

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, November 27, 1868.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

The business of Insurance has grown within a few years past in a manner almost unprecedented. As the principles upon which Assurance or Insurance companies are organized become better and more widely known, the business of the companies increases. Men insure their houses, their ships, their stores, their goods, indeed property of every kind liable to be destroyed; they insure against accidents on journeys by land and sea; they take out policies of insurance on their lives that their families or heirs may receive a benefit even from their death; and the business keeps increasing and enlarging.

From the advertisements of the Insurance Companies whose announcements appear in the *Insurance Times* of July last, ten of these companies have assets amounting to a total of over forty millions of dollars! This large sum embarked in such a manner shows how widely the operations of such institutions permeate the civilized world, for the companies referred to are American, and are a portion of many companies in this nation; while Britain and other trans-Atlantic nations have also many rich Insurance and Assurance Companies, the operations of which extend to every department of business and the issuing of every recognized kind of a policy.

We are led to these remarks by glancing through the *Insurance Times*, the "Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and other documents bearing on the subject. In this, as in many other things, New England has taken a decisive lead; and to Massachusetts belongs the honor of having first established a system of public supervision of Life Insurance, which includes an official valuation of policies. When it is considered that a Life Insurance Company keeps receiving premiums year after year, during the life-time of the insured, and that until the claims against the Company by death equal the premium receipts, there is an opportunity for the most extensive speculation, it will be seen how important is such a supervision.

The benefits of Life Insurance are strongly set forth in a variety of forms. An article on the subject of "New Principles of Life Insurance," commences

"To insure one's life is the absolute duty of every man who has others dependent upon him for support. But to do this, as it may now be done, is not only a duty but an investment of remarkable profit.

"It is banking; it is lending money, year by year, and little by little, on bond and mortgage, that will roll up a handsome principal to be paid to us when we are old, or to our families tomorrow, if, perchance, the silver cord should be sundered or the bowl be broken at the fountain."

Among the new features presented, the article referred to says,

"Is the Return Premium Life Plan, by which all premiums paid to the company will be returned at the death of the person whose life is insured. That is if a person aged thirty should insure his life for \$10,000, by paying an annual premium of \$257.50, and should die in the first year, the company would pay him \$10,257.50. The company is enabled to do this by the judicious use of the money it receives. No matter how long the policy-holder may live, or how large the amount of his premiums, the total sum will be repaid at his death. In twelve years his policy would be increased on this plan \$3,290, making it worth \$13,290. In fact, he gets his insurance for almost nothing, losing no more than the interest on his annual premiums."

The subject is an interesting one, and we shall refer to it again.

For the Deseret Evening News.

## By Telegraph.

### FOREIGN.

London.—A rumor was circulated that Joseph Mazzini, the great republican leader, died on Friday in Switzerland, but later reports contradict the statement.

Havana.—General information has been received that the revolution will soon be ended, as many of the revolutionists are making overtures to the Government.

London, 23.—The *Globe* has an editorial on the reception of the Chinese Embassy, in which it attaches great importance to the mission of Mr. Burlingame. Describing its object, the *Globe* says America is in favor of the protective system, while England desires uninterrupted intercourse. The interests of China and Great Britain, the *Globe* adds, are identical, and if there is the remotest chance of advantage accruing from the proposed treaty, let us ratify it without the least possible delay.

London.—Speculation is rife with regard to the composition of Gladstone's cabinet; it is now considered nearly certain that Earl Kimberley will be Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

The propriety of having the *Alabama* commission hold alternate sessions in London and Washington, is now under consideration.

San Francisco, 26.—The steamer *Idaho* has arrived with Honolulu advices to Nov. 14th. The disturbances at Hawaii were suppressed without further loss of life; the ring-leaders were captured and brought to Honolulu for trial.

The crater of Kilauea was again active; the reflection at night was brilliant. No earthquake was felt at Hilo, and only an occasional one in Kauai.

The polls were opened at Honolulu, Nov. 3rd, and the vote resulted in 121 for Grant and 6 for Seymour.

Commodore John Paty, the well-known navigator, died at Honolulu, Nov. 11th. He had been a resident of the Islands since 1834.

The United States steamer *Ossipee* arrived at Honolulu Nov. 10th, relieving the steamer *Mohongo*, which sailed for San Francisco Nov. 14th. The Hawaiian press speaks in complimentary terms of the conduct of the officers and crew of the *Mohongo* during their stay on the Islands.

## DISCOURSE.

By Elder JOSEPH F. SMITH, delivered in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Nov. 15th, 1868.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

Somewhat unexpectedly I am called to stand before you, but I do so with pleasure, as I have a testimony to bear to the work we are engaged in; and it gives me pleasure when an opportunity is afforded to give expression to my feelings in relation to that work. That we have the gospel and have enjoyed its blessings, and that the ordinances of the gospel have been administered to us as Latter-day Saints, there are thousands of witnesses in this Territory and in many places in the world. The testimony of the truth of this work is not confined to one or a few; but there are thousands who can declare that they know it is true, because it has been revealed to them.

We as a people are increasing in numbers, and the Lord Almighty is increasing His blessings upon us, and the people are expanding in their understandings and in the knowledge of the truth. I feel grateful to my heavenly Father that we have been permitted to live in this generation, and have been permitted to become acquainted, somewhat, with the principles of the gospel. I am thankful that I have had the privilege of having a testimony of its truth, and that I am permitted to stand here and elsewhere to bear my testimony to the truth that the gospel has been restored to the world.

I have traveled somewhat among the nations preaching the gospel, and have seen something of the condition of the world, and to a certain extent have become acquainted with the feelings of men, and with the religions of the world. I am aware that the gospel, as revealed in the Bible, can not be found in the world; the ordinances of that gospel are not administered in any church except the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. If we make ourselves acquainted with the tenets of the religious world we shall find that they have not the gospel nor its ordinances; they have a form of godliness, and I have no doubt, as sincere as we who have obeyed the gospel as revealed from heaven in these days. But they are devoid of the knowledge which we possess, and it is from the fact that they deny the source by which they might receive this knowledge, namely, revelation from Jesus Christ. In their minds they have closed up the heavens; they declare that God has revealed all that is necessary, that the canon of scripture is full, and that no more will be revealed. Believing thus, they close up the avenue of light and intelligence from heaven; and this will continue so long as they continue in their present course of unbelief. They will not listen, as we have heard this afternoon, to the testimony of men who tell them that the Lord lives, and that He is able to reveal His will to man to-day as ever. They will not heed this testimony, consequently they close the door of light and revelation. They cannot advance, nor learn the ways of God nor walk in His paths.

We testify that the barriers which separated man from God have been overcome, that the Lord again communicates His will to man. "But," says one, "How shall we become acquainted with these things?" How can we know that you are not deceived?" To all such we say, repent of your sins in all sincerity, then go forth and be baptized, and have hands laid upon you for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and that spirit will bear record to you of the truth of our testimony, and you will become witnesses of it as we are, and will be able to stand forth boldly and testify to the world as we do. This was the path pointed out by Peter and the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, when the spirit of the Lord Almighty rested upon them with great power to the convincing of the hearts of the people, who cried out "Men and brethren what shall we do?" And Peter said unto them "Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." This was the counsel given them, and inasmuch as they obeyed it they were entitled to the testimony of the Holy Spirit which would bring peace and happiness and reveal to them their duties and enable them to understand their relationship to God.

If we look at the condition of the world to-day we must come to the conclusion that peace is not likely soon to be established on the earth. There is nothing among the nations that tends to peace. Even among the religious societies the tendency is not to peace and union. They do not bring men to a knowledge of God; they do not possess that "one God, one faith, one baptism, and one hope of their calling" that are spoken of in the scriptures. Every man has gone according to his own notions, independent of revelations, and hence confusion and division exist, their churches are broken up, and they are quarreling and contending with each other. And as it is in the religious, so it is in the political world, they are all divided, and the more energy they put forth to make proselytes, the greater are their contentions, and the further they go from the mark. This is the condition they have been in, and the course they have been pursuing for almost eighteen hundred years, until to-day they have become so divided that I think it would puzzle any one to tell how many religious denominations there are in Christendom. There are thousands too, who, in consequence of the strife and contention among the religious sects, have become entirely sceptical respecting religion of every kind, and they have concluded that there is no God, at any rate that there is no God among "Christians"—that all religiousists are fanatics and are deceived. The sectarian systems of religion are calculated to lead men of reflection and intelligence into scepticism, to cause them to deny all interference of God with men and their

affairs, and to deny even His right to interfere.

The Lord Almighty is the Creator of the earth. He is the Father of all our spirits. He has the right to dictate what we shall do, and it is our duty to obey, and to walk according to His requisites. This is natural, and perfectly easy to be comprehended. The gospel has been restored to the earth, and the priesthood again established, and both are enjoyed by this people; but those unacquainted with the workings of the gospel and the priesthood look upon us with wonder, and are astonished at the union that exists in our midst. We move as a man, almost; we hearken to the voice of our leader; we are united in our faith and in our works, whether politically or religiously. The world cannot understand this, and they behold it with wonder.

Let me tell my brethren and friends that this is one of the effects of the gospel of Jesus Christ. We have become united in our faith by one baptism; we know that Jesus Christ lives, we know that He is our Savior and Redeemer, we have a testimony of this independent of any written books and we testify of these things to the world. This union in the midst of the people called Latter-day Saints, and their prosperity are hard for a great many to understand. I have, however, heard it said, that we have not made such rapid advancement in material prosperity as we boast of, and that we are not so wealthy as our neighbors. But when our circumstances, and the condition of the country, when we came to be considered, I think this statement can not be sustained. When we came here we were penniless, and we have not had the advantage of wealth or commerce to help to enrich us, but all we possess, is the result of our own physical labor and the blessing of God. We have labored under great disadvantages in freighting our goods and machinery over these vast plains, and besides this we have had a barren soil and drought to contend with, and when all these things are considered I think we have been prospered more than any other people. And as it has been in the past so will it be in the future, we will increase, and extend our borders, for this is the work of God, we are His people, and He will continue to bless us as He has done hitherto.

Our business is to learn our duties one towards the other and towards our leaders. This is a lesson that we seem rather slow to learn. But it should be with us, as Br. Miller said this morning, when our leaders speak it is for us to obey; when they direct, we should go; when they call we should follow. Not as beings who are enslaved or in thrall-dom; we should not obey blindly, as instruments or tools. No Latter-day Saint acts in this manner; no man or woman who has embraced the gospel has ever acted in this way; but on the contrary they have felt to listen cheerfully to the counsels of the servants of God as far as they were able to comprehend them. The difficulty is not in going through the Latter-day Saints to do right, but in getting them to comprehend what is right. We have obeyed the counsels of our leaders because we have known they have been inspired by the Holy Spirit and because we positively know that they have been given for our good. We do know and have always known that our leaders have been fathers to us, and that they have been inspired with wisdom superior to that which we possess. For this reason we take hold of everything they present to us for the good of Zion.

We are engaged in the great latter-day work, of preaching the gospel to the nations, gathering the poor and building up Zion upon the earth. We are working for the triumph of righteousness, for the subjugation of sin and the errors of the age in which we live. It is a great and glorious work. We believe it is right to love God with all our hearts, and to love our neighbors as ourselves. We believe it is wrong to lie, steal, commit adultery, or any act forbidden by the gospel of Christ. We believe in the teachings of the Savior and in everything that is good and moral, and calculated to exalt mankind or to ameliorate their condition, to unite them in doing good. These are among the principles of the gospel, and these principles have been taught to us from the commencement of our career as members of this church. These principles are carried out among us to an extent not to be found among any other people. We do not believe in worshipping God as being religious on the Sabbath day only; we believe it is as necessary to be religious on Tuesday as it is on the Sabbath day; we believe that it is as necessary to do to our neighbors as we would they should do unto us, during the week as it is on the Sabbath. In short we believe it is necessary to live our religion every day in the week, every hour in the day, and every moment. Believing and acting thus we become strengthened in our faith, the spirit of God increases within us, we advance in knowledge, and we are enabled to defend the cause we are engaged in.

To be a true representative of this cause a man must live faithful to the light that he has; he must be pure, virtuous and upright. If he comes short of this he is not a fair representative of this work. The gospel of Jesus Christ is the perfect law of liberty. It is calculated to lead man to the highest state of glory, and to exalt him in the presence of our Heavenly Father, "with whom is no variableness neither shadow of turning." If a man is truly to be seen in the midst of this people, it is the folly and weakness of man, and not because of any failing or lack in the plan of salvation. The gospel is perfect in its organization. It is for us to learn the gospel and to become acquainted with the principles of truth, to humble ourselves before God that we may bring ourselves into subjection to His laws, and be continually willing to listen to the counsels of those whom the Lord has appointed to guide us.

We know that God has spoken; we testify of this. We stand as witnesses to the world that this is true. We ask no odds of any man, community or nation on the face of the earth in relation to these things. We bear a fearless testimony that they are true. We also bear testimony that Brigham Young is a prophet of the living God, and that he has the revelations of Jesus Christ; that he has guided this people by the power of revelation from the time he became their leader until the present, and he has never failed in his duty or mission. He has been faithful before God, and faithful to this people. We bear this testimony to the world. We fear not, neither do we heed their scorn, contempt or sneers. We are used to it. As Bro. Geo. A. has said, we have seen it and heard it, and have become inured to it. We know in whom we have believed. We know He, in whom we trust, is God, for it has been revealed to us. We are not in the dark, neither have we obtained our knowledge from any man, synd or collection of men, but through the revelations of Jesus. If there be any who doubt us let them repent of their sins. Is there any harm in your forsaking your follies and evils, and in bowing in humility before God for His spirit, and in obedience to the words of the Savior, being baptized for the remission of sins, and having hands laid upon you for the gift of the Holy Ghost that you may have a witness to yourselves of the truth of the words we speak to you? Do this humbly, and honestly, and as sure as the Lord lives I promise to you that you will receive the testimony of this work for yourselves and will know it as all the Latter-day Saints know it. This is the promise; it is sure and steadfast. It is something tangible; it is in the power of every man to prove for himself whether we speak the truth or whether we lie. We do not come as deceivers or impostors before the world; we do not come with the intention to deceive, but we come with the plain simple truth and leave it to the world to test it and get a knowledge for themselves. It is the right of every soul that lives—the high, low, rich, poor, great and small to have this testimony for themselves inasmuch as they will obey the gospel.

Jesus in ancient times sent His disciples forth to preach the gospel to every creature, saying they that believed and were baptized should be saved, but they that believed not should be damned. And said He "These signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils, they shall speak with new tongues, they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." These are the promises made to this Territory and in this congregation who can bear testimony that these promises in this day. The healing of the sick among us has become so common that it is apparently but little thought of. We have also seen the lame made to walk and the blind to receive their sight, the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak. These things we have seen done by the power of God and not by the cunning or wisdom of men; we know that these signs do follow the preaching of the gospel. Yet the poor and weak when compared with the whisperings of the still small voice of the spirit of God. The latter is a testimony that none who enjoy it can deny; it cannot be overcome for it brings conviction to the heart that cannot be reasoned away or disproved, whether it can be accounted for on philosophical principles or not. This testimony comes from God and convinces all to whom it is given in spite of themselves, and is worth more to me than any sign or gift beside, because it gives peace and happiness, contentment and quiet to my soul. It assures me that God lives, and that if I am faithful I shall obtain the blessings of the celestial kingdom.

Is this unscriptural or contrary to reason or to any revealed truth? No, it is in consonance with and in corroboration of all revealed truth known to man. The Lord Almighty lives, and He operates by the power of His spirit over the hearts of the children of men and holds the nations of the earth in His hand. He created the earth upon which we dwell, and its treasures are His; and He will do with us according as we merit. As we are faithful or unfaithful so will the Almighty deal with us, for we are His children and we are heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ. We have a glorious destiny before us, we are engaged in a glorious work. It is worth all our attention, it is worth our lives and everything the Lord has put into our possession, and then ten thousand times more. Indeed there is no comparison, it is all in all, it is incomparable. It is all that is and all that ever will be. The gospel is salvation, and without it there is nothing worth having. We came naked into the world and shall go hence the same. If we were to accumulate half the world, it would avail us nothing so far as prolonging life here, or securing eternal life hereafter. But the gospel teaches men to be humble, faithful, honest and righteous before the Lord and with each other, and in proportion as its principles are carried out, so will peace and righteousness extend and be established on the earth, and sin, contention, bloodshed and corruption of all kinds cease to exist, and the earth become purified and be made a fit abode for heavenly beings; and for the Lord our God to come and dwell upon, which He will do during the Millennium.

The principles of the gospel which the Lord has revealed in these days will lead us to eternal life. This is what we are after, what we were created for, what the earth was created for. The reason that we are here is that we may overcome every folly and prepare ourselves for eternal life in the future. I do not think that a principle of salvation is available only as it can be applied in our lives. For instance, if there is a principle calculated in its nature to save me from the penalty of any crime, it will avail me nothing unless I act upon it this moment. If I do this and continue to do so I act upon the principle of salvation, and I am secure from the penalty of that crime and will be forever so long as I abide by that principle or law. It is just so with the principles of the gospel—they are a benefit or not, just as they are or are not applied in our lives.

Then let us be faithful and humble; let us live the religion of Christ, put away our follies and sins and the weaknesses of the flesh, and cleave to God and His truth with undivided hearts, and with full determination to fight the good fight of faith and continue steadfast to the end, which may God grant us power to do. Is my prayer in the name of Jesus: Amen.

## Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 23, 1868.  
Editor Deseret News.—Last Sunday, 22d, I delivered my eighth lecture in the Mill Creek Ward Assembly Room, and in the evening my ninth lecture, in the 17th Ward meeting house, in this city. The lectures were listened to with great interest at both places. The Mill Creek Ward speaks enthusiastically of the subject, and cannot be contented with less than five acres of mulberry trees for the use of his ward. He sees in this en-

ture a source of great good to the people of our Territory and is ready to give it his aid and aid with a right good will.

There are in every settlement of our country many persons who feel the infirmities of age creeping upon them, making their daily tasks of labor more toilsome as their physical strength declines. These persons especially should plant mulberry trees, to provide them with a light and remunerative labor when they must need cease to toil at heavy work.

Shall we all plant mulberry trees? Yes, all. Our increasing thousands of children demand it of us, to make for them a school of industry wherein to teach them lessons of self-sustenance and material independence, and to ease off the immense demand that is now made upon the toiling few, and that will continue to be made, unless some such industry shall be introduced to supply labor for our youths. The universal introduction of silk culture need not interfere with other industrial pursuits, but will rather foster and encourage them.

Brother Edwin Rushton was at both meetings and added in laying before the people the importance of entering at once into sericulture.

At Mill Creek Ward James R. Miller was chosen president of the Mill Creek Ward Co-operative Silk Producing Society. John F. Morgan, secretary, and John F. Snedeker, treasurer. At the 17th Ward meeting Hugh Findlay was appointed president of the 17th Ward Silk Producing Society, Edward Davis secretary, and H. I. Doremus treasurer.

G. D. WATT.

EAGLEVILLE, Nov. 16, 1868.

Editor Evening News.—Dear Sir,—Realizing the great loss and disappointment that always attend the using of inferior, and deteriorated seeds, I thought that a few lines showing the people how this can be avoided would be useful and acceptable.

The time will come when purer and more reliable seed will be raised among ourselves, but this will not be accomplished in some measure of practical and scientific attainments takes hold of the matter and makes it a specialty. A person may raise good beets, carrots, cabbages, &c., yet be entirely ignorant of the botanical affinities and sexual character of plants.

An indifferent and ignorant cultivator may produce good plants, and vegetables from pure and fresh seed, but it matters not how skillful and practical a man is, he can never raise anything good from worthless and hybridized seed.

Seeds, plants, cuttings and scions, can now be brought home to every citizen of this Territory at New York prices, with the addition of eight cents per pound added for postage.

Let this be sounded in the ear of every man who tills a rod of ground, or owns a acre.

Seeds can be obtained from the best seedsmen in the East, from fifty to three hundred per cent less than poor ones can be produced out here.

J. M. Thornburn & Co., 15 John St., New York City, and James Vick, of Rochester, are honorable in their deal, and as seedsmen their integrity is unquestioned.

A letter sent to either of the above containing a remittance will bring whatever may be wanted either in flower, vegetable or fruit seeds.

I should say it would be a wise move in some of the leading seedsmen and nurserymen of the East to cultivate an acquaintance—through the advertising columns of our papers—with the large body of intelligent agriculturists of these mountains.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. OLIPHANT.

## Special Notices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at this Office, twenty-five cords of wood and ten tons of coal.

d51

Bankers and Merchants from the east endorse the fact that the system of Commercial Training in the Deseret University, is the most complete and the most practical in America. Evening Classes now open for Book Keeping and Penmanship. Terms, \$15 a quarter; for Penmanship only, \$10 a quarter.

d39

D. O. CALDER.

## INCORPORATED IN 1835.

Cash Assets, \$7,000,000. Total Policy Paid, \$2,100,000. Cash Dividends, \$7,826,573.55. Losses Paid, 1867, \$381,600.

## NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

## LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

### OF BOSTON.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President,  
JOS. M. GIBBONS, Secretary.

The oldest purely Mutual Life Insurance Company in the United States.

OFFERS to the Public, in addition to all the advantages offered by any company, the advantage of the Massachusetts Non-Forfeiture Law, making all policies issued by this Company NON-FORFEITABLE!

Thus securing to the Policy Holder the full value in insurance of

Every Dollar he has paid.

No one, after extending this law, will forego the advantage of it in this Company. For example: A person aged 35 insuring on ordinary life plan—

One Annual Premium continues Policy in force 2 years and 3 days.

Two Annual Premiums continue Policy in force 4 years and 20 days.

Three Annual Premiums continue Policy in force 6 years and 27 days.

An Endowment Policy issued at same age, payable at death, or fifty years of age continues in force after one Premium has been paid nearly five years.

All Profits divided annually among the insured, and may be used in the redemption of Premiums, or to purchase increased insurance, or paid in Cash.

No prudent man should be without a Policy of Life Insurance.—BENJ. F. STEVENS, President. EVERSON & HAINES, Gen. Agents, San Francisco.

J. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent for Utah, Idaho & Montana.

## ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following: One red bull calf, a large uperbit out of right ear, underneath a large horn. One black and white speckled bull calf, crop of right ear. One red heifer calf, small white spot in forehead, white horn. If not claimed they will be sold on the 15th of December next, at 1 o'clock, at the City Pound, in Ogden. W. N. FIFE, City Poundkeeper.

# THEATRE!

Lessee & Managers—H. R. Clawson & J. T. Cain.

## SECOND NIGHT

Of the Engagement of the Popular Tragedian,

MR. JOHN

McCullough!

From the Eastern and California Theatres. Who will have the honor of appearing in his Great Rendition of

CARDINAL RICHELIEU!

Supported by A Splendid Cast of the Company.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1868.

Will be presented, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Historical Play, in 5 Acts, entitled,

RICHELIEU!

OR,

## THE CONSPIRACY.

Richelieu, Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH. Chevalier Adrian De Mauprat, Mr. D. McKENZIE. Count De Barradas, Mr. J. S. LINDSAY. Louis XIII., Mr. H. GRAHAM. Gaston, Mr. A. MERRILL. The Sieur De Beringhen, Mr. P. MARGIST. Joseph, Mr. J. M. HARDIE. Huguenot, Mr. J. E. HYDE. Francois, Mr. D. J. MCINTOSH. Marquis De Clermont, Mr. E. D. CROWTHER. Captain of Archers, Mr. C. M. DONOHUE. First Secretary, Mr. H. HAYES. Second Secretary, Mr. R. MATTHEWS. Jule De Morlene, Mr. J. B. KELLY. Marion De Lorme, Miss ADAMS. Courtiers, Pages, Conspirators, Officers, Soldiers, &c., &c.

Owing to the great length of this Play there will be no farce this evening.

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7:30.

## PIANO MUSIC.

A. A. NEEDHAM, late Teacher of Music in the first academy in St. Louis, will give private lessons at the residences of pupils, on the Piano, Organ, Violoncello, and in Singing. Terms can be learned at the residence of James Needham, 7th Ward.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the Public that they have closed their business, and that on and after the 25th of November, will carry on Meat business at Stalls No. 1 and 2, in the City Meat Market, in the style of a firm of Little, Garrett & Co. F. LITTLE, GARRETT, GEO. CHANDLER.

Nov. 24, 1868.

## To Whom it may Concern:

THE United States Surveyor General's Office for the Territory of Utah, established by Act of Congress, approved July 16, 1863, and located by order of the Secretary of the Interior, at Salt Lake City, has been organized and is now open for the transaction of business. Surveyor General's Office, 8 1/2 Lake City, Utah, November 17, 1868.

d21m

JOHN A. CLARK, Surveyor General of Utah.

## Removal of Business.

I HEREBY notify all indebted to me and those to whom I am indebted, to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, as I am making a change in my business.

Nov. 23, 1868.

GEO. CHANDLER.

## SHOEMAKERS!

WE can furnish employment to SIX good SHOEMAKERS and will pay them in Cash, Store Pay and Provisions punctually each week.

d14w

J. T. PACKER & CO., Brigham City.

## JUST RECEIVED!

SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS!

In Great Variety and very Cheap.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR.

Bound Volumes For Sale.

Can also furnish Covers for and Bind Subscribers' Volumes.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

## FOR THE SEASON!

### TO AND FROM THE