

## Mail Lettings.

From the temporary derangement of the mail service to the east of this city, we have been unable to publish at an earlier date the lettings of the mail routes in the Territory. The contractors need not, however, fail to enter upon the discharge of their duties to the public on the 1st of July—they will see at a glance that they have to jump right into the business.

The route 14601, from Brigham city, by Providence, Millville, Hyrum, Wellsville and Mendon to Logan, 55 miles and back, once a week, has been awarded to O. P. Rockwell, at \$350 per annum.

The route 14603, from Cedar city, by Summit, Hamilton Fort, Harmony, Toquerville, Washington and Tonaquint, to Santa Clara, 70 miles and back once a week, to O. P. Rockwell, \$800.

The route 14604, from Cedar Valley to Gardiner's Mills, 40 miles and back, to O. P. Rockwell, \$300; route to be extended to Salt Lake city, pro rata.

The route 14606, from Fillmore city, by Beaver, Parowan and Summit, to Cedar city, 110 miles and back once a week, to John White, \$1,475.

The route 14607, from Nephi city, by Ephraim, Fountain Green and Moroni, to Manti, 44 miles and back, once a week, to O. P. Rockwell, \$350.

The route 14608, from Salt Lake city, by Union, Draper, Lehi city, American Fork, Provo city, Springville, Payson, Santaquin, and Salt creek, to Fillmore city, 102 miles and back, twice a week, to L. I. Smith, \$5,850.

The route 14610, from Salt Lake city, by Söker, Centerville, Farmington, Kaysville, Ogden city, North Ogden, and Willard, to Brigham city, 66 miles and back, twice a week, to Moulton and King, \$1,100.

The route 14612, from Salt Lake city, by Mill creek, M. rmon, Union, Willow creek, and Draper, to Alpine city, 36 miles and back, once a week, to O. P. Rockwell, \$300.

The route 14605, from Ephraim, by Limbi, and Mount Pleasant, to North Bend and back once a week, likewise the route 14613, from Salt Lake city, by Tooele, to Grantsville, 56 miles and back, once in two weeks, have not been awarded to bidders, as the Department is waiting for offices on those routes. If the citizens on those routes take any interest in postal communication with "the rest of mankind," they should immediately take the proper measures, if not already attended to, to notify the Post Office Department, through the Hon. J. M. Bradis, of the places where Post Offices could be well established for the general convenience, giving name of place and county, with the name of reliable persons for Post Masters, and there is no doubt of the offices being established and the contracts awarded to the lowest bidders.

We are pleased to notice that in the awarding of the contracts, the Department has not changed the semi-weekly mails from this city to Fillmore, and from here to Brigham city, as it was intended and advertised in the call for 'proposals.' The change from semi-monthly to weekly mails, from Fillmore city to Cedar city, and from the latter place to the Santa Clara will, no doubt, be very serviceable to the southern portion of the Territory. For these very important changes, and for retaining the semi-weekly mails north and south, the Territory is indebted to the good offices of Mr. Chas. Watrous, the special agent of the Post Office Department on the Pacific, who, in his passage through this city, last February, took particular pains to ascertain the proper demands of the citizens for postal communication with the extending settlements. Though Mr. Watrous was very desirous of carrying out the retrenchment order of the day, a ready perception of the necessary wants of the citizens prompted his favorable recommendation to the Department for the adoption of those routes for the present, and we have no doubt that a proper representation of what is required in other settlements would find as favorable attention.

## Massachusetts Sensitive on the Nigger Question.

Last evening, through the politeness of Mr. Holladay, we had the perusal of copies of the New York Herald and Tribune, of May 26th, containing generally interesting information from the seat of war, but are forced to defer a summary. The following letter from the

Governor of Massachusetts in reply to the new call for troops was making quite a stir in the east:

Boston, May 19, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—  
SIR—I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz:—

The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments, and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately, and state the number you can raise.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all preoccupied with other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made, I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practised with arms and muskets as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm, and make men feel that they were not soldiers, but a mob.

Again: if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who will kill and destroy them by all means known to savages as well as civilized men; will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretences, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg; will use their negro slaves against them both as laborers and as fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain General Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are willing to manifest, and let them fight, with God and human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call.

Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, your obedient,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

## Suggestions and Statements in relation to the Suspension of the Overland Mail.

The Washington correspondent of the *Alta*, California, under date of April 30th, in referring to the distracted and disjointed condition of the overland mails, says:

It has been suggested to me that the cause of this outbreak of the Indians upon the overland mail, might be traced to parties interested in the sale of government stores. It may be that this suggestion is a slander upon that immaculate class of patriots; if so, I presume they can bear it modestly, as they do their profits. You may recollect that when the army was ordered from Salt Lake, the quarters and the immense stores of provisions on hand were sold for a song. It was expected, then, by the purchasers, that the troops would have to be replaced, because there are many who believe that there must be an army in Utah, if not to protect the mails, at least to enrich certain parties, who know the way across the plains. Those elegant quarters and those immense stores are still on hand, but the troops are not. Do you think there is any connection between these items and the reported Indian outbreak?—Senator Latham says, troops must either be sent to Utah, or Brigham Young must be authorized to raise a band of Mormon soldiers to protect the mails, in which event there is no doubt these outrages would instantly cease. Again, the intelligence comes pretty direct to this city that it is not Indians but white men who are troubling the Overland Mail Company. The condition of the Overland Mail Company this side of Salt Lake, is spoken of as the papers speak of the rebel army after defeat—it is demoralized without funds, or a head to direct it. The result is anarchy and confusion. The *sauve qui peut* principle is supposed to prevail. Every man seizes what he wants most, namely a horse, and puts out for Cariboo. I am happy to say that the attention of Congress will be called to this subject at an early moment.

The deductions and strictures set forth in the foregoing are a little pungent. Of their truthfulness those acquainted with the circumstances can best judge.

THE PASSING EMIGRATION.—During the last week, quite a number of small companies have passed through the city en route for California. They had with them some fine stock for the Pacific market. Whatever may be thought of some municipal laws, the good effects of the suppression of certain drinking holes in Main street cannot well be doubted. It is much more pleasant to see the tired and weary traveler pass into rational refreshments at the rooms of Grenig and Crouch, than to witness a repetition of scenes of past years.

NOTICE.—Mr. Thomas Clements, on the U. S. Brig Perry, Aspinwall, Central America, wishes his brother, John Moon Clements, to write to him; address as above, or to the care of Rev. Charles Jones, 89 Madison street, New York city.

## California Volunteers for Salt Lake.

The 3d regiment California volunteers, Col. Conner, arrived at Stockton the last of May, and formed an encampment at the race course which had been named "Camp Halleck." The regiment was reported to be eight hundred strong when it left Benicia. Several recruits had subsequently been obtained and forwarded to Stockton, and notwithstanding the unattractive nature of the service, hopes were entertained that the ranks would be filled up to the full number designated before the march over the mountains would be commenced, which would not be for about three weeks. So great was the anxiety about enlisting a sufficient number of men to fill up the deficient companies, that an announcement was made of every one obtained. There had been a few casualties occasioned by the efforts of some of the rank and file, to display their fighting qualities by making demonstrations upon each other and more recruits would be needed to fill those vacancies.

Much is said about the regiment which is supposed to be a very efficient force. Salutes were fired wherever they went, and two poor fellows on Banner Island were most dreadfully mutilated by the premature discharge of a cannon in firing a salute in honor of the regiment on the 26th ult. Its destination gives the corps great celebrity. Mr. J. H. Nevett, late of Sacramento, had been appointed sutler, and Mr. McDonald, a late Sacramento merchant, accompanies Mr. Nevett as clerk. Several cavalry companies are expected to be attached to Col. Conner's command before it leaves Stockton, and it is expected that the Indians will give the troops a wide berth.

THE FLOODS RECEDED.—The Jordan is reported to have fallen a little. Small mountain streams have subsided considerably, and most of the larger ones flowing into the Jordan are discharging less volumes of water than they were a few days since. The abatement, however, has been but little, and it may not be expected that the subsiding of the waters will be very rapid for some time to come, as there are "heaps" of snow yet undissolved on the high hills.

## Revolving Steel and Iron Forts.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* of April 20:

There has been on exhibition for several days, in the Treasury building, Washington, one of the most remarkable works of inventive genius which has ever come under our observation. It is nineteen years since Timbely's revolving steel or iron batteries were invented, models made, and all the details laid before our Government, and it is eight years since they were communicated to the French Government. The present model was finished in December last, and is of itself a beautiful and demonstrative exhibition of the manner that harbor and other defensive positions must, before long, be fortified, and thus rendered impassable to any foreign foe. The vertical sides are pierced for sixty guns of any desirable calibre, and range of shot or shell arranged in three tiers, and presenting the guns to the object singly; that is, but one "port" in line of sight at a time. The whole superstructure, which is to be above ground, is made to turn on its vertical axis by a concealed steam power, say three hundred horse engine; which engine is also to force hot or cold air through the casements for the benefit of the garrison. The guns occupy garrisons of equal height—in three tiers. When the structure is put in motion the whole number of guns will bear on the object every two minutes, if it only revolves at the rate of one hundred and fifty feet in a minute, or one fourth the speed of a man on an ordinary walk. The officer in command takes his position in the top of the iron castle, where, under the upper dome, there is a narrow opening through which the light enters, and permits him to see out through a telescope or theodolite, which instrument is fixed in a position on a stand and platform, which platform moves by the hand of the commander—turning a slight wheel—on its vertical axis, independent of the moving of the castle by the motion of the steam engine. The result is that the operator, having determined by the micrometer of the theodolite the distance of the object to be hit outside the castle, telegraphs to each gunner the angle of elevation or depression to set his gun, and all being loaded he sets the castle in revolution by signal to the engineer, and when each gun falls into the same vertical line as that held by the theodolite bearing on the object or target, the gun is at that instant fired by an electric spark which ignites the priming of each gun in turn, as it bears on the object. In a word, there will be a continuous stream of the heaviest metal discharged from the largest guns that can be made or used anywhere, at any object within range and at any point on the compass, without the slightest possible danger or inconvenience to the persons who are to occupy the inside of the walls and dome of this mighty engine of war.

## Language and Eloquence.

If the gift of language is one of the most distinguishing attributes of our race, it is eloquence, as the perfection of the expressional mind, that elevates this idea to its highest point. Language, as the common inheritance of mankind, marks the inherent superiority in the scale of earthly creation, but language as eloquence—language as the truest, deepest, grandest embodiment of intellect, heart, and soul—is essential to the full realization of its place in the economy of the world.—The rudest artisanship suggests the prophecy of Architecture and Sculpture; the tool of the mechanic speaks of the chisel of Genius; and just so the mere utilities of language, as a means of intercourse, indicate a work beyond the limits of business and society. Not more surely does heat after warming the globe, struggle to reascend; not more faithfully does the dew yield to the law of evaporation, and seek the air that formed it, than does language, if true to its ancient inspiration, labor to return to its immortal source. For earthly objects only it was never designed. Language looks to much more than our secular relations. Important as is its province in the affairs of trade and commerce, in developing and maintaining brotherhood among men, in transferring one's being to another by the associations of friendship and love, it is far more impressive when viewed as the outshining of the soul itself, illuminated by the light of a higher existence. It is man, as the image of God—man, as the redeemed creature of Christ, and the heir of an awaiting immortality, on whom this wonderful bestowment has been conferred.

THE GREAT MAN.—The great man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptation from within and without; who bears the heaviest burden cheerfully; who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menace and frown, and whose reliance on truth, on virtue and on God is most unflinching.

"Jehny," said a mother to a son 9 years old, "go and wash your face. I am ashamed to see you coming to dinner with a dirty mouth." "I did wash it, mamma!" and feeling his upper lip, he added gravely, "I think it must be a moustache coming."

A HAPPY LAND.—There is a place in New Hampshire, they say, where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches the age of 29, and is still unmarried, the young fellows club together and draw lots for her. Those who lose the chance pay a bonus to the one who gets her.

## New Advertisements.

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING  
BY  
A. BERTELSEN.

WHO, thankful to his many friends for past favors, wishes to inform them and the public generally that his increasing business has compelled him to enlarge his establishment, build a blacksmith shop, and have the smith work done on the premises; and he is prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and workmanlike manner, at the Old Stand, South Temple Street, 17th Ward. 51-3m

## STRAYED.

FROM the Warm Springs, about two weeks ago, a yoke of OXEN, medium sized, to h brander R W on left horns. One is red with a lined back, and H on left hip; the other a roan ox, with S on right hip. Also, a red four year old STEER, of a large size, branded B B on left thigh, and B on left horn, and X on left hip, vented on left shoulder. Whoever will deliver the same to W. W. Phelps, 14th Ward, will receive \$15 Reward, or \$5 per head. 51-2t

## STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, in South Cottonwood Ward, on the night of the 15th inst., a large, sorrel, American MARE, about twelve years old, branded H (with a J attached underneath) on left thigh; had no shoes on at the time. Also, a new Spanish saddle, bridle and spurs. Henry Angle, an escaped convict, is believed to have been the thief. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of the stolen property, but none for the thief. 51-1 JOSEPH HAMMOND.

## LOST PIG.

STRAYED from its pen on the morning of the 9th inst., a black and white bar PIG, four weeks old. Whoever will deliver the same to the owner, or give information of its whereabouts, will be rewarded. 51-1 B. H. YOUNG, 13th Ward.

## BASKET-MAKING.

THE undersigned have now a stock of material on hand, and are prepared to manufacture all kinds of BASKETS, including bushels, half bushels, market and clothes baskets, covered markets, reticules and square work; children's chairs, cradles, carriage bodies and perambulators; bird cages, fish traps and wool baskets; ladies' fancy work baskets, flower stands and bedroom baskets; bouquet baskets and trunk lidded hamper or chests; bottle casing of all sizes; bed bug traps, chair bottoms, and in fact anything in that line of business.

They have taken the premises lately occupied by Felt & Allen (opposite Walker Bros' New Store), where an assortment of the above-mentioned articles will generally be found; and will take for pay all kinds of good living pay, such as cash, store orders, provisions, home-made clothing, wool, cotton, yarn, etc., etc.

We also expect to manufacture all kinds of sieves, riddles, etc., for cleaning grain. 51-3m JOB SMITH, ELIJAH PEARCE.

## OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public and residents along the Overland Stage Line, that hereafter no contract will be valid, and nothing will be paid on any contract made by any Division Agent, or any other employee of the line, unless they have written authority from Ben. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the line, to make such contract.

By order of the Proprietor,  
ISAAC H. EATON,  
Supt. O. S. Line.  
Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, 1862. 51-3m