

selves or to others, they use the things that Providence has supplied them with in a slovenly manner and no more and no further than what is absolutely necessary to keep themselves in existence; whereas if the faculties their Creator has endowed them with were cultivated and improved, they would make good use of what has been committed to their stewardship and improve upon it continually, and make everything necessary to sustain life, or to clothe and adorn their persons or to beautify the earth, better and better every time they made the attempt, and that would be every time they produced a new article, or altered an old one to suit their taste or convenience.

To cultivate and improve upon the gifts and blessings that have been bestowed, with a liberal hand, and to bring to light and into use such as may be hid or lying dormant, and make them subservient in promoting the interests of the community, were the prime objects the Legislature had in view in passing the act incorporating the Society; and nothing could be more conducive to the development and improvement of those gifts, and to disseminate a knowledge of what can be made and done independent of foreign aid, than a public exhibition of such articles of manufacture and growth as have been produced by the ingenuity, industry and perseverance of the people of this Territory; and at the next annual exhibition we hope that every premium offered will be closely contested for, especially those for first best articles, not so much for the pecuniary value of the award as for the benefit that will be derived from thus exercising the inventive powers and taxing the ingenuity of the competitors for the good of others and the general interest of all.

Many have the means of increasing their wealth and making themselves comfortable and independent, within their reach and strewn around and in their paths in profuse abundance, without knowing it or even dreaming that they have been placed there for their use and improvement, till perchance they hear or see that others in possession of more knowledge have by a little labor converted those things to use, and thereby have made themselves comfortable and wealthy, which before and until those facts came to their knowledge they looked upon if they saw them at all, as valueless and unworthy their attention.

Situated as the people of this Territory are, isolated from the commercial world, it becomes doubly important that they should exert themselves to the utmost of their ability to grow and manufacture those things that can be grown and manufactured here which are indispensable to their subsistence, comfort, convenience and happiness, instead of importing them from other countries; and until it is done they cannot expect to treasure up gold and silver, nor to be very rich in cattle and in goods; if they do they will certainly sooner or later find out their mistake.

The want of material will be a great hindrance to the progress of the work that has been commenced until that difficulty is removed, so far as manufactures are concerned, but the best use should be made of what material there is and it should be made and worked up into useful articles in the best possible style and not wasted as is too often the case, either by being thrown away or manufactured by unskillful hands into articles of an inferior kind, exhibiting neither judgment nor taste.

Much has been done to encourage and foster domestic manufactures, to improve and increase the stock as well as the products of the soil in this Territory by the Legislature, by the Society and by individuals; but there is much more to be done, and every individual having his own interest and that of the community at heart should step forward and assist in carrying on the work of improvement by his influence and example, and thus keep it moving ahead till the desired object is attained; and the importation of merchandise to these valleys so much diminished, that the gold and the silver and other precious things necessary to beautify and adorn Zion, may remain here, when brought, instead of being exchanged for the products of other countries as heretofore.

There is no want of men of knowledge and experience in all the various branches of agriculture and manufactures necessary to develop the resources of the Territory to the fullest extent, and there is not an implement of husbandry a weapon of defence nor an article made of iron, steel, copper, brass, silver or gold for any use whatever, that cannot be made here at once without waiting for workmen to learn how to make them; neither is there

an article made of flax, wool cotton or silk nor of any other material, that cannot be manufactured by our own citizens; but for want of the materials, proper encouragement and concert of action, and for want of energy in many, the knowledge they possess is nearly or quite lost to community; for instead of being employed at their trades or following such occupations as they understand, they resort to some other business for a livelihood or become social drones which is too often the case.

To produce material is the first thing to be done towards supplying ourselves with the necessities of life, and too much encouragement cannot well be given to those engaged in business of that kind. Every family should produce as far as possible such as their circumstances favor, and then if they know how, manufacture it into what they most need; but every man is not a producer, a mechanic and a manufacturer, neither is it requisite nor fitting that they should be.

All trades and employments are necessary in society, but it is not necessary that they be combined in one individual, though it is very convenient for a man to know how to do more things than one and the more he can do the less dependent he will be upon others. Men have different gifts and when each is employed in his proper place and at the business he is best fitted for, the greatest good will result to the community of which they are members.

Unless individuals have an opportunity of displaying the gifts that have been bestowed upon them by their creator, and the improvements they make upon them, they may live and die without being of any benefit to their race, whereas if the gifts they possess can be brought to light they will soon become useful members of society.

The operations of the Board and the course that is being pursued, are well calculated to bring out the skill of the mechanic and manufacturer, as well as the practical and scientific knowledge of the agriculturist, and to encourage those who have gifts for any particular pursuits, but have never exercised them for want of opportunity or other cause, to throw themselves in sight, and improve upon the talents they possess, for their own benefit and that of others.

Those who have not become members of the Society should lose no time in taking that step, in order to entitle them to receive premiums in the event they compete for any and are successful, and that they may be known as co-workers in the great enterprise that has been undertaken to secure at the earliest date and to the fullest extent possible our individual and social independence.

EXPLANATION.—Professor Carrington has been absent with the Governor during the last five weeks, and the "News" has been managed by the hands in and about the office, who were left in charge, consequently they are responsible and not the Editor, for what has been done, right or wrong.

Next week the Editor will be at his post again, and our readers may expect with the facilities he will have for furnishing them with news, after the arrival of the mails, shortly due, that they will be better supplied than of late.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR AND HIS PARTY.—By Capt. Egan, who arrived on Sunday evening, intelligence has been received that His Excellency and the company with him had got back as far as the head waters of the Malad on the 23d; he is hourly expected.

All were well and getting along finely; the Governor's health much improved and his body invigorated by the journey, as also many others in the company.

His return and that of the principal men who accompanied him will give new life and vigor to the city. Though things have been moving about right since they left, there has been something lacking in general appearances that their return will supply.

In the next number an account of their trip may be expected, which will no doubt be very interesting.

TUESDAY, 6½ P.M.—He has arrived.

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.—After the departure of the company that went with the Governor there were only two lawyers and two or three doctors left in the city. Both of the lawyers have been steadily at work, and all the doctors have been following some useful employment, aside from their profession, but one, and we are sorry to state that he has not been seen, to our knowledge, with either axe, hoe, pick, shovel or spade in his hand for a long time, though he seems to be busy every day.

A Singular Report.

The report of Mr. Burr, surveyor general for Utah, which appears in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, compared with the reports of the surveyors general in other Territories is certainly a curious document, and exhibits at a glance the author as he is and not as he should be, as he has told some things and some things he has not told, some that were relevant to his business, but more that were not.

Among the things reported as having been done is the amount of surveying, which he believes has been faithfully executed, and through what valleys the base and meridian lines pass, showing that the transit or something else was out of "adjustment," or that he was not good at guessing.

He also complains of the expensiveness of surveying, packing posts for corners and water for use, tells the price of mules, and how much time was spent in going and coming from work that was "far away," and that the camp and animals of the surveying parties had to be guarded and watched, but he does not say who the contracts were let to, nor how many lines were not run, nor how many posts were not set and mounds raised, though he regrets to say that many of the corner posts have been removed and the mounds destroyed, some by cattle but more by persons with evil intent.

The reasons for making these assertions are obvious to those acquainted with the circumstances, but as the whole matter will, as we are informed, be reported in due time, we do not wish to state the particulars now to prejudice any one in advance of what may be expected.

What benefit may accrue to the United States and to the world from his discoveries about the houses in the Session Settlement being made of adobies two stories high without any display of taste, or from his report of the road and general face of the country north to Cache valley, as it is not on either of the contemplated routes for the Pacific Railroad, or from many other things to which he has called their attention, no one can possibly conjecture, but the discovery that "wild geese and ducks are plenty in the creeks" in Cache valley, "and rear their young upon the banks," is new and very important, and may induce a few sportsmen from the States to come out and take up a summer residence there for the purpose of "gaming."

The story that the people feel "inimical" to the surveying of the lands in this Territory is not true, but they were much opposed to the surveying parties driving through, camping and turning their stock loose in their fields of grain and grass, and pulling down their fences, without any necessity for so doing; but simply because they claimed the right of going where and doing as they pleased, being United States officers as they styled themselves; and if those who were thus intruded upon had done as they ought the intruders would soon have taken an "off set" and been made to pay the damages occasioned by their intrusion.

How posts could be removed that were never set, and mounds destroyed that were never raised, either by man or brute, is somewhat a mystery, but the expenditure of the \$61,000 estimated as necessary to carry on the work another year, for the extension of lines and for surveying the rugged canyons and snow-capped mountains, if appropriated, may throw some light on the subject.

Reported Departure.

A friend intimates, in a note written east of the Wasatch a week or two ago, that several of the United States officials had been seen going eastward of late, but whether in search of "light" or something else he does not say. He observed, however, that some of them had talked too much "about the state of things in Utah" to suit the taste of others in company under the circumstances, and that some remedies had been applied to prevent such outbreaks with good effect, and at last accounts all were moving along quietly.

Why they have gone and where to, is not generally known, though it is whispered about that in consequence of the great "hurrah" that was made during the early part of the late presidential campaign for Col. Fremont they had been led to believe that his star was in the ascendancy and would never set, and got on to his "platform," that after it got so badly shattered by the storm last November, and some of the planks entirely lost, and the little star that "shone so bright" had for ever set, things looked a little dark, and thinking their "position" was not tenable they took the eastern slope the first opportunity.

Being unskilled in such matters, and not sufficiently posted up, we cannot vouch for the truth of what has been stated, though there is no doubt the authors of some of the communications that have been sent from this Territory to the States for publication, began to think that the Mormons would not be exterminated quite so soon as they had wished and anticipated, and that their further sojourn here might not be so agreeable as it would under other circumstances. Politics are bad things for men to meddle with, that do not know how and when to handle them, and "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

UNITED STATES ARMY.—From the report of the Secretary of War it appears that the number of enlistments during the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, was 4,440. The number of desertions during the year ending June 30, 3,223, one-fifth the entire consolidated strength, that being only 15,562, and which is 2,332 less than its authorized strength.

The deficiency of course is in the "rank and file," and the desertions were all from that part of the army, as there can be no lack of officers, and no one could presume that the "epaulette" has ceased to have its charms. Why is it that the service of the United States is not more popular and that those who enter it so soon lose their patriotism and without being "ordered," quit the ranks?

THE WHEAT CROPS.—So far as we have heard, the wheat crops in this Territory as a general thing look remarkably well, and the prospects for an abundant harvest were never better. There is plenty of water for irrigation, and with few exceptions there is not much probability of their being any scarcity in this and the adjoining counties during the season. There is any amount of snow in the mountains, and if the grasshoppers do not make another visit this summer, the husbandman will be very likely to realize all that his industry and management will warrant him to expect at the time of harvest.

CITY CREEK for the last few days has been rising owing to the warm weather, which has melted the snow considerably on the sides of the mountains towards its head, but why it has been turned into North Temple street we do not know. If it runs there much longer the city will have to make some bridges, or communication across that street will be measurably suspended. There are holes already worn several feet deep, and it is dangerous passing it after night.

The damage that will accrue to those at the lower end of the street will be no inconsiderable amount if the water is permitted to run there (as it has since Sunday) many days more, and the road on the bottom east of Jordan bridge will soon become impassable.

It may be necessary for the creek to run there, but if it is, the people who are discommoded, and who have and will be damaged by it, cannot see it in that light, as the water can as well run in the ditches that have been prepared on the sides of that street and others, even if there was four times as much as there is now.

Whose business it is to see to the matter particularly we do not know, but we do know that that street is a Territorial Road, and that the City Council have the exclusive right to the control of the waters running into and through the city, and that they should be made to run where they are needed by the citizens for their use and benefit, and not where damage will accrue unnecessarily either to the Territory, to the city, or to individuals.

CITY ITEMS.—Improvements are being made constantly. During the week the fence around the Council House and adjacent grounds has been completed.

The wall around the Tithing Office buildings connected with the one around the President's buildings, gardens, &c., has been finished, and when the ponderous gates are made and hung, they will be much more safe.

South Temple street has been somewhat improved, but when the deep hole between the Council House and the President's mansion is filled up, and the street and side walks made to correspond with the improvements lately made in front of the mansion and adjoining buildings as is contemplated, that part of the street will have a much better appearance than it does now.

The city as a general thing has been greatly improved this spring, and preparations are making for the erection of many new houses during the summer and general prosperity is seen everywhere.