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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry, No. 2429, for the Townsite of Cedar City, Iron County, Utah, made April 15, 1871, embracing the following described lands, to wit: The E half of the S W quarter, and the W half of the S E quarter of Sec. 11, and the E half of the N W quarier, and the Whalf of the N E quarter of Sec. 14, Township 36, South Range 11 West, containing 320 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants, and is now ready to be disposed of in lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be the owner or possessor of any portion of said entry will take due notice and make application as provided in the Statutes of Utah.

HOMER DUNCAN, Mayor. Cedar City, April 17, 1871. w113m

NOTICE !

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry, No. 2440, for the Townsite of St. George City, Utah, made April 10th, 1871, embracing the S E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ and E ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 24, and the S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec 13, and the N E ¼ of Sec. 25, Township 42, S Range 16 W, and the N % of S W ¼ and N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 30 and the S W ¼ of Sec. 19, and the N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 29, and the S ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 20, and the N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 20, Township 42, S Range 15 W, containing 1,285.26 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants, and is now ready to be disposed of in Lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry will take due notice and make application, as provided in the

JOSEPH W. YOUNG,

Mayor. St. George City, Utah, April 12, 1871. w12 3m

3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1

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STRANGE STORY.

Our readers have been apprised that

the heirs of Alexander Humphrey Alexander have revived their claim of proprietary rights to the Canadian fisheries. The history of this claim, as we find it elaborately given by the New York Times, is rather curious. The basis of the claim is a grant made by James I., of England, to Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, first Earl of Stirling. King James was very desirous of colonizing Canada, especially the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Into this scheme Sir William Alexander warmly entered, and for his advocacy of it he was created Earl of Stirling, with succession to his heirs male. He was also given by Royal letters patent a large tract of land, embracing the whole of Nova Scotia and a large portion of Canada East. This grant covered the most important mackerel fisheries. The vice royalty of these immense possessions-which carried with it the right to create baronets of Nova Scotia all persons who should purchase 16,000 acres of land in the colony-was likewise made hereditary in the family of Sir William. The Second Earl of Stirling, becoming pecuniarily involved, sold this Canadian grant to a French colonist. By the treaty of 1632, the British colonies in Canada were ceded to France, and were, in 1713, restored to England by the Treaty of Utrecht. In neither of these treaties is there any recognition of the claims of the Earl of Stirling. With the Eighth Earl, by reason of the failure of male heirs, the Earldom became extinct. In 1824 Alexander Humphrey, on the ground that he had a maternal grandfather of that name, was permitted by royal decree to assume the surname of Alexander. He represented a female descendent, while the Earldon and possessions of Stirling were confined by the original grant to the male heirs. This difficulty was overcome by the production of a document purporting to be a charter from Charles I., confirming the first charter, and including female heirs in its privileges. After a lengthy legal investigation this charter was pronounced a forgery. Failing to establish his claim to the Earldom and estates of Stirling in the Scottish Courts, Mr. Alexander came to this country, and in 1853 offered to sell his Canadian claim to the United States, and some negotiations were actually held but nothing came of them. The trial for forgery is reported in the Modern State Trials; it is very evident that Mr. Alexander had full faith in his claim, and in the genuineness of the documents offered in support of it. He was the instrument of some designing persons, who used him for the furtherance of purposes of their own. That the Canadian possessions were sold by the second Earl of Stirling has been clearly established. In the original patent, the succession was confined to the heirs male, and authentic evidence of its extension to the heirs female. by Charles I., is wholly wanting. Into this story the Times introduces a French female fortune-teller, who furnished Alexander with the forged charter, but we have not space to give it entire. That journal adds in conclusion: "Unless the heirs of Mr. Alexander have obtained better evidence than that which their father possessed, they will be unable to establish their rights to the Canadian fisheries."

Home, the Spiritualist, who has made so much money and so many dupes in England, has been to St. Petersburgh. He went with the design of humbugging the Russians as badly as he had the English, but he failed most completely. The scientific men of St. Petersburgh were after him with a sharp stick, and they insisted upon investigating proceedings at his seances. He consented to this provided they would comply with certain conditions. They agreed to this, because, as they informed him, they did not regard him as a very skillful conjuror. At his first trial a committee, appointed to investigate, kept a sharp lookout and Home failed to produce his usual manifestations. A second appointment was made, but when the time came round Home was absent, pleading indisposition as the cause. Another night was appointed, but again the great medium could not attend because of sickness. He subsequently stated that he could not give any more seances in St. Petersburgh because, under the influence of the weather he felt a great diminution of his spiritualistic powers. Home left the next day for London. The Russian scientists deserve a conspicious niche in the temple of philosophy and common sense for compelling Home to go home and acknowledge himself beaten.