THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, - - - January 31, 1873

POOR COLFAX.

Poor Colfax, the respected Vice-President, seems to have fallen upon evil days at the close of his political life. He has been professedly retiring therefrom a long time and he has given somewhat ostentatious public declaration of his intentions. If he shall be able at last to retire in good order, it is highly probable that will be all. There is no promise just now of his going out with eclat. He has had considerable reputation for piety, but it must have been very cary piety, for the Credit Mobilier business appears to have made sad inroads upon the article in his more advanced years. His smiling propensities have become proverbial, in fact he has been termed the Great American Smiler, but a profound interpreter of the human heart has said that a man may smile and smile and yet—not be exactly immaculate. Colfax has not been very friendly towards our citizens, although they treated him courteously and hospitably. He has said some hard things concerning them, has favored their enemies, and approved the measures designed for their destruction. Nevertheless we are not disposed to be revengeful and vindictive, but in this his hour of affliction and humiliation, we trust he will have grace to bear himself as our people have done under his unkindness towards them—patiently and bravely. Of course it would have been pleasanter to him to retire from public life in a blaze of red fire and theatrical glory, but this is a world of trial and disappointment, and mortals must get through it the best way they can, and be thankful for the privilege of going through it at all in any fashion. The Colfaxian unhappiness appears to have overshadowed the Senate also, if we judge by the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*—

"WASHINTON, Jan. 23.

"THE SENATE SAD AND UNHAPPY—COLFAX VIRTUOUSLY INDIGNANT—APPEARANCE OF THE INJURED INNOCENTS.

"The Senate was not in a happy frame of mind this morning when Colfax, with a look of grim despair in the place of his old smile, rapped to order and then made his exit to talk to-night on temperance at Trenton. The seat of Patterson, the other forgetful speculator in Credit Mobilier, was vacant, while Wilson looked anxiously around, as if in search of some man who doubts his pleasant little history of his transaction with Ames and Alley. Harlan appeared like an itinerant preacher whose Senatorial sands of life had nearly run out. Trumbull evidently felt that he also must soon leave the seat which he has occupied since 1858. Hill, of Georgia, tried to look martyr-like, and so did Sawyer, of South Carolina, with half-a-dozen other carpet-baggers, who must march forth in a few weeks. It was a doleful spectacle, and such funeral solemnity prevailed that permission was refused Nye to have an evening session, when he could humorously illustrate the glories attendant on the grant of an additional subsidy to the Webb Pacific lines. Nye pleaded pathetically that it would be his last appearance as a heavy comedian on the Senatorial stage; but those who had often laughed at his jokes refused to give him a chance to repeat them. Colfax is rather a pet with the Senators, although he talks too much in the chair, and the prospect of having to give him up for Wilson has not been pleasant. But to see him go forth into the cold world deprived of his good name will be a melancholy spectacle. He professes virtuous indignation at the statements of Ames, and pronounces them 'infamous.' But it is known that to-morrow a respectable cashier in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms—Moses Dillon is his name—will swear that he paid the check made payable to Schuyler Colfax. Had it been a member, Dillon says, he might have forgotten about it, but when the Speaker came into the cashroom to present such a check, and pocketed the money for it, an impression was made on his memory. Who wonders? And why has Schuyler thus saddened the hearts of his friends in the Senate by going out like a piece of damp fire-works, with a few feeble sputterings and a very bad smell? Who wonders that the Senate is sad?"

SADNESS IN THE SOUTH.

Though Colfax and the Senate and Credit Mobilier people generally are passing under the cloud and through the sea of tribulation just now, yet they do not monopolize all the sadness. Plaintive wails come from the South, betokening that cause for depression if not lamentation still exists among the sons and daughters of Dixie land. A letter in the Richmond *Enquirer* sets forth the unhappy condition of Middle and Lower Virginia and the extremity to which poverty has reduced thousands in that part of the country. The following are extracts—

"We hear, and with pleasure, of the noble efforts made to give assistance to the sufferers of Chicago, and to those who, by the recent calamity at Boston, have been reduced to need the aid of those in more prosperous circumstances. But I have not yet seen a single appeal in behalf of the thousands in Middle and Lower Virginia, who have suffered as much as any other people in the world for the last seven sad years. A false pride, or false delicacy, has prevented such a statement of the actual wants of these people going forth to the world as would, if properly presented, compel sympathy to be felt for them and aid offered in their extremity. Can this be accomplished through the medium of our own paper? If so, is it not the duty of those who have the control of our journals to spread the facts before the world, not only as an act of humanity, but as simple justice to a suffering people?

"The little capital left in middle and lower Virginia has been accumulated in the towns and given an air of thrift to that portion of the country which strangers in passing through our country see, and blinds almost all to the suffering which exists in those sections, which (with the exception, perhaps, of Richmond,) were most devastated by the war and its effects, and where the inhabitants were left with least means and most powerless and helpless. Shrouded in many cases from observation by his desolated plantation, his house burned, his means all reduced to the bare lands which he cannot sell, cannot work, and cannot even borrow a few hundred dollars on, except at such exorbitant rates as will but precipitate him the sooner into the poor-house—the despairing planter has for seven years struggled through a long agony, which no words can paint, and no one can even feel as they ought to be felt, except those who are in the dreadful ordeal, and day by day look upon the sad faces and tearful eyes of their wives and children. And let me say, from my own knowledge, as far as it extends, and from information in which I place full belief, no other people under Heaven have made more honest efforts, both by actual and self-denying economy, to redeem themselves than these people have done—not by spasmodic efforts, but by the continued labor and self denial of years.

"In my own section, in addition to the evils which we bear in common with others, three years of the most remarkable, protracted and destructive drought have swept the land with almost the same destructive power as the great fires of Chicago and Boston. All we have left is our land; we cannot hope for the aid such as was given in the cases alluded to, but it is in the power of our conquerors, without loss to themselves, to enable us to use that for our present aid and for their future remuneration. I do not propose to propound any given mode in elaborating any particular scheme, but I may be allowed to allude to the action of England toward unhappy Ireland, under similar circumstances, when ten millions of pounds sterling were advanced upon the faith of lands, to save an unhappy people from the unnumbered woes inseparably connected with a situation like ours."

The following from the inaugural of Hon. James M. Smith, Governor elect of Georgia, manifests a pathetic though slightly remonstrative submission to the trying course of events political, and an underlying though not very sanguine hope for better times—

"Our country has just emerged from the heat and excitement of a Presidential election, and it may be we have not yet sufficiently recovered our equanimity to draw those lessons of wisdom which an earnest patriotism and practical statesmanship would educe from the contest and its consequences. It may be safely affirmed, however, that there is nothing in the part we took for which we should reproach ourselves, and this, whether we regard the manner in which we deported ourselves, or the candidates whom we supported. We had failed on a former occasion, when we cast our united suffrage for eminent citizens of the North, entertaining similar political sentiments with ourselves, and it would seem impossible that any candid and intelligent mind could doubt that the result would have been the same if we had repeated the experiment. But, anxious to do our whole duty and to resume our place in the Union, with spirits chastened by adversity and a firm purpose to obey the laws, though we had no voice in making them, we this time adopted as our candidates men who had been conspicuous in the past for their advocacy of those principles upon which the present dominant party had gone into power. Recalling the example of our great Chieftain at Appomattox, we again tendered the white flag of submission and obedience to the laws, and, without approving, we yet unreservedly declared our resolution to submit to what had been done, and to bear as best we could the heavy yoke that had been placed upon our necks.

"Having submitted to both sword and law, and having granted impartial suffrage to all classes of our people, we had hoped that we might claim in return universal amnesty, the right of local self-government, and that precious bulwark of personal liberty, the great writ of *habeas corpus*. The result is before the world—the candidates of our adoption were stricken down by their own friends because they sought to ameliorate our unhappy condition, and one of them, distinguished alike for his integrity and abilities, has fallen a sacrifice to his efforts in the cause of amnesty and the reconciliation of his distracted country. We have done only our duty, and all responsibility for the further continuance of this deplorable condition of the Southern States, must rest now, and in history, upon those who will neither forgive nor forget. We submit that there is nothing in the present attitude of these States which can justify the President in overthrowing local governments through the assumed authority of a Federal judiciary or by military power.

"What further remains for us to do, it is assuming but little to say, is that the State of Georgia will continue to perform her part in good faith as a member of the Federal Union, and that her people will discharge every obligation resting upon them as citizens of a common country. It is our duty, as well as our interest, to send our wisest and most discreet men to represent us in the Federal Legislature, and to rely upon the ballot and the peaceful weapons of argument and reason to correct the existing and prevent threatened abuses. The sword of the conqueror has written many sad changes in our fundamental laws and institutions, and it is still uplifted over us, and indeed over the whole country. Perhaps it were expecting too much that the country should return at once to its normal condition of peace and justice after so great a convulsion as our late civil war. We have at least realized in all its bitterness the truth that, in times of revolution, objects of weight and value sink to the bottom, and are seen no more, while things light and trifling are rendered buoyant, and by their own rottenness, rise to the surface and float in triumph before our eyes. But, thanks be to an All Wise and All Good Providence, the evils abroad, native and imported, and spawned upon our State by retiring armies, have disappeared from our high places, and no longer flaunt their ill-gotten wealth and power in our down cast faces.

"Returning to the State of Georgia, we shall find much within our own borders to engage the best efforts of the patriot and the statesman. The vast mineral wealth that sleeps in virgin purity within her hill, our languishing agriculture and manufactures, the confused state of our legislation, the public faith almost shipwrecked by those who preceded us in these halls, the unsettled condition of our labor, and the moral and mental darkness in which nearly one-half of our population now grope their uncertain way—all invoke our earnest attention and call for timely consideration. We have a climate and soil which, whether we consider the variety and salubrity of the one, or the fertility and adaptability of the other, are surpassed by any similar extent of territory upon the face of the globe. Our lot has indeed been cast in pleasant places—let us then gird up our loins and perform our parts like men, turning our backs upon the sad memories of the past, and [illegible] despair to more ignoble souls; let us reclaim our harps from the willows, and looking hopefully to the future, renew our songs of cheerful industry and returning faith. When we shall have done this, we may confidently trust that He who sits upon the circles of the heavens, and makes the clouds His pavilion, will again send down upon our blasted homes refreshing showers of His divine favor, and lead us once more into the paths of pleasantness and peace."

SELF-GOVERNMENT RIGHT.—The St. Louis *Democrat*, an administration paper, thinks it about time that the Territories, as well as the States, enjoyed a little self-government, as will be seen from the following—

"In several of the Territories the people are holding meetings to protest against the practice, heretofore in vogue, of appointing men from the States to fill the Territorial offices. There is a good deal of justice in their complaint, and reasons no longer exist such as formerly sanctioned the practice. Nearly all the Territories now have among their citizens men who are competent to fill all the federal offices, and who are identified in interest and feeling with the people more than any new-comer can be. Some of the Territories have gone so far as to send delegations to Washington to lay their views before the President, and in all cases General Grant has coincided with them and expressed his willingness to comply with their requests. We think it only right and fair that the Territorial people should have a chance to try their hands at self-government, when they can produce good candidates."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

ATCHISON.—Senator Ingalls reached home this evening, and was received by a large concourse and escorted to Corinthian Hall, where he addressed the audience. Ingalls is a lawyer, a native of Essex county, Massachusetts, the 30th graduate of Williams College, and came to Kansas in 1858.

TOPEKA.—Pomeroy lies seriously ill. He has reconsidered his determination to make a public statement in regard to the current rumor, but he will tender his resignation.

Further deposits of bribe money are said to have been made to the Secretary of the Senate, to the amount of $6,000.

NEW ORLEANS. — Thompson's Cresent City sugar refinery was burned, and several adjacent buildings damaged; loss estimated at $200,000.

NEW YORK, 30.—In the Tweed case Judge Davis delivered a lengthy charge. On the retirement of the jury the prosecution made a vain attempt to have the defendant committed until the verdict was rendered. At 11 o'clock, the jurors having been out three hours, the Judge directed an adjournment to this morning.

ST. LOUIS.—A bonded car which reached here to-day was found to have been robbed of $1,300 worth of goods between New York and Albany.

NEW HAVEN.—A passenger train for Northampton, on the New Haven and Northampton road, was thrown from the track at Hendon, four miles from this city, this evening, by a broken rail. Sixteen persons were injured, several seriously.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

UXBRIDGE, Canada, 30.—Dominion Block was destroyed by fire last night, loss $10,000.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO, 31.—A Washington dispatch says it is believed among the few Mormons now in that city, and by several of the western members of Congress that delegate Claggett, of Montana, at the close of the present Congress or during March, will be appointed Governor of Utah. There seems to be little doubt but the appointment will be tendered him.

The House foreign affairs committee yesterday considered a proposition to incorporate the American, Japan, and China Telegraph Co., and the Senate foreign affairs committee have also conversed about it, but both have decided, on account of the shortness of the session, to postpone it indefinitely.

PHILADELPHIA, 31.—The explosion of a boiler at the Alton Point Works, Cornshocker, yesterday, killed John Williamson and injured several others.

NEW YORK, 31.—The jury in the Tweed case failed to agree, and they were discharged.

MINING STOCKS.

EVENING BOARD.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.

1710 Valley, 15½; 14½, b 15; 14½; 15; 15½, b 30; 15, b 30; 15½, b 30; 14½

500 Raymond, 8¾; 8½; 8¾; 8½, b 5; 8½, b 30; 8½; 30, b 30; 8½, b 30; 8½, b 30; 8½, b 30

40 Eureka Con, 9½

240 Phoenix, 11; 10½; 11, s 30; 11, s 3

150 Alpa, 2¼

400 Pa. c, 1½

200 Plug, 6½

550 Phoenix, 5½

[illegible]

975 Phoenix Phoenix, 3½; 3½; 3½, s 30; 3½, b 30; 3

100 Charter Oak, 50c, b 3

55 Bevier C V, 10; 10½

500 Independence, 2½; 2½; 2½

10 [illegible]

150 Amador, 30

70 Cedarberg, 7

[illegible]

10 Mahogany, 8

150 Minnesota, 2

200 Belcher, 75; 75½, b 3; 76; 75½; 76

355 Jacket, 62; 63; 65; 66; 67, b 30; 66½; 66, b 30

55 Sep Belcher, 55; 56; 58; 59, b 30; 60, b 30

435 Imperial, 72; 71; 72; 72, b 30

[illegible]

56, b 30; 54; 54½; 55, s 90

490 Caledonia, 22; 23½; 23, s 30; 24

150 Savage, 53; 55; 55, b 5

755 Chollar, 55; 54½; 55½; 56; 56, b 10;

[illegible]

EASTERN NOTES.

The tickler chief is in what is troubling the Maine prohibitionists. Politicians are obliged to take one side 'r t'other.

School-teachers in Plymouth, Mass., are now [illegible] for boys. Out purpose [illegible]

A gentleman in Keokuk discovered in his hog-pen the mutilated remains of a child. The body had been so nearly devoured by the hogs that nothing remained but the entrails and back of the head.

The romantic aspect of the late storm is beautifully exemplified in this litle predicament: "A young couple left Le Mars for Sioux City to be married, and on their return drove over [illegible] and lost their way. They turned the sleigh box over, and sought protection under it from the storm, and also remaining in that position three days, arrived at Le Mars in safety.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, January 31, 1873, which if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

	A	
Agie M		Anderson L
	B	
Beck A M	Benting M A	Bradshaw J
Bennett M	Brore S	Brown E S
Boyde D		Brown L A
	C	
Carter R	Carter E A	Carpenter S
Cowan M J		Cleveland L C
	D	
Doremus A F	Drake E	Dyke L
	F	
Foster E	Frausbrum A	Free S
	G	
Gillam C	Graham B 2	Griffiths M
Golden C	Green	Gwyer S
Gowean W		Gunderson K
	H	
Hanks E	Hunter C	Hardman R
Hood A	Hutchinson E	Harrison E
Hoagland E	Harrington	Hardman Miss
Hopkins L	M A	Harper S
Hollyard Mrs		Hyde M A
	J	
Jacobson M	Johnson L	Jones M S
James C	Jenson C J	Jones M R
Judge F		Jones T R
	K	
Kendell E E		Kidgell C
	L	
Laven W	Littley E	Linch J 2
Lesser M S	Lundquist M	Lewis P
Linsy A		Larson E O
	M	
May J	Mortimer M	McCuen A E
May F H	Moses M E	McMullen M L
Mather G	Morris L M	McNally W
Marwick S C	McCutskie A	Miller J
Moss M E	Mc Kay L D	McFarlane I
Morton K		
	N	
Newman B	Neilson J C	Neilson C A
Neilson M		
	P	
Parks J	Pierce L	Phillips L
Pitt M	Ponder J	Palmer M A
	R	
Randolph G	Richardson E E	Reed M Z
Rix C	Rigers E V	Reed N
Ritchey M	Rook C	Reed R
	S	
Sayers R V	Spooner A	Stewart M
Saf M C	Swenson E	Smith C V 2
Seaman Mrs	Stevenson L	Smith H T
Shipby M	Stewart A R	Smith B
	T	
Taylor J B	Thompson R	Thurston N
Thomas E J		
	V	
Van Tol H		Vaunordeck E J
	W	
Walters C	Wiggin H	Whitt E
Watson E		Wilson M L
	Y	
Young S		Young C D

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

	A	
Argust F W	Ahlstrand S 2	Anderson H V
Arnold H	Anderson E	
A J	Anderson S W	
	B	
Baisse G W	Beecroft J	Buchlir C K
Baggs J	Beaver S H	Brushu J E 2
Baker R M	Birtalt B	Brizzen C
Bauman J	Britoth D	Brand G
Barton W H	Black D	Brunton G
Bates T S	Bjorcestrom	Braley J
Bell W	D	Brown J
Bartlett L B	Bod L M	Brown C H
	C	
Callahan J	Conrad J	Chisholm H
Campell J M	Cbo Gen J	Christianson A
Cain J M	Collins S E	Clark D E
Collins B	Chambers G H	Clinton J
Carter C	Chapman W	Custie J
Cameron J C	Clarsson H	Cooke R W
Carter J A	Chapman J	Cook R W
Corson J B	Christiansen H	Croff J
Corson A E	Cyphers J B	Cronby W J
Conroy J L		
	D	
Damit D L	Dick D	Dunyon J L
Dearden J	Dill S Z	Davis J C
Derdridge L	Donell J R	Davis J N 2
Derby Mr	Dunstone A	Davis C H
	E	
Enstrom S N	Ellis J J	Evans J L
Earley E	Ellsworth J J	Erickson E
	F	
Farrington A	Fitzgerald RF	Frazier A
Fitzhugh T B	Follett C	Floyd J
2	Foster E A	Fletcher J W
Fielding Mr	Francisco W	Furgeson C G
	G	
Gamble J L	Gibson M A	Godsell R
Garnish A	Gibbs J F	Graves G W
Gabriel A	Gillott J 2	Grim S H
Gardner J	Gilfert J	Grahi W
Gosway J M	Gorringe W	Grone L
Geary F S	Gowan T	Glen A
Gerber Dr		Gillespie P
	H	
Hough J P	Heinmeyer J G	Houghs C M
Hall S C	Hines W	Hunter A
Hall J H	Hoagland E	Hays P W
Hall M L	Hopkins E	Heywood J L 2
Hanson J	Howard M	Hine C S
Hancock J	Holbrook G S	Hawkley J B
Hanks E	House E L	Hawkins E W
Hansen E	Hatch T J	Hanmyers
	J	
Judge E M	Jenkins R	Johnson S
Jenks S	Jorgensen J P	Jones T D
	K	
Kanda G	Kellogg H N	Kimett G M
Kahler H	Kendall H	Kerr & John-
Kennord J J	Kelly W A	son
	L	
Langford C	Legg Wm	Lyon J G
Lawrence	Lundgren S	Lewis J L
Latour F	Llewelyn M	Lewis S J
Lawson I U	Linday C H	Lubbe T
Lalor C	Lipman M	Lewis J
Lake H A	Lorvett Wm	Larson J C
Lane P	Lundgren C H	Larson J L
Leveridge R		Larson J M
Leonard L		Larson K
	M	
Mock J	Minshal G K	McCann J
Magnusson J	Morris Bro's	McGuire H P
Marrier J	Mousley J	Mcgenity G
Magvin J B	Morrison G.	McDougold G
Merrill D C	Mooney T	McCowley
Merrill O L	Morris E	McMain J
Meivel S	Musgrove J	McLourin A K
Milton M A	Mooney M	Moore B L
Mickerel H W	McDonnah J	Miller J K
Morrill W E		
	N	
Neal D S	Nichols G B	Dr Norsgrin A W
Newcomb J	Nichols J	Nowell Wm
Newton H		
	O	
Osborne J	Olsen J	Owens H W
Orr R C		
	P	
Painter L M	Pettl L	Phillips S G
Parker, J	Perkins C T	Peterson E J
Patterson S	Pietro A S S	Prye J
Park Rev	Philbrook M G	Price J B
Pogue J	Peterson C	Palmer J T wd
Pepperdine T		
	R	
Race H G	Bishby H C	Rosengrim E H
Reynolds B F	Reiser L	Roberts M
Rubin J	Roberts J	Robbins E
Rinson J	Richards J H	Rugg G
Rinsby F C	Rose A B	Reid W
	S	
Sanders J	Shaffer F	Swensson A
Saville J	Sheppard W 2	Sword H
Sanford H	Shields F A	Squires J
Searle W	Sharp W H 2	Stenmork C A
Sigmond A	Scott Wm	Stauffer R R
Sloan J E	Stillman J W	Schiff
Sloan B	Sullivan J W	Butcher
Smart R 2	Schoen J	Stewort J
Smart J B	Sorenson I	Smith F W
Shoel J B	Sullman J	Smith H T
Shepherd J C	Sutter & Co	Smith W T
Shock J H	Stockdale J	Smith W
	T	
Terry J	Trimble W F 2	Thomas J
Timmins W	Taylor J W	Thompson J G
Ting J	Taylor J	Thompson J M
Townsend J	Thomas R C	Thomas R L
Turner C		Thomson O S
	U	
Varnet J A	Wandenberg J E	Vage) J
	W	
Wallace W C	Watson R S	Wood W T
Walden W	Webber H	Wright G W
Wilson J	Wheaton	Williams J
Walker	Wheaton W B	Williams
Woodford J	Whitehurst W B	Williams A
Watkins F B	Woods F	Williams W S
	Y	
Young E D		Young B H

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

[illegible] Wisconsin
Cody A. Jameson, U. P. R. R.
Stevens G. J., Ogden, Utah
Foster W., St Charles, Utah
Keller S., Steptoe, Nev
Pratt A., Santaquin, Utah

Persons inquiring for the above letters are requested to state when advertised.

J. M. MOORE,
POSTMASTER.

As an inventor up in Winona, Minnesota, has brought out a machine for propelling canal boats, which machine is on the principle of a duck's foot, closing up when it is drawn back and opening again as it acts against the water. The Winona *Republican* says "The invention [illegible] small craft, and will [illegible] and accordingly [illegible] triple on the water."

A young lady teacher in a Lawrence, Mass., Sunday-school caught a [illegible] and said she: "What are you smiling at, Johnny?" "Nothing, mum," was the answer. "I know better," said the teacher, severely; "now tell me what it was." Johnny looked frightened as he stuttering said, "I—I—I saw your stockings a-ticking out!" The teacher sat down suddenly and adjusted things.

The Coming Illinois *Gazette* states that death, the Lunatic Asylum and the Penitentiary have diminished the number of twenty men in that town who part their hair in the middle to four.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF UTAH,
Of Salt Lake City.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WARREN HUSSEY, President.
ANTHONY CODBE, Cashier.

Authorized Capital, - - $500,000
Paid up Capital, - - - 150,000
Earnings, - - - - 136,000

DIVIDEND IN 1871, 50 PER CENT.

Oldest Banking Institution in Utah.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Agencies in Colorado and Montana

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
d106-1y

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Dec. 1, 1872.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 3, 1873 for conveying the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874, in the

TERRITORY OF UTAH,

on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by or before March 20, 1873.

(Bidders will examine carefully the laws, forms, and instructions annexed.)

The letters (n. o.) indicate that there is no post-office at the place named. Service will not be let where no offices exist.

UTAH.

16647 From Ophir, by Lewiston and Dodge Floyd (n. o.), to Fairfield, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ophir Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fairfield by 12 m;
Leave Fairfield Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Ophir by 6 p m.

16648 From Fayette to Gunnison, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fayette Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Gunnison by 12 m;
Leave Gunnison Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Fayette by 3 p m.

16649 From Salt Lake City, by Parley's Park, to Wanship, 35 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Wanship by 7 p m;
Leave Wanship Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 4 30 p m;

16650 From Salt Lake City to Silver Lake (n. o.), 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Silver Lake by 6 p m;
Leave Silver Lake Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 6 p m.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTEE, AND CERTIFICAE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned ——, whose postoffice address is ——, county of ——, State of ——, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874, on route No. ——, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated December 1, 1872, "with celerity, certainty, and security" (law of June 8, 1872), for the annual sum of —— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service; and, also, after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to advertisement of mail service; and of the provisions contained in the act of Congress of June 8, 1872.

Dated ——, ——, Bidder.

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder will, prior to the first day of July 1873, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors.

Dated ——, ——, ——.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee; and that bidder and guarantors are above the age of 21 years.

Bids of $5,000 and upward must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, on some solvent national bank, equal to 5 per centum on the gross annual pay on the route; or in case of new service, not less than 5 per centum of the gross pay proposed in bid. (Section 3709, act of June 8, 1872.)

The Postmaster must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted and the bid and guarantee signed by all the parties, and dated.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contract, to the extent the Department may think proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Post-Office Department, also, post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. "Way bills" or receipts prepared by postmasters, or other agents of the Department, will accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags, to be examined by the postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of bags and pouches.

4. No pay will be allowed for trips not performed; and for each of such deficiencies, if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to deduction. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, or for a material violation of the letter of the contract, the contract may be annulled.

5. For carrying behind or throwing off the mail, or any portion of them, for being concerned in carrying up or running an express conveying intelligence, a forfeiture of one quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by postmasters, postmasters are the only agents of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in season with the mail, or any part thereof, to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, when demanded, to convey the mail as frequently as the service requires. [illegible]

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, [illegible] Department [illegible] a carrier [illegible] Department to do so, for running on [illegible] the mails, out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route superior service, or whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

9. Payments will be made by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August, provided that required evidence of service has been received.

10. The distances given are believed to be substantially correct; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of hills, roads, streams, &c., and all toll bridges, turnpikes, plank roads, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehensions as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions causing or increasing distance or expense occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. Bidders are cautioned to mail their proposals in time to reach the Department by the day and hour named (3 p. m., March 3, 1873), for bids received after that time will not be considered in competition with bids of reasonable amount, received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the guarantee required by law, and a certificate of the sufficiency of such guarantee, and the oath of the bidder according to section 246, act of June 8, 1872.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, separately for different services, and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder (that is, his usual post office address), and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless the withdrawal is received twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for opening the proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. The bid and guarantee should be signed plainly with the full name of each person.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant; and also disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders. (Act of June 8, 1872, section 249.)

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, Territory of Utah," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by or to an agent. Bids of $5,000 per annum and upward must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some solvent national bank, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount. (See law of Congress of June 8, 1872.)

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st day of June, 1873, otherwise the accepted bidder will be considered as having failed, and the Postmaster General may proceed to contract for the service with other parties, according to law.

Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Neither can bids or interest in bids be transferred or assigned to other parties. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be expected to perform the service awarded to them through the whole contract term.

18. Section 249 of the act of June 8, 1872, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be "awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security thereof." Under this law bids that propose to transport the mails with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security," and have the preference over all others, and no others are considered except for steamboat routes.

19. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition. Making a new bid, with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

20. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility. (See section 247, act of June 8, 1872.) They must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted, and the bid and guarantee are signed by the bidder and (two) guarantors; a disregard of this instruction by postmasters will subject them to immediate removal, and to severe penalties.

Postmasters are also liable to dismissal from office for acting as agents of contractors or bidders, with or without compensation, in any business, matter, or thing, relating to the mail service. They are the trusted agents of the Department, and cannot consistently act in both capacities.

21. All bidders, guarantors, and others are distinctly notified that in a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the Department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors, and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
d34:6t—law Postmaster General.

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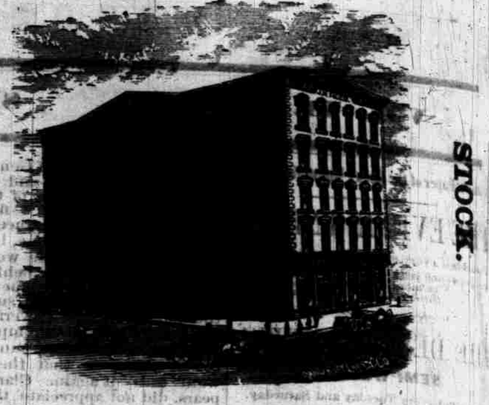

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