from the most intricate piece of mechanism of beautiful finish and design, adapted to the nicest kinds of workmanship, to the simplest contrivance for saving labor in house, factory or field. But, though it has attained this position in a remarkably short time, there was a beginning to it—a time when the inventions were more or less crude and cumbersome. The inventors had difficulties to encounter, but they overcame them; obstacles to meet, but they surmounted them. What we need is, in the first instance, simple contrivances to aid the worker, that his work may be done with greater celerity and in a better manner. We have mechanics with brains, if they will divert a portion of their thoughts in this direction. The farmer, the artisan, the weaver, and in fact every class of workmen can have their labor reduced by simple contrivances, which when used and improved on will lead to others of a more abstruse character, saving a greater amount of time and muscle and producing manufactured material, as well as products of the earth, at less cost, and making every kind of labor cheaper because speedier done. We have seen a pair of shoes, cut out, made and finished in fifteen minutes, and, with the exception

of a sewing machine, the whole apparatus employed could be constructed by a handy craftsman in a short time. Why cannot our shoemakers and other workmen introduce some such inventions to facilitate their labor? Our weavers work away with old-fashioned and primitively constructed looms, such as our forefathers used, while a few alterations and simple contrivances, most of which are in constant use where hand-loom weaving is extensively carried on, would lighten labor, save time, and enable them to perform a greater amount of work in the same number of hours.

We wish to see home-manufactures encouraged, but while such strenuous efforts are being made by those most deeply interested in the welfare of the community to develop and increase the supply of raw material, we would like to see those who undertake its manufacture keep pace with the growing demands and exigencies that present themselves. We should employ all the auxiliary aids we can obtain command of for this purpose, and should let the mental powers with which we are blessed branch out in every legitimate direction for personal and public good. Until home-manufactures, aided by labor-saving contrivances and machinery, whether imported or home-produced, can be brought into the market in quality and at a cost that can compete successfully with imported goods, it is but reasonable to expect that they will occupy a secondary position and fail to be sought after as they should.

With iron as scarce and dear as it is, all attempts at producing home-made machinery must for the present be comparatively limited, but something can and ought to be done. And, to import machinery to this Territory will be found, eventually, one of the best investments that can be made with capital by those who have it. If one man has not means enough to import machinery that can be effectively used in the locality where he resides, try co-operation;—let two or more combine their means and do it. The same plan, too, will be found an economical and wise one, in the procuring of anything that has to be imported. By doing so, the heavy profits secured by importers can be made available by increasing the quantity of goods bought in the wholesale market for the benefit of the co-operatives instead of the merchants.

We need more cotton, and energetic measures are being adopted to supply the want; we need more wool and some of a finer quality; we need more flax, more silk, and the raw material to produce every article we require for use, for comfort and for luxury; and, we need machinery to turn out this raw material in a highly finished manufactured state for the comfort and adornment of our persons and habitations. Our aim is to become self-sustaining, and thus be independent of the fluctuations and uncertainties which mark the world of commerce and manufactures outside the limits of our boundaries.

ONE OF THE TROUBLES.—An exchange states that the Hon. Cornelius Noyes of Vermont, in declining a re-nomination, said:—"I honestly believe that corruption in office and the love of plunder in office are doing more to destroy the administration and the government than the rebels can do by force of arms." It is fair to presume that Mr. Noyes would not have made so broad a charge without good grounds for his affirmation, and also that he has had tolerable chances for becoming familiar with the present workings of national and State politics. And if this be true, how startling the fact—that corruption and plunder in office in the loyal North tend more to destroy the nation than all the power of the South-

ern armies! And when to corruption and plunder in office are added the corruption of many who are striving to obtain office and the weakening influence of the numerous peace-democrats, it can readily be seen that the numbers and valor of the northern armies in the field are not all that is necessary to restore the Union to its past integrity of boundaries and administration.

It is and for a long time has been patent to but ordinary observation that political corruption was not only one of the troubles, but really among the chief foes to our free institutions. And at this juncture it is a sad comment on our social and political condition that Mr. Noyes should be constrained to estimate corruption in high and low offices and places at so extraordinary a figure, even to more than counterbalancing the enormous expenditure of life and treasure and the efforts of hundreds of thousands of brave men in battle during the long years of the rebellion.

In so fearful an emergency what is to be done? Thoroughly reform, and rightly, economically, unitedly and nobly sustain the advance upon every inroad by that which is wrong either morally, socially, or politically. Will this be done? It had better be.

CARELESS DISTRIBUTION.—On Wednesday evening last all the News packages for the post-offices north, south, east and west in Utah were, as usual, correctly made up and delivered to the Postmaster in this city. On the following morning we were rather astounded at the appearance of three of those identical packages, viz:—one for Parowan, one for Duncan's Retreat and one for Washington, kindly brought to the News office by a brother; we were also somewhat angry. Our equanimity was returning slowly by degrees, when in steps another good brother with three more News packages—one for Cedar City, one for Paragonah and one for Parowan. We confess to having used some rather emphatic language in an emphatic manner, and had scarcely finished, when in came another good brother with the package for Minersville.

Upon enquiring we were reliably informed that a string's slipping off from the end of a mail sack, which projected over the hindboard of the vehicle, caused this careless distribution of mail matter on the State road, instead of at the proper offices.

The packages were again forwarded by Monday's mail, we hope with more care and success; but even then the above distribution will greatly disappoint those subscribers, especially where they have to send several miles to the nearest post office, and then be told the papers have not come. It also seriously injures the business of this office.

If it be all correct to use mail sacks tied with strings, we hope the strings will in future at least be sufficiently strong and properly tied, and the sacks be so placed in the vehicle that, in case a string should slip or break, the distribution may be inside instead of out.

NEWS' SUPPLEMENT.—The reading matter and advertisements each calling for more room, it has been deemed best to issue a supplement with this number, free of extra charge. We trust this will be satisfactory to both readers and advertisers, for in such case we will have more room for accommodating all parties, whenever circumstances may require and the paper-mill permit.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Persons bringing wheat and flour into this market for sale may, before selling, find it to their advantage to call at the DESERET News Office.

POLICE REPORT.—Michael Morgan, for being drunk and disturbing the peace, was fined \$10. John J. Kean, accused of indecent behavior, was fined \$100 and costs.