

A Wrong Somewhere.

Many complaints have been made, within the last few weeks, by subscribers and others, that between this city and Manti there is much irregularity in the transmission of mail matter, and that they do not receive their papers regularly, packages frequently being miscarried, and sometimes entirely lost. Such things are very annoying to those who are the sufferers by the heedlessness or carelessness of some person or persons, at some post office or post offices, on that route, and it is not pleasant to have occasion, so frequently, to refer to the dereliction of duty on the part of postmasters and their assistants; but there is a wrong existing somewhere, and failures of the kind may be expected to occur till it is removed.

We do not know who is in fault, but believe that if all the postmasters on that route would attend to the duties of their respective offices in person, and would not employ assistants whose knowledge of chirography is so limited that they cannot read plain directions, and perhaps know less about the locality of places than they ought, such failures would be of rare occurrence. There is no irregularity in carrying the mails, and we know that, so far as the mailing of the *News* is concerned, everything is done with the greatest care and attention; and moreover we hear no complaints excepting from that direction.

To remedy the evil, we would suggest that the citizens of every city or town in the Territory, who know that their post office is not kept as it should be, and that incompetent persons are either permanently or occasionally in charge, should petition the Postmaster General for the removal of the present incumbent and present for his consideration the name of some person for postmaster that will attend to the office punctually and faithfully.

When that shall have been done, our word for it, there will be no cause of complaint, and confidence in postal arrangements will measurably be restored.

These remarks are not intended for those to whom they are not applicable.

Return of Doctor Forney.

The late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah,—Doctor Forney, who went to Washington, in June last, immediately on hearing of his suspension from office, for the purpose of attending to the settlement of his accounts with the Department in person, returned, by Eastern Mail, on Friday last. He seems to have much difficulty in settling up his concerns, and if he did not make something out of Government while officiating, he certainly will be materially out of pocket by the operation before he gets through.

The expense that has accrued to Government in the appointment of commissioners, and sending out agents to investigate his doings and transactions, first and last must have amounted to thousands of dollars; and if not mistaken in our conclusions, the money that has been expended in endeavoring to ascertain the actual amounts disbursed by the Doctor in the purchase and distribution of Indian goods while in office up to the present time (and how many more commissioners and agents will be appointed before the matter is finally adjusted is unknown) would have purchased ten times as many goods as have been distributed among the Indians in this Territory since 1857. However, as it is well known that ours is an economical Government, no person could think of finding fault if blankets and shirts so benevolently and humanely bestowed upon the naked and destitute sons of the forest should cost the Department a thousand dollars each.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS FROM THE WEST.—On Friday last, Elder P. W. Cooke with his family, who went to California last spring from Goshen, Cedar county, on a visit, arrived in this city, on his return, well and hearty. He came through by the northern route, in a company under charge of Captain Elisha Mallory, of Weber county, numbering nineteen wagons and thirty-eight men, besides women and children, most of whom have stopped in the northern settlements.

Of the company were Mr. Nye and family, with others from Australia, and several from California, including Mr. Blythe, who has not yet arrived, having stopped in the vicinity of Bear river to recruit his team for a few days.

Commendable.

The author of the short essay on education, inserted in this number—J. D. Stark, of Payson, Utah county, is but a lad, whose opportunities for acquiring knowledge, as we are informed, have been quite limited, much more so than many others of mature age, who talk and write less learnedly than he, and whose ideas in relation to the subject of education as well as of other matters and things of general interest to mankind, are decidedly more limited than his appear to be. He is represented as being one of those boys who make good use of their time, and improve every opportunity presented, to add to their stock of knowledge and although there are not as many of that class of youths in the country as there should be, from what we see and hear, there are reasons for believing that their numbers hereafter will rapidly increase.

We wish our young friend, and all others who are similarly inclined, success in their efforts to treasure up useful knowledge in the days of youth as it will be wealth in after life, which, if rightly used, will give them power and influence as they pass through the world which the treasures of earth do not always insure.

LEFT IN A HURRY.—It was currently reported yesterday that, on the evening of Monday, there was a display of "civilization" made by a transient trader, in a way and manner that attracted so much notice that he thought it advisable to seek refuge in another county, at his earliest convenience.

If the facts are as stated, he will probably consider himself safer at Camp Floyd than elsewhere during his stay in the Territory.

REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY ON THE EXHIBITION OF 1850.

The Board of Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society in presenting, elsewhere in the present issue of the *DESERET NEWS*, to the exhibitors at the recent "Fair" the list of premiums awarded to the successful competitors, consider the opportunity favorable for presenting to the members of the Society, and to the inhabitants of the Territory as well, the expression of their sentiments on the state of home industry in general, as exhibited at the Fair.

While the prize list furnishes a record of what was on exhibition at the Fair, and publishes the names of the more successful exhibitors, the Directors consider the report would be incomplete without accompanying remarks.

The Board are much gratified at being able to state that their recommendations relative to the establishment of branch societies in the different settlements have been generally appreciated by the people and that the prospect is—that in a very short time the citizens will have a regularly organized branch of the Society established in every settlement. The increasing interest taken in the parent Society by its members, and the confidence which the branches repose in its forward march, is very encouraging to the Directors, and places them under renewed obligations to be watchful over the interests of the citizens of the Territory in everything that pertains to agriculture, to mechanical labor, to artistic skill, and to the improvement of the best stock and the purest breeds of all domestic animals.

By comparing the published list of premiums offered, with the list of premiums awarded it will be observed, that there was a hearty response to the invitation of the Directors to exhibit the works of industry.

The sums awarded to successful exhibitors are not expected to be the stimulus to increasing attention and assiduity in the improvement of farms, of gardens, of stock, of the labor of the workshops, or of the occupation of the leisure hour at the domestic hearth—the most successful would find nothing like remuneration therein—but the consciousness that these premiums are the demonstration of the Society's appreciation of persevering labor and the disposition of good citizens to benefit the community by their existence, the exhibitor therein finds his reward.

The Board think it necessary to say that, while they have on the present occasion awarded premiums for the best imported stock, particularly that of sheep—that is hoped will yet materially benefit the Territory, it forms no part of the Society's intentions, to establish a precedent thereby, as the Society is organized specially for the encouragement of everything that can be raised and manufactured in our own mountain home.

There were many articles on exhibition, that commanded the admiration of the Directors, which they would be pleased to particularly notice in their report, but their large number and the limit of space confine them more to the notice of things of general benefit than to individual enterprise.

We appreciate the taste, skill, judgment and labor of the ladies of Utah in the rich variety of their handiwork, exhibited at the Fair, and would desire to encourage them in such labors, and encourage and stimulate

them to teach their children and their children's children every branch of industry that they have themselves acquired. At no former Fair in the Territory was there ever such a rich display of ladies' work, millinery, fancy needle work, rich embroidery, crochets, netting, knitting and cushion laces. It is particularly gratifying to witness the increasing effort on the part of our ladies to compete with importation and make the rich and delicate adornments of their persons the workmanship of their own hands.

As a Board, for the encouragement of home industry, we cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure we experienced at beholding the great advancement in the manufacture of such articles of daily requirement, as linseys, flannels, jeans, woolen and worsted shawls, kerseys, linen goods, cotton goods, satinetts, carpeting, rugs, and numerous threads and yarn. The great advancement in dyeing, in pattern and in texture was particularly noticeable, and though we already know the superiority of such goods in point of durability over their imported rivals, we venture to express the hope that, with increased facilities for manufacture and with greater abundance of material raised in the Territory, the time is not distant when as commercial articles they may entirely supplant the imported goods of that class.

Among the finer articles at the Fair, we noticed with particular satisfaction a very fine specimen of straw plaiting. Persons thoroughly acquainted with this branch of business and particularly acquainted with the proper preparation of the straw should find little difficulty in making it a profitable business. The time was once, when imported articles could only with difficulty be procured in the Territory, but as circumstances have changed and facilities for ruinously squandering our money abroad have greatly increased, nothing but the fact of personal advantage to the purchaser is likely ever to command the choice between the home and foreign manufacture. While noticing this specimen of fine plaited straw, the Board cannot refrain from suggesting that it should become one of the remunerative occupations for the industrious women of that branch of business, and yet be marketable alongside of the imported. We are satisfied that the good sense and taste of our ladies would lead patronage in that direction and, in so doing, they would have the satisfaction of contributing to the general benefit of their own sex in furnishing a lighter and more agreeable occupation than that now followed by many, and, at the same time, by retaining cash in the Territory, enrich the community generally. The same might be said in regard to the manufacture of combs, gloves, and many other articles of light industry.

The specimens of cordage, twine, etc. were particularly good—superior to the generality of the imported, and with the protective freight tariff, is in the market a successful competitor.

There was a marked improvement in the appearance and quality of earthenware exhibited, and from what we learn from the makers, there is a great probability that before next exhibition very fine table ware will be in the market. This is very desirable.

The farming improvements were particularly good. A sugar mill made from wagon tire, seemed to share largely the attention of the visitors to the Fair; and assured that it can be manufactured and brought into the market cheaper than the imported cast iron mills, we deem it worthy of this notice.

As an article in general use, the specimens of leather at the Fair deservedly attracted attention. They were very fine. The usually limited number of skins in the market and the high price of bark continue to make leather a heavy item in the family expenditure: in point of quality, however, we think the home manufactured leather on exhibition would favorably compare with leather in any part of the States.

Every person interested in the progress of the Territory could not view but with solid pleasure the fine specimens of nails on exhibition from our factories. This one branch of industry cannot fail to be an immense benefit to the Territory in the saving of many thousand dollars yearly.

The specimens of gunpowder were decidedly worthy their reward.

The varied branches of light industry and artistic skill were well represented at the Fair and perceptibly increasing in improvement.

The vegetable department was well represented; the onions were particularly fine and large. The white, silver, yellow, Stradsburgh, Wethersfield and red made a fine display.—The white and red beets were not so excellent in quality as those formerly exhibited. The same remark is applicable to the carrots, the St. James and Long Orange were very good. The carrots, beets, and parsnips generally were not satisfactory to the awarding committee, the deterioration owing most probably to the use of inferior seed, to which attention should be directed.

There was very little flour and wheat on exhibition. Probably our farmers have concluded that to their labor superiority in quality and quantity have been accorded to the western world.

The show of fruit was not as good as at the last exhibition. The blossom buds of the apricots, peach, and imported plum were winter-killed by the late severe frosts. There were, consequently, no apricots or peaches on which the committee could report, save a few samples of inferior kinds from Provo. There were several fine specimens of grapes exhibited. Some grown on bench land are particularly worthy of notice as an evidence of what

can be accomplished by cultivating such soil with care and labor.

The collection of apples was excellent for the season, of seedlings and imported varieties. The Easapsus Spitzenburgh took the first prize. There was a general good collection of seedling and imported varieties of the Sharp's Russett, Rhode Island Greening, the "Mountain Chief," "Pride of the Valley" and the "Spice Apple" which made up an excellent collection. From the many good varieties of seedlings being produced after the very severe winter, it may be set down, that Utah will, in a very few years, produce as fine a collection of seedlings and imported apples equal in quality to those of any State of the Union.

The number of cattle, sheep and horses at the exhibition was less than on former occasions, but as a general thing, the various classes were somewhat better.

Satisfied that the future of any people is more dependent on their own hands, brains, untiring perseverance and unconquerable will than on the best and the most unbounded foreign assistance, we confess to something bordering on an enthusiastic liking to the productions of our own Territory and to the workmanship of our own hands. We, therefore, viewed with great interest the accumulated evidences of the taste, skill and intelligent labor of our citizens, on exhibition at the Fair, of which we have now endeavored to make a summary, too limited in space to extend a notice to everything, but yet, we trust, ample enough to encourage and notice that which is deserving the attention of the community and its special patronage to compete with foreign rivals.

Every intelligent stranger that crosses our boundaries from the east or from the west, is struck with amazement at the appearance of our cities, and is filled with astonishment at the conveniences of life that meet his gaze, when he crosses the threshold of our homes. It is no exaggeration to say that our habitations, our farms and our gardens are without their equal in the world, when our past and present circumstances and peculiar locations and general disadvantages are considered. Proverbially "a thousand miles from everywhere," in a land, without our increasing labor, fit only for the habitation of the degenerated red skins, the roving wolf, the prowling bear, the citizens have almost performed miracles of physical labor, and approached the nearest to creating a world out of nothing than to anything we have yet heard of or ever expect to learn. They have done well and proved themselves the possessors of qualities, more valuable than the mines of Ophir or of El Dorado.

In the infancy of settlements, foreign aid has doubtless contributed something to the conveniences of life among the general mass, and to the special advantage of the few; but no intelligent person can long be deceived with that temporary aid.

In the most trying circumstances of life, the "best of aid is but aid at best," and though administered by the noblest of natures, it is still inimical to manly feeling. With it comes the consciousness of personal inability, and with that the feeling of inferiority and dependence. Exchanges of services, of labors, of products and of skill are vastly different—mutual advantages, alike honorable to all, and a general stimulus to development of brain and muscle; but while the best labor and the most valuable productions of the Territory are passing continually from the hands of the frugal husbandman and the industrious mechanic to the store house of the foreign merchant, who in return can give no correspondent equivalent in the manufactures of the Territory, so long must Utah be dependent.

All lands are not endowed with the same peculiar qualities for special productions, nor are all men endowed with the same capacities for labor, but every land has its quality and every man his capacity.

It would be folly for the inhabitants of the barren north to enviously pine, mourn and soliloquize in sadness over the richness of the fertile south, for the "bounds of their habitations" have not been ordered there. But conscious of an ever watchful and directing providence in the affairs of men, all should feel that where they are, there they should be till destiny marks their paths elsewhere. Here is a school for physical and mental development; the very configuration and quality of the soil, the climate, the invigorating air, and the peculiarity of the seasons contributing thereto. Elsewhere the great machinery of society is loose, irregular, eccentric and capricious, throwing on to the surface to-day the favorite of fortune, and launching the same into the abyss of debris on the morrow.

We are here, then, where right is right, where wrong is wrong, where measure is measure and where weight is weight. The screws of the great machinery are in their place, and the freaks of fortune and the concatenation of events, that have betimes elevated a Pharaoh to a throne and cast a Joseph to a dungeon, are here unknown.

Favored thus, the citizens of Utah have to realize that their destiny is in their own hands, and direct their energies in that channel, which must inevitably lead to success and mutual advantage.

The industry that has turned the desert into a fruitful field, and made the wilderness blossom with the rose, now aided by the ingenuity that germinates and fructifies in the rugged path of life, leads us to sanguinely hope for an early future of honorable usefulness and points the mystic finger of progress to the inevitable independence of man's ambition.

EDWARD HUNTER,
President.