

By Telegraph.

The Chief Justice announced that the first business in order was the order offered by Conness, yesterday, providing that the court should meet at 10 a.m. daily; adopted. On motion of Senator Terry, the Senate ordered the omission, from the official report, of the tabular statements published in the *Globe* as part of Butler's speech, yesterday, the same having not been read as evidence.

Several newspaper editors and reporters were then examined relative to the President's speeches at Cleveland and St. Louis. Barton, Able, and George Knapp, editors of the *Missouri Republican*, testified in regard to the President's speech at St. Louis, which he made reluctantly, upon their urging him to do so.

Secretary Welles being sworn, testified that he called upon the President to inform him of certain movements of the troops on the 21st of February. The President said he did not know what Gen. Emory did, but he would send for him to inquire. The same day he had an interview with the President relative to the removal of Stanton. Butler objected to the question as to what was said at that interview. Evarts said he expected to prove that the President informed the Cabinet that he had removed Stanton and that Gen. Thomas had possession of the office, Stanton only required time to remove his papers, etc. After lengthy arguments on both sides the Chief Justice decided that the evidence was admissible. The Senate sustained his ruling, 26 to 23. Welles then testified in accordance with the statement of Evarts, just given. Witness saw the nomination of Ewing, as the Secretary of War, in the President's hands. Evarts offered to prove that the President laid before the Cabinet the Tenure of Office bill, and they advised its return. Seward and Stanton undertook to prepare a veto. Butler argued against the admission of such evidence on the ground that the President could not shelter himself behind the opinions of his advisers. Evarts, in reply, went into the question of the President's responsibility with great minuteness, when the court adjourned.

The *Times'* Port Jervis special thinks that a much larger number than stated have been buried in the Erie disaster, leaving no trace behind. Several of the dead have been interred, of whom no account can be obtained.

London, 17.—A warrant was issued by the Bow Street Police Magistrate to-day for the arrest of Ex-Governor Eyre of Jamaica, on a charge of illegally proclaiming martial law during the disturbances on that island. It is believed that the legality of this action will thus be finally tested.

Florence.—It is reported here that Garibaldi has left Caprera and gone to Naples. The rumor causes some uneasiness, as the object of the General's movements is unknown.

Athens.—Reports from Crete state that several fights have occurred between the Turks and Cretans, the latter being generally successful. Steamers still land provisions and munitions of war on the Island and remove refugees.

Montreal.—All the correspondence which has passed between the Fenian lodges of New York and Montreal has been seized by the government. A grand exodus of prominent Irishmen from Canada has commenced in consequence. Over four hundred persons are implicated in the correspondence. It is reported that an international case will be made out, as the documents discovered tend to show that the murder of McGee was plotted in New York and approved by the committee in Montreal.

Chicago.—The *Republican's* special expresses the opinion that all the arguments will be concluded on Friday, and the Senate will retire for the final verdict on the impeachment case by Saturday.

Ottawa.—Whelan has been committed for trial to the assize court for the murder of McGee.

Berlin, 19.—The North German Parliament has adopted a resolution instructing Bismarck to enter into negotiations with foreign powers for the purpose of establishing by treaty, absolute neutrality in regard to private property at sea, in time of war.

General Napier requests a heavy remittance of treasure for the expenses of the army to be sent before the rainy season begins, anticipating that communication with the coast will be interrupted.

The mail steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived and brings the following news.

President Juarez has been very ill, but is recovering. The revolution in Sinaloa has not been suppressed; the rebels are gaining ground. On Good Friday the towns of Suez and Leon, in the State of Quangaro were plundered and sacked by a band of brigands. The town of Tulanaingo and the surrounding districts, in the State of Mexico, have been invaded by bandits. In the State of Michoan, the town of Jaraton has been destroyed by fire. Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, and the Mexican Governor of Sonora have had an interview, at which arrangements were made for securing the right of transit through Mexican Territory. Martinez de Castro, minister of justice, has resigned. The Minister of the Treasury, in an official report states that the expenses of the Republic now reach 20,000,000 per annum.

Havana.—Additional advices from Mexico say that Gen. Jimenez has abandoned his revolutionary projects and has submitted to the authority of the national government. The State of Oaxaca has abolished the local tax on provisions and domestic products. The Indian war in the State of Sonora continues. A Protestant church has been opened in the Mexican capital. A plan has been introduced in Congress for the colonization of Yucatan. An American vessel, name unknown, has been seized at Lopaz for engaging in the contraband business. Some of the Mexican papers deny the report that Gen. Negrete has issued a proclamation against the Republican government; other papers charge him with complicity in the attempt to assassinate Juarez. It was reported that Mr. Eldridge, of San Francisco, had embarked a cargo of arms in the steamer *Montana*, to aid the revolution in Mazatlan.

New York, 20.—The *Herald's* Havana special contains the following Mexican news: Gov. Rubi's troops in Sinaloa had deserted him. The rebel General Martini has 5,000 men. It is reported that a combination was formed between Gov. Lozada and Ex-Gov. Pesquera. Gen. Corona was determined to use all his military authority and power for the settlement of the Sinaloa rebellion. Most people believe in the reported formation of a north-western republic with some of the Mexican States; but it is the policy of the government not to admit even the possibility of such a thing. An envoy from Negrete and Canales pronounced recently, at Tampico, in favor of Santa Anna, with a regency, but they were mobbed. The rebels at Puebla have proclaimed in favor of Gen. Negrete under the constitution of 1857, thereby refusing to recognize the federal authority, ordering elections and proclaiming Ortega, provisionally, President of Mexico.

Correspondence.

Editor Deseret News:—Our settlement is situated in the western part of Cedar Valley, five miles north of Fairfield, formerly Camp Floyd. The scarcity of water has detained the growth of this settlement until last year. The water has begun to increase and so have the energies of the people. The field has been enlarged, and those who had no land have been supplied, and are now planting in real earnest with the full expectation of reaping a good harvest and of feeding the "hoppers" besides.

Health prevails and the Spirit of God seems to be with us all the time. We hail the counsels from our brethren who have been set to guide and direct us, as glad tidings, and take hold with determined heart, to live up to the same.

The spirit of education seems to be enjoyed by every man, woman and child. Our Sunday and day schools are interesting. We have besides a singing and phonographic school. We are looking forward for greater blessings than we have ever yet been permitted to enjoy. Yours in the Gospel,
Geo. W. THURMOND.

FISH FARMING.

Eds. Hawk Eye.—There are but few luxuries more pleasant or more seldom enjoyed by those living in the country, than fish; yet many of these persons might not only supply their own tables, but have a surplus for sale from their own waters, if but managed properly. The subject is one of great interest at the present time, and interesting articles, going into the particulars, may be found in *Harper's Magazine* of December last, and also in the *Agricultural Department Report* for 1866. Both these, however, go further than would be advisable for Western farmers, and give details for spawning and breeding sal-

mon, &c., requiring much skill and attention.

It is certain that no branch of farming can be carried on with so little attention and trouble as this. Once provide the proper water accommodations, and the fish feed and grow themselves. They require no looking after whatever, like other live stock. Salmon have been known to gain three pound a year in private ponds. Great quantities of the young fish, such as salmon, trout, goggle-eyes, &c., can be easily procured in the Mississippi river, for a start, at any season of the year. Pickerel or pike are too greedy to preserve of this kind.

The only accommodation necessary for fish is some pond not washed out by spring freshets, where there is a constant supply of fresh water in dry seasons.

While such a location cannot be enjoyed by every farmer, there are thousands of such places in the West, where an unlimited supply of fish could be bred if they were once introduced from the large rivers. The animalculae bred in the water, the embryo tadpoles, &c., furnish them with an unlimited supply of food, which they obtain for themselves.

Many rivers in France which have for centuries been depopulated of their ancient inhabitants, have been restocked within a few years by the orders of that government, and yield an abundant supply of food from a source which quite recently furnished none at all. The French government has even been so zealous in this undertaking as to send spawn to this country, and elsewhere on the globe, and the rivers of the Eastern States are again being filled with fish, after being empty for many years.

This subject is well worth the attention of your readers who are located so as fortunately to enjoy this luxury of fresh fish when wanted, for the simple trouble of going a few steps from their own doors to obtain them.

DES MOINES CO.
Burlington Hawk Eye.

A petition to the Emperor Napoleon is in course of signature at Roubaix, praying his Majesty not to renew the Treaty of Commerce with England, and has already received 15,000 names. A deputation of workmen is to bring it Paris, with the intention of soliciting an audience with the Emperor.

In South Carolina the average decrease of the market value of land since 1860 is about sixty per cent. Wild lands can be bought in most counties for from fifty cents to two dollars an acre.

WANTED.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to do general housework in a small family. Constant work and Liberal Wages given. Reference from the Bishop of the Ward in which the person resides applying for the situation required. Address or apply to G. W. CROCHERON at Ross & Barratt's, Salt Lake City. s23:2w11:1

ESTRAYS.

WILL be Sold, at the County Pound, Provo, May 9, 1868, unless sooner claimed by the owners.

One red yearling BULL, line back, white belly and tail, crop off right ear.

One red yearling HEIFER, white on hips and shoulder, star in forehead.

One red HEIFER, 2 year old, line back, white belly and face, crop off left ear, slit in right. From Precinct No. 10, Lehi.

EDSON WHIPPLE, County Poundkeeper. s21:2w11:1

J. G. Mcgeath, W. D. Thomas, & D. Mcgeath.

MEGEATH & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS.

CHEYENNE, D.T.

Receive and Forward Goods to the Territories of COLORADO, UTAH, MONTANA, etc. Charges for Advancing, Storage and Forwarding at Reasonable Rates.

REFERENCE:

To the Merchants and Bankers of Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City generally.

MARK FREIGHT

Colorado and New Mexico—Care of Megeath & Co., Cheyenne, via Omaha. And for Utah and Montana—Care of Megeath & Co., End of Track, U. P. R. R.

w6-6m

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that, on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

GEORGE N. SAVAGE,

of Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, before R. H. Robertson, Register, on the 28th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

JOSIAH HOSMER,

U. S. Marshal, as Messenger in Bankruptcy, w10:4

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that, on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

THOMAS B. HELLER,

of Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, before R. H. Robertson, Register, on the 19th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

JOSIAH HOSMER,

U. S. Marshal as Messenger in Bankruptcy, w3:4

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that, on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JOHN A. QUICK and EDWARD GAGNON,

of Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, before R. H. Robertson, Register, on the 22nd day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

JOSIAH HOSMER,

U. S. Marshal as Messenger in Bankruptcy, w3:4

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that, on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

WILLIAM H. MILES,

of Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, before R. H. Robertson, Register, on the 29th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

JOSIAH HOSMER,

U. S. Marshal as Messenger in Bankruptcy, w9:4

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that, on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

G. D. JENKS,

of Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, before R. H. Robertson, Register, on the 30th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

JOSIAH HOSMER,

U. S. Marshal as Messenger in Bankruptcy, w9:4

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JULIUS G. BROOKS,

of Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, before R. H. Robertson, Register, on the 29th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

JOSIAH HOSMER,

U. S. Marshal as Messenger in Bankruptcy, w3:4

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the undersigned has removed to PROVO City, where he will carry on the Watchmaking business in its various branches and hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage he has formerly enjoyed.

w10:3

G. G. BYWATER.