

**GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN TELLING SECRETS.**

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the irrepressible, accompanied by his private Secretary, Mr. Bemis, left this city for the East on Wednesday evening, the 1st instant. We have never had a visitor who for the short time he remained here was so much talked about or occupied so large a share of attention as the candidate for the Presidential chair in 1872. His first lecture, though thoroughly original and unique, such a one as G. F. T. alone could deliver, was not such a success as we expected it would be. He did not succeed in getting *en rapport* with his audience, and there was not so much enthusiasm or other demonstrations as probably he is accustomed to witnessing or receiving. The subjects which he touched upon were not those in which his audience felt very great interest, and some of the points were not, probably, appreciated as they would have been by a California audience; at least they were not hissed, which in California, among the men who swear by that State, because in their opinion there is none greater, in all probability they would have been.

But with his second lecture the case was very different. He was more at home with his audience; he had made their acquaintance, and they knew him, and his subjects were of that character that they could not fail to interest them. On that evening he was inimitable, and he carried his audience with him from the beginning. There was one feature of his character during that lecture which was clearly exhibited—a characteristic on which he prides himself considerably, and which no people on the continent can better appreciate than the people of Utah—namely, pluck. He dared to tell the truth. This is so rare a quality in these time-serving days that when it is exhibited in a stranger and a public lecturer as Mr. Train was here, it wins the admiration of the people of this Territory. Our people have been accustomed to hearing vice and iniquity denounced unsparingly and with an almost utter fearlessness of consequences by their public men; but they have not been in the habit of hearing outside lecturers express themselves thus plainly and boldly. Mr. Train would doubtless have secured a much fuller attendance at the next lecture, had he decided to deliver another, than he did at the first and second. He knew this; but, as the Union Pacific Railroad Company had not paid the money they owed the people, he concluded not to deliver any more lectures.

Though we knew of the plot that was being arranged by our enemies to have a combined attack of the press, of public lecturers and of the pulpit upon us in order to create a public opinion throughout the nation adverse to us, we were scarcely prepared to have Mr. Train reveal it with such charming frankness during his second lecture. The expression used by a prominent journalist in speaking about this plot was "to stink us out." The press was to open upon us, lecturers were to denounce us and the pulpit was to execration. This is the manner in which they endeavored "to stink us out" when the Buchanan war was originated. We were exceedingly pleased at Mr. Train's lecture to see among the audience some of the poor, miserable tools who are being used here in this "stinking out" process. They hear the truth very plainly told when they come to listen to our public speakers, and they get terribly enraged about it, and can only relieve themselves by writing infamous lies about affairs here. But here was a man, to use his own language, right from the midst of the "Gentile camp," who was telling their secrets in a most reckless manner, and telling them, too, to the very people from whom they were to be kept profoundly secret! No wonder they looked at him with blank amazement and chagrin. They were the most angry, chop-fallen specimens of humanity we have seen for some time. A few succeeded in sitting through the lecture; but it was too strong for several, and they incontinently left. We have heard it stated that some of these individuals got together at the Hotel on the eve of the lecturer's departure with the design to give him some manifestations of their disapproval, such as throwing eggs at him, before he left. But if they had any such intention, the presence of the police or some other cause, prompted them to think better of it. It is probable their disgust will find vent, and we shall not be surprised if the

howls in the papers which publish their falsehoods do not give evidence of the severity of the castigation which they received from Mr. Train. Mr. Train did that in his lecture here, which if followed up, will test his courage as it never has been tested—he told the truth about President Young and the people of Utah. To follow this up he will need more nerve and a greater indifference to popularity than has been required by him in the past. A man may assail the vices and ridicule the follies of the age, and though the truths he tells may be unpalatable to many, yet he may be, to a certain extent, popular. But let him tell the truth about the Latter-day Saints, and their conduct, and especially if he draw a contrast between them and their accusers, and all hell will be aroused against him. Every influence—the press, the telegraph, the rostrum and the pulpit—will be brought into operation to "stink him out," and if he flinch not, he will prove that he is a man of exceeding honesty and pluck.

A morganatic marriage is as legitimate, binding and exclusive as any other marriage. The children are as legitimate as those of a common marriage. The whole difference is this, that by a morganatic marriage the woman does not rise to the dignity and title of her husband; and the children do not inherit the title if the title is hereditary. When Frederic William III, of Prussia, married Countess Harbach morganatically, she did not become Queen; and the children, had there been any, would have had no right to the crown or to any royal property. The code of Frederic II. allowed officers of the Government to marry morganatically—because salaries were so poor that they could not support a wife as an equal in rank. If a nobleman, "entitled to the court," married morganatically, his wife did not become entitled to appear at court. The English law has never acknowledged the morganatic principle, nor does the present French code; nor is there much to be said in its favor. But let it not be misunderstood as if morganatic marriage were a mere euphemism for an illegitimate relation which may be dissolved at any moment. The morganatic marriage comes down to us from the murky middle ages.

**NOTICE!**

In the Supreme Court for the District of Utah.

In the Matter of HENRY W. NAISBITT and JOHN HINDLEY, Partners, under the firm name of NAISBITT & HINDLEY, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of H. W. Naisbitt and John Hindley, Bankrupts, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon a Creditor's petition, by the Supreme Court for the District of Utah setting as a Court of Bankruptcy.

CHAS. E. POMEROY Assignee, &c. Dated Salt Lake City, Sept. 6, 1869. w31-3

**BROWN & CARTLEDGE,** SILK, WOOLEN and COTTON DYERS, PROVO CITY, UTAH CO., Clothes Cleaned and Dyed, Silks, Crapes, Velvets, Feathers &c., Dyed and finished as when new. w31 1m

**CASH**

WILL BE PAID FOR

**Clean Cotton Rags!**

Delivered at the

**DESERET NEWS OFFICE.**

**GEO. Q. CANNON.**

d240-tf

**Tooele County Tax Notice!**

THE TAX-PAYERS of Tooele County are hereby notified that the Territorial and County Taxes for the current year are now due. Payment can be made at my office at the Co-operative Buildings, Tooele City. H. S. GOWANS, Assessor and Collector, Tooele County. Assessor and Collector's Office, Tooele City, Sep. 1, 1869. w31-6

**NOTICE!**

ORRAWELL SIMONS, Mayor of Payson City, in the county of Utah, and Territory of Utah, having on the Fourth day of June, A. D. 1869, entered at the United States Land Office, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in trust for the use and benefit of the several inhabitants thereof, the following described tract of land, viz:

The south-east quarter, and east half of south-west quarter, section 8, also the south-west quarter, and west half of south-east quarter, section 9, also the north-east quarter, and east half of north-west quarter, and north-east quarter of south-west quarter, and north half of south-east quarter, section 17, Township 9, south Range 2 east, containing 840 acres.

The said land is now subject to the filing of statements as prescribed in section 3 of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory, approved February 17, 1869, entitled An Act prescribing rules and regulations for the execution of the trust arising under an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Inhabitants of cities and towns upon the Public Lands," approved March 2, 1867.

ORRAWELL SIMONS, Mayor of Payson City. Payson City, June 22, 1869. w21-3m

**NOTICE!**

JOHN TAYLOR, Probate and County Judge within and for the County of Utah and Territory of Utah, having on the second day of June, A. D. 1869, entered at the United States Land Office, at Salt Lake City, U. T., for the several use and benefit of the occupants of Santaquin, in said Utah County, the following described tract of Land, viz:

The South West quarter; South half Lots 3 and 4 of North West quarter Section 1; Lot 1 and South East quarter of North East quarter and East half of South East quarter of Section 2 in Township No. 10 South of Range No 1 East, containing 480 acres.

The said Land is now subject to the filing of statements as prescribed in Section 3 of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved February 17th, 1869, entitled an Act prescribing Rules and Regulations for the execution of the Trust arising under an Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the Public Lands," approved March 2nd, 1867.

JOHN TAYLOR, Probate and County Judge, Provo City, June 11, 1869. w19-3m

**NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, GEORGE TAYLOR, Mayor of Ephraim City, Sanpete Co., Utah Territory, have on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1869, entered at the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in trust for the several use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof the following described tract of land, viz:

The south-west quarter of north-west quarter and north half of south-west quarter section 3; south half of north-east quarter and south-east quarter of north-west quarter and east half of south-west quarter and south-east quarter of section 4; and north-west quarter of north-west quarter of section 10, and north half of north-east quarter, and north-east quarter of north-west quarter of section 9, in Township 17 south, of Range 3 east, containing 640 acres.

Any person or persons having claims in the lands above described, will file the same with the Clerk of the Probate Court for Sanpete County, as prescribed by law.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Mayor. Ephraim City, Sanpete County, U. T., June 21, 1869. w21-3m

**NOTICE.**

I, JOHN BROWN, Mayor of Pleasant Grove City, in the County of Utah and Territory of Utah, having on the 26th day of June, 1869, entered at the United States Land Office, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in trust for the several use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, the following described tract of land, viz: The south-east quarter of section 20, the south-west quarter of section 21, the north-west quarter of section 28, and the north-east quarter of section 29, all in Township No. five, (5) south of range 2 east, containing 640 acres.

The said land is now subject to the filing of statements as prescribed in section 3, of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory, approved Feb. 17, 1869, entitled "An Act prescribing rules and regulations for the execution of the trust arising under an Act of Congress, entitled An Act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the Public Lands, approved March 2d, 18 7."

JOHN BROWN, Mayor of Pleasant Grove City. Pleasant Grove City, June 26, 1869. 21-3m

**NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, &c., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor. April 1, 1868.

**BRIGHAM YOUNG.**

**NOTICE!**

In the Supreme Court for the District of Utah.

In the matter of HENRY W. NAISBITT and JOHN HINDLEY, Partners, under the firm name of NAISBITT & HINDLEY, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Henry W. Naisbitt and John Hindley, firm of Naisbitt & Hindley, in the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, in said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon the Petition of N. Kountz, creditor of said Bankrupts; and that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said 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 Bankrupts, 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, in said District, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the office of R. H. Robertson, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said Court.

JOSIAH HOSMER, U.S. Marshal and Messenger in Bankruptcy By Wm. P. APPELEY, Deputy. Salt Lake City, August 2, 1869.

**NOTICE!**

In the Supreme Court for the District of Utah.

In the Matter of HENRY L. SOUTHWORTH, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an order made by said Court in the matter of H. L. Southworth, a Bankrupt, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1869, a hearing will be had upon the petition of said Bankrupt, heretofore filed in said Court, praying for his discharge from all his debts and liabilities, proveable under the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2nd, 1867, and for a certificate thereof before said Court, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the United States Court Rooms in Salt Lake City, at which time and place any Creditor of said Bankrupt, or any other person in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted.

W. I. APPELEY, Clerk of said Court in Bankruptcy. Salt Lake City, July 26, 1869. w26 4

**PIONEER LEATHER AND SHOE FINDING STORE**

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, low for cash and produce, a large supply of Sole and Upper Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, Boot and Shoe Findings, PROVISIONS and GROCERIES, four doors below Eldridge & Clawson's. Please give me a call. w5 6m W. S. TRESCOTT.

**NOTICE.**

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, CYRUS SANFORD, Mayor of Springville City, did on the (20) twentieth day of May, A. D. 1869, enter in the Land Office, Salt Lake City, U. T. for the use and benefit of the citizens of Springville City, U. T. the following described land, to wit:—

The whole of Section (33) thirty-three, township No (7) seven, south range (3) three east, also lots (1, 2, 3, 4) one, two, three, four, of Section No. (4) four, in township (8) eight south, in range (3) three east, containing 800 42.100 acres.

Any person or persons, having claims in the above survey of land, will file the same with the Clerk of the County Court for Utah County, as prescribed by law.

CYRUS SANFORD, Mayor of Springville, U. T. w19-3m

**WOODMANSEE & BROTHER,**

DEALERS in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, wtf Fire-Proof Building, Main Street

**STATEMENT BLANKS**

FOR

**OWNERS OF TOWN LOTS** Under the U. S. Government Survey.

WE have for sale, cheap, at the DESERET NEWS OFFICE, Statement Blanks suitable for filing before Judges of Probate Courts by the owners of Town Lots, where the Town Sites have been entered at the U. S. Land Office. All orders filled promptly. s55w28:tf

**ESTRAYS.**

CAME to my enclosure about the 1st of July, 1869, One Matched Span of White HORSES, branded J with an S formed on the lower part of the J. Also one Dark Bay or Brown MULE, branded R on left thigh; roached mane. The owner can obtain his property by calling upon me and paying expenses. ISAAC BULLOCK, Provo City, Utah Co. w21s41-3