

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

WOOD AND HAY—wanted immediately at the 'News' office.

What of Utah?

'No news of importance' to the newsmongers, but much that is of great value to every person delighting in correct human progress. Here no loafers throng street corners, nor infest places of business, for the idler is deservedly unpopular. Our streets are not rendered dangerous by brawls, riots, rapes and murders, nor are our nights hideous through the blasphemy and revelings of debauchees. With us the office of a policeman is almost a sinecure, and females and children can unmolestedly pass and re-pass at all hours. What a contrast with all other communities upon the earth! and yet the devil is fooling them to try to make us as much his servants as they are, and the blind dupes can not fathom his designs. But still they call themselves enlightened!!!

Here the free, hardy and intelligent reclaimers of deserts and canyons are most cheerfully abiding and valiantly upholding the Constitution and Constitutional laws of our common country, while a tyrannical Administration is totally disregarding those laws in its efforts to destroy every man, woman and child that will not 'RENOUCE MORMONISM'. And amid the slanders fulminated by priests of crumbling altars, fanned and spread by editors of lying publications, Utah is constantly stretching forth her hands and proclaiming to all 'freedom of speech and of conscience'. Is not that 'freedom' the boast of our Nation? Then why is a corrupting and hireling soldiery quartered within our borders, except it be to sow that licentiousness, oppression and rottenness unknown to the children born in these mountains? Why are uncivil and objectionable officers aimed to be thrust upon us at the point of the bayonet, unless it be intended to fasten yokes upon our necks through the subversion, by those officers, of our wholesome Constitutional laws?

Enemies of Utah and of all good men, keep enough reason and justice on your side to enable you to abide the Constitution of the United States and the sound teachings of her past patriots. Withdraw your troops, and employ them where their services are needed. Recall your uncivil officers, and extend to Americans in Territories the rights and privileges of a republican form of government. If you even fancy that wrongs exist in Utah, with which you have any legitimate concern, send one or more honorable men, who are not entangled with your rotten politics nor madly hungering for the spoils of office, to fairly investigate our social, moral and political conduct. True, such a proceeding would seriously jeopardize your cause, for it is strongly probable that men of that character would become 'Mormons'; or if not, they would, from the very condition of affairs here, make a report that would cause your ears to tingle and mantle even your brazen cheeks with shame, for the outrageously abusive treatment you have meted to a most exemplary and loyal Territory.

The dwellings throughout Utah, almost without exception, are abodes of virtue and smiling innocence; but our enemies would convert them into dens for every foul spirit, or compel us to raze them to the ground and flee to the strongholds of the mountains in defence and enjoyment of sacred Republican rights. All know these facts, but such is the blind zeal of priests to galvanize feeble creeds, such the mad folly of editors to print that which will 'pay', regardless of the right, and such the reckless and ignorant selfishness of pigmy politicians, who would be thought statesmen, (heaven save the mark) that to the natural mind it appears a hopeless task to order the battle against the devil and his hosts, yet those who are for the truth, here and beyond the veil, are more numerous and powerful than her opposers, for only a THIRD part were hurled from heaven for disobedience.

Now what of the United States? They are a Nation occupying the choicest of all lands, privileged with a noble form of government, possessing a numerous and energetic population, and with all these and many other advantages, at the instigation of bigots, liars and pigmies, they are rending in pieces the

very Constitution which upholds their existence, becoming a laughing stock to other nations and digging their own grave. Utah would counsel them in the pathway of safety and deserved renown, but she is isolated and unpopular, in a free (?) country, solely on account of guaranteeing freedom of conscience and worship.

The cities of the United States admit that crime of every grade is on the increase in their midst, and yet they would undertake, and that too at the point of the bayonet, to teach manners, law and morals to Utah! where the practice of their crimes and abominations has never gained foothold, and where such practice is scarcely known, except as learned in the few outside newspapers permitted to reach here in mail bags carefully pilfered of their contents before they pass our borders. Physicians, heal thyself; and if you will not listen to the statements and counsels of your superiors, at least leave them unmolested in their laudable efforts for the regeneration of the human family.

IN THE WORLD are sycophancy, hypocrisy, flattery and underminings through misrepresentations prompted by envy, jealousy and malice. And in the mountains the day of frankness has not yet culminated to its meridian splendor, for there is still here and there one who loves flattery more than out-spoken truth; and you can occasionally meet with one whom the plain truth would actually offend, in many instances. At first thought it seems an easy matter to rid ourselves of the above named evil practices so prevalent abroad, but habit, custom, the force of erroneous traditions and the power of allurements to do wrong, coupled with a neglect to rightly study and understand ourselves, too often carry the day against our better judgments.

When a person advances ideas, either by writing or speaking, and questions a friend concerning his views of their propriety, correctness and style, why has not the time arrived with all of us that the friend can frankly answer those questions, without incurring a displeasure as lasting as eternity? And when one brother has offended another, whether designedly or not, why does not the aggrieved person, upon the first fair opportunity, make his complaint known to the party offending, that the law may be fulfilled and a chance given for making satisfaction? Why not be satisfied to rise upon one's own merits, the Lord helping us, and not strive to build up one's self through tearing down another by detraction, as do the world, by which process they sink themselves deeper and deeper in wrong and disgrace? It appears easy to understand but rather difficult to always observe the plain teaching, 'whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets'. Most of us would that others should speak plainly and candidly to us, then why not always be pleased with and profit by their so doing, that detraction, backbiting and kindred evils may be entirely and effectually banished from our borders?

THEATRE.—On the 27th ult., 'Paul Pry', song by H. E. Bowring, and 'Slasher and Crasher'; 29th, 'All is not gold that glitters', song by W. C. Dunbar, and 'The serious family'; 30th, and the last for the season, 'Still waters run deep', songs by W. C. Dunbar, and 'The new footman'. Aside from the gratification afforded by uniformly pleased and crowded audiences, the actors and actresses most richly deserve and certainly have the thanks of the public for the cheerfulness and ability with which they have responded to the demand for the amusement and blended instruction derived from well conducted theatrical performances. Mr. D. Candland, Stage manager, and his associates are also entitled to a full share of commendation for the industry, zeal and taste which characterized their department.

And now that the theatre is closed for the present, it is expected that those who have participated in the festivals and amusements of the few past weeks will, like bows that have been for a time unbent, resume with renewed elasticity the prosecution of the many important labors immediately devolving upon us.

THE MORMON WAR.—The editor of the Pacific writes thus about the prospect of war in Utah:

"A needless war against the Mormons would be most unfortunate to our national reputation, because wickedly wrong. If the United States, prompted by bigotry, and influenced by passion, should undertake a war of extermination against the Mormon community, it would be an act almost as infamous as the treacherous

butchery of the MacDonalds of Glencoe, among the Highlands of Scotland."

Editor of the Pacific, how dare you risk your popularity and the loss of subscribers, by printing so much truth in one short paragraph? Should you continue thus boldly to proclaim truth, when the hounds of 'bigotry, influenced by passion,' press closely upon you, as they most assuredly will, please accept an invitation to Utah, where freedom of conscience is honored and the rights of all respected.

Manufacture of Clothing, &c.

The great neglect of this most important branch of domestic economy by the greater part of the citizens of Utah, is now being realized and felt.

Had the words of inspiration given to this people nearly a quarter of a century ago upon this subject, been duly heeded by them which say, 'Let all your garments be plain, and their beauty, the beauty of the workmanship of your own hands,' we should be a far more comfortable and independent people now than we are. By this neglect, most of us have laid the foundation of repentance from dead works, which repentance should be made speedily manifest by increasing our stock of sheep and wool by all the skill and energy that we possess.

It is now too late in the day to import sheep into the Territory. We must direct our attention to the limited supply already within our borders. This important truth should sink deep into every heart at this present, though late period. We must manufacture our own clothing or go naked!

The importation of foreign goods and wares is now interdicted in answer to the wishes and most earnest prayers of the leaders of this people. While our markets were glutted with goods brought from abroad, our money and produce were lavishly given in exchange for them, by which foreign industry and labor have stood at a premium in our Territory by the extravagant prices which we have chosen to pay in preference to manufacturing them ourselves. Our soil has consequently groaned under the oppression of constant tillage, allowing no portion of it a Sabbath of rest.

Had less land been disturbed by the plough, and our agricultural labors limited to one half the area, and that reduced portion well fenced, highly manured, and seasonably cultivated, would have produced more comforts, more wealth and more happiness than the greater quantity heretofore but indifferently cultivated. If this latter policy were substituted in place of the former, there need be no lack of water in any settlement in this Territory in ordinary seasons. But when limited supplies of water are distributed upon so wide a surface, all fields suffer more or less, which is a fruitful cause of strife and ill feeling.

Had not a suspension of the importation of foreign fabrics taken place, this same system of murdering so large a quantity of land in the cultivation thereof, would, in all probability, have continued, and the citizens could not have been persuaded, neither would they be inclined to engage extensively in the manufacture of our necessary clothing, nor yet to the creation of many of the smaller comforts so essential to our health and happiness as a people.

It will require twelve pounds of good clean wool and the same weight of flax to clothe one adult for twelve months. Then when we go into the wants of a family, in beds, bedding, table linen, toweling, sackings and many other items, it will require much more. Every man may, therefore, form his own estimate of the deficiency that now exists in these staple articles of raw material for our necessary clothing, and direct his energies in a channel, and with a spirit and determination that will supply this deficiency.

It is expected that several articles will soon appear in the 'News' upon the best methods of producing the staple material for clothing, and also upon the best methods of cultivating the soil and raising of those commodities most essential to promote our comfort and happiness. These articles will emanate from the 'Deseret Agricultural & Manufacturing Society,' and will be made up from the combined wisdom, skill and experience of our best producers in the valleys of Deseret. To those articles the attention of all our farmers is most respectfully directed.

Truly and respectfully

Yours,
ORSON HYDE.

OFFICIAL OPINION of the Board of Army Officers on breech loading guns:—

After a full and careful consideration of all the arms tried, the Board are of the unanimous opinion that the breech loading rifle submitted by A. E. Buraside, of Rhode Island, is the best suited for the military service. As a breech loading arm, it is thought to be simple and strong in all its parts, and therefore less liable to get out of order than any other. The cartridge is simple in its structure, strong, and perfectly protects the powder from moisture, and the gun from the clogging action of the gas. In expressing this opinion the Board do not wish to be understood as disparaging the merits of the other guns tried, for they consider that some of them possess much merit and evince much ingenuity in their construction. In submitting this opinion the Board feel it their duty to state that they have seen nothing in these trials to lead them to think that a breech loading arm has yet been invented which is suited to replace the muzzle loading gun for foot troops. On the contrary, they have seen much to impress them with an opinion unfavorable to the use of a breech loading arm for general military purposes.

B. L. BEALL,
Lt. Col. Frs. Dragoons, President of the Board.
HENRY HILL, Major of Pay Department.
HENRY HETH, Captain Tenth Infantry.
J. G. BENION, Captain Ordnance, Recorder.
JOHN GIBSON, First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery.

fact they none of them care much for each other, but they care a good deal for Uncle Sam's money.

When we landed in San Francisco, the officers were so much afraid that the troops would desert that they went and guarded them themselves, and we left them patrolling the docks there. The officers were Yankees, stiff and starched, and they said, 'Mormonism must be extinguished; yes, this must be done.'

Colonel Casey, what do you think about it? He seemed to be a peaceable kind of man, and said he could not tell what would have to be done. The Colonel was then asked if he fostered the idea of going to an innocent people and exterminating men, women and children? He said, 'I do not like it, it is contrary to my feelings, but the Government of the United States have taken the thing in hand and we, as officers, are compelled to carry out their plans or resign.'

Let us do the very best we can, brethren and sisters, for the day may come when we may be thankful for every foot of greasewood and of desert country there is between us and our enemies.

I am glad that we came through on the southern route, for I have been enabled to learn a little of the road.

The editors in the States are prompting Government to bring their troops from the south; why they do not know, only they are not, on that route, so subject to snow storms and they can travel in the winter, but I can tell them the south route is ten times worse than the east; it is one perfect desert from Muddy creek clear through. There is now and then a patch of grass on the journey, but what can a large army do?

The canyon coming up the Santa Clara is quite as good as Echo, and some think a little better. It does seem as if those mountains and canyons have been prepared on purpose, and we have great cause to be thankful for those natural defences.

Here we have liberty to do right and legislate for our own benefit, and we feel that this is our home.

I and sister Richie on Painter creek, when she invited us in to breakfast and set before us some butter, milk and bread, that it was the best meal I had eaten since I left home, and I enjoyed it much better than I did the dainties that were provided while I was crossing the Isthmus.

I feel to back up all the plans of my brethren who have the right to dictate, and to bear off this kingdom to the nations, and this is the feeling of my brethren who have returned with me.

We are now ready to go and preach the gospel, to go into the canyons and help to fight our enemies or to do anything that is required of us, and I feel to say, with all the power and authority of the Priesthood that is conferred upon me, God bless our leaders with wisdom, with power, with influence, with cattle, with horses, with sheep, with wives, with children, with houses, with lands and with every thing their hearts can desire before God. This is my prayer all the day long, and when I feel so I feel strong in the mighty God of Jacob, and I know that he blesses them with his Spirit.

I feel to say, Latter Day Saints, in the name of the Lord, be ye blest, for ye are the only people that God acknowledges on the earth, as an organized community, politically and religiously, spiritually, physically and mentally, the only people that are to be found who are willing to acknowledge that God has established his kingdom with Apostles and Prophets.

A great many of the people of this generation have turned infidels, but still the sectarians have their Scripture readers and they go through all the formalities of religion. One man came to me and wished to know if I would like to have the Bible read to me. I told him yes, for I was fond of anything that was good. I asked him if he believed in angels. He said, 'O no, the power of God is done away; and every thing is done away among them, only just what man can do, and men set themselves up who have no vitality nor intelligence in them. It is all like the chaff before the wind. We are truly a blessed people, for we have the light of eternal life and, notwithstanding the howling of the priests, if we do as br. Brigham says, we shall come off victorious.'

I believe this people are ready to do anything required of them and, if they continue in this way, all will be well with them and nothing can stand before them.

I heard a man say that he did not care what was said against this people, he was ready to believe it; and I can say that such a man is ready to be damned and he will be damned.

I bear my testimony that I know this to be the work of God and I take great pleasure in proclaiming it.

I ask an interest in your prayers, that I may have the spirit of obedience and be enabled to do as I am told from this time henceforth and forever: Amen.

ARTIFICIAL TYMPANUMS, for the benefit of persons afflicted with deafness, have been brought forward during the last few years. The last of these devices is one which, with a few alterations, may be made to answer a really useful purpose. The plan consists in attaching to a pellet of cotton wool a piece of silk or other soft thread, of about three inches in length. The free end of the thread is passed through a silver or other tube, of small diameter, until the cotton wool is brought against one end of the tube, where it is retained by the finger pressing on the thread which projects from the other end of the tube; the cotton wool being then, or having been previously wetted in tepid water, is introduced at the end of the tube into the ear, and moved about gently, until the patient finds, by improved hearing, that it has reached the position intended for it to occupy. The tube is then carefully withdrawn over the thread, the cotton wool, of course, being left on the proper spot in the ear. So much of the thread as protrudes is next cut off or turned in the ear, when the operation is finished.