

longer. The Post Office Department knew, or should have known, that it had forwarded the acceptance of Mr. Kimball's bid for the new contract in that mail which McGraw was not carrying, and then it took advantage of the failure of that mail and trumped up a false allegation of the unsettled state of Utah, and on those grounds disannulled the contract with Mr. Kimball. Our mail rights and other rights and privileges are most unjustly trampled under foot, but they can spend millions to raise a hubbub and make out that something wrong is being done in Utah.

Let me be the President of the United States a little while and I would say to the Senators, Representatives, and other officers of Government, gentlemen, you must act the part of men and statesmen, or I will reprove you. What are they angry at me for? Because I will reprove men for their iniquity, and because I have such influence here, the very thing they are all after.—They think that they are going to obtain it with money, but they cannot do it.

There is no influence, truth, or righteousness in the world only what flows from God our Father in the heavens. We have that power, that influence; we also have such love and submission that we submit ourselves to our Father and God, as a child does to a kind parent.

May God bless you, brethren and sisters:—Amen.

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5.

BRING IN YOUR WOOL, that it may be carded, otherwise the machine will be stopped for want of employment.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

NO EASTERN MAIL.

That our readers may correctly understand why Messrs. Smoot and Stoddard (who arrived on the 23d ult. in twenty days from Independence) came through without the mail, we publish the following official letter, and make such comments upon the subject as its true nature seems to warrant and demand.

"Post Office Department,
Contract Office,
June 10th, 1857.

Sir:

The Indentures of Contract for the conveyance of the mails on route No. 8911—Independence, Mo., to Salt Lake City, Utah, sent for execution to the care of P.M. Salt Lake City on the 16th October, last, do not appear to have been executed by you until the 24th March, following. The delay in executing, and the unsettled state of things at Salt Lake rendering the mails unsafe under present circumstances the Postmaster General declines extending the time for execution beyond the period mentioned in the advertisement; and, therefore, declines to accept the Contract executed by you. Hence your service on the route will cease.

Very respectfully
Yr. Obt. St.
WM. H. DUNDAS
2d Asst. P.M. General.

Mr. Hiram Kimball
Salt Lake City
Utah Territory."

We will not now enter into a minute, tedious, and unpleasant detail of the manner in which previous contracts upon the route in question have been NON-FULFILLED, and will omit specifications concerning the large extra sums cheerfully paid for not carrying the mail, for those facts are most fully understood in Utah and by the Department in Washington, and the record since October last is sufficient for our present purpose. The official letter written by the P. O. Department to inform Mr. Kimball of the acceptance of his bid, &c., purports to have been mailed at Washington on the 16th of October, and of course it was well known at the time that said letter could not by any possibility reach Mr. Kimball by due course of mail until the 1st of the following December, the very day on which the indentures of contract were required to be executed and service placed upon a long and inhospitable route at the beginning of winter. But owing to the fact that the mail in question seldom made time, and often missed whole trips upon the most frivolous pretexts, especially when the weather was about to become cool, the Department could not have reasonably expected that the letter to Mr. Kimball would reach him until long after the expiration of the time specified for compliance with its requirements. And since no duplicate was forwarded by the Isthmus, and the last eastern mail under the old contract, which contained the letter to Mr. Kimball, did not arrive until the 24th of last March, and did not leave Independence until the 8th of November instead of the 1st, there is certainly fair ground upon which to base the presumption of a pre-planned PRETEXT for dis-

annulling the late contract, for "THE DELAY IN EXECUTING" arose solely through fault in the P. O. Department and its late pet contractor, and was entirely beyond any conduct or control by Mr. Kimball who executed the indentures on the day of their arrival.

We are well aware that the acceptance of Mr. Kimball's bid was a source of great annoyance, loss, and chagrin to Treasury suckers, that the previous contractor, after having received large extra sums upon representations that the service was worth some twice the amount bid by Mr. Kimball, made a bid only a few hundred dollars higher, under the almost certain expectation of more thick fat for lean service, and that certain frontier crumb eaters of Washington loaves were outrageously disappointed and maddened, and most candidly admit that we hardly expected the Department to be able to withstand so severe an outside pressure. It even caused us surprise that there was sufficient integrity, amid champagne, oysters, and other nicer titbits of a more delicate description, to admit of the acceptance of Mr. Kimball's bid, even though bound to do so by law, on account of its being the lowest responsible one. But after the tempting bait had been set aside, after the anger of hungry expectants had been braved, and the contract lawfully and magnanimously awarded to a 'Mormon'—one who it was just to presume would faithfully perform the service—then to shift in the wind and disannul the contract for an alleged delay arising solely from its own dereliction, demonstrates an increasing progress in the unblushing exercise of arbitrary power in trampling upon the rights of an American, that we were not altogether prepared to expect at so early a date.

The first count against Mr. Kimball in the disannulling letter is shown to be entirely the fault of the P. O. Department and the mail service of the former pet-contractor, and the second is supremely ridiculous, viz.:—"the unsettled state of things at Salt Lake"! Who told you that things were 'unsettled' here? The off-scouring of the earth, and we defy the Department to name any other authority for an assault so utterly unjust and groundless. And it is indeed pitiable to see an important Department of a great Nation driven to the miserable subterfuge of employing the vile statements of liars, hireling slanderers and soured office hunters, to enable it to hatch up pretexts for depriving American citizens of their rights, twist it as you will, solely on account of a difference in religious faith and practice, concerning which Article I of amendments to our common Constitution reads, 'Congress shall make no law—prohibiting the free exercise thereof.'

Mr. Dundas' letter and the facts above stated are in themselves conclusive and incontrovertible evidence of the arbitrary and unjust usage now dealt out to Mr. Kimball and the people in Utah, and a few more facts will show how unwise is also that usage, how much like biting off one's nose to spite the face of his neighbor. In December last, and knowing that the former contract had expired, Judge Smith, P.M. in this city, employed Messrs. Little and Hanks to take the mail to Independence, which they succeeded in doing in the dead of winter, after a trip of some 78 days, encountering weather and hardships which in all probability no other men have endured in such service, and which few others, if any, of even mountain men could, and for which they have not as yet received one cent of compensation from the Department. A copy of the contract was seasonably lodged in the Department at Washington, and when Mr. Little called to receive his pay for the trip, he was informed that they would pay him if they had have received a copy of the contract. Mr. Little replied that he had duly forwarded the copy, and a gentleman standing by remarked that they had already received it, for he had seen it. So much for another miserable subterfuge to avoid paying 'Mormons' the most arduous service for Government. How consistent! Millions for corrupt party purposes, not a dollar for honest, severe, and honorably performed toil.

In January the depth of snow and severity of cold drove back those who attempted to take out the mail. About the time of that event and early in February, The Mormon and a few lines from Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, both of which came in the Cal. mail, gave the first intimation of the acceptance of Mr. Kimball's bid, though, as before stated, no official information reached here until the 24th of March, the letter containing it having lain at the

Devil's Gate on the Sweetwater during the winter.

On the 7th of Feb. another mail was sent out, another early in March, and on the 1st of April, the first schedule date and the earliest date after the execution of the indentures, which, as before observed, were executed on the day of their arrival, efficient service began to be put on the route by rapidly stocking it with men and animals able and numerous, and supplying it with suitable vehicles.

From that date to the arrival of our July mail at Independence the mail has never been carried on route No. 8911 so promptly, safely, faithfully and expeditiously, since the first period of its establishment. And it was the calculation to soon be able to transmit the mail in from 16 to 20 days, to the greatly increased accommodation of business men at home and abroad. And as efficient mail service could not be placed upon the route for the small sum of \$23,000 a year, it was designed to speedily connect it with a transportation and express company, by which the merchants and people in Utah could receive goods from the frontiers in from 20 to 25 days, much to the mutual benefit of all concerned. Under the fairly to be presumed certainty that 'Mormons' would actually carry the mail, we are informed that the late incumbent, Post Master General Campbell, was pleased when Mr. Kimball's bid was accepted; but the present Post Master General and his 2nd assistant have yielded to the groundless clamor and sordid selfishness of characters too worthless to name, and without the least shadow of a true cause have arbitrarily, unjustly, and most foolishly unwisely disannulled the only really responsible and efficient contract ever entered into upon the route.

In addition to the main inducements for such a disannulling by the Department, it may be that the very promptness and speed, and the freedom from plunderings of the mail sacks under charge of 'Mormons,' gave too much of a shock of progressive movement to the lumbering, unsatisfactory, uncertain, disappointing, loss-incurring, old-fogyed Post Office Department of the United States. But hush, or some thin-skinned, ignorant, tyrannical booby may call our remarks rebellious and treasonable. Reared among the Green Mountains of Vermont and the Granite Hills of New Hampshire, and familiar with the infernal corruptions, abominations, superstitions and wire workings of this generation, and also with our rights and privileges as an American born citizen, we shall use 'the freedom of speech,' as guaranteed in Article I, in accordance with the dictates of our own conscience and the judgment we may be blessed with. And if the tim-serv-ing, money-worshipping, place-hunting, lie-making, oppression-dealing rabble think that they will be able to measure arms with the Almighty and again blot his truths and his people from this earth and successfully make lies and abominations their ramparts of defence, we have merely to say that from our heart we pity them, and take the liberty of informing them that in both of their plans and expectations they will find themselves most terribly disappointed, for their purposes are without counsel.

For the honor of our nation, of which the inhabitants of Utah are indisputably the most loyal and law-abiding, we are and long have been deeply chagrined with the management of our postal affairs, as contrasted with that of the more prominent European governments, and for this reason alone are we anxious that our General Post Office Department should wake from its long sleep, shake itself from its abuses, and extend equal, prompt, speedy and reliable mail facilities to all. To prove that we are thus disinterested, especially since our hopes of a speedy mail reformation have been so unwarrantably and unprecedently scattered to the winds, we now fairly propose that if the Government will clear the track, we will cheerfully bear the burden of transmission of all our mail matter from the shores of both oceans to our most secluded hamlets, and be most thankful for the untrammelled privilege, for then our feelings would not be constantly rasped, nor our nationality be put to the blush, nor our reasonable expectations be continually cut off. This boon can be constitutionally granted, for in the delegated power 'to establish post offices and post roads' there is no restriction as to how nor to whom; and such a wise grant would be a great favor to hundreds of thousands, at a saving to Government of large sums of money now worse than uselessly expended.

To the careless and unreflecting it may ap-

pear singular that we write so plainly upon this subject, but such persons have not been caused to endure the bitter experience that we have passed through. Search the archives at Washington from the beginning, and contrast alone the postal usage towards us with that towards any other State or Territory, and there is, not an enlightened, sound, candid thinking man but what would blush at the gross injustice meted out to us (as well as others) and marvel at the patience with which it has been endured, far beyond what would have been possible among any other class of all our millions. And since that injustice is becoming still more flagrant, is it to be wondered that we respectfully ask the P. O. Department to entirely clear the track, and accord us the privilege of carrying our own mails at our own expense? Can they, or anybody else, expect a cheaper proposition? While others are planning every conceivable method for tapping the Treasury, we are striving to stop the leaks, and, though living in a region which even the N. Y. Herald has at last learned is 'frightfully poor,' we simply ask the boon of being let alone and allowed to sustain ourselves. Can the most rabid 'Mormon'-eater raise a consistent objection?

The world ask us for miracles to substantiate the truths of our faith and practice in the gospel of the Son of God. From the first ministration of an angel of light to Joseph the Prophet, all classes of unbelievers in the doctrines revealed to him from Heaven have joined in a constant, most furious, illegal, and unfeeling onslaught upon the Latter Day Saints. And the Government of the United States, after coldly looking upon and inwardly chuckling at the inhuman conduct of Missouri and Illinois towards the Saints, could take active part in the internal broils in Kansas, and has now, after a long series of would-be sly oppressions, openly entered the arena of our avowed persecutors, and contrary to the very Constitution by which it exists, is high-handedly taking away our rights and privileges, one by one, under pretexts that the most devilish should blush at, and is laying plans for our extermination—thrusting the hot iron into our sides, and telling us to hold still and say nothing. These facts alone are a continuous miracle which the wicked can gaze upon day by day, and to them and the Saints are proof positive that we at least, of all people on the earth, fully answer our Savior's description of the former day Saints, 'If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you.' John xv 19, which contains the whole secret of all the hostility against us, as the whole world will sooner or later most assuredly learn, each for themselves.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived on the 2nd inst., with a file of the Standard to June 19, and scattering copies of a part of our numerous exchange papers. What goes with the balance? We are rather amused at the present fashion of wholesale plundering as practised somewhere outside our borders, it is so rascally impudent, and the General Post Office Department sleeps over it so soundly, gracefully, and quietly, though ever so often punched in its ribs and then hallooed in its ears that it is sound asleep in the car of progress.

LATEST EASTERN PAPERS.—Brs. Smoot and Stoddard brought St. Louis papers of so late a date as June 29, the N. Y. Herald of June 25, and the N. Y. Tribune of June 27, but unfortunately for us, in a dry time for miscellaneous copy, they contain no matter interesting in these latitudes.

GENOA, NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—Elder Wm. Martindale writes, June 4, that they had enclosed some 750 acres of land on Beaver Creek, near the Pioneer ford, and had already plowed and planted 200 acres. This new town is located on a slightly eminence $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north of the ford, and is laid out in blocks of ten acres from center to center of streets, with 8 lots, 18 by 9 rods, to the block. There is timber sufficient for fuel and building purposes, and a steam saw mill was soon to be erected, to which a run of stones could be attached this fall, if thought to be expedient.

Elder Martindale expects to arrive home in August or September. Bishop Andrew Cunningham was well and at Genoa.

SEVERE HURRICANE.—The Decatur (Illinois) Gazette states that on the 13th of June a hurricane in Pana, Ill., blew down 33 buildings, killed one child, badly injured seven persons and destroyed property valued at \$70,000.