

THE JEWS.

The present century of the Christian era will doubtless be regarded in all ages of coming time, as one of the most remarkable in the history of the world. The huge strides made in almost every department of science and art—the invention of the telegraph and the railroad, the overturning of kingdoms, the emancipation of millions of the sons of Ham from slavery in America, the restoration of the gospel through Joseph Smith, and the rapid march of liberal ideas everywhere mark this as one of those great epochs in the history of the world and its inhabitants, that—standing out in bold relief—like a Caesar or Napoleon among men will leave an imperishable record on the tablets of past history, and affect the interests and destinies of all future generations.

Not the least striking of the many changes effected since the commencement of the present century is that observed in the condition of the Jewish race. For centuries they have been wanderers and outcasts upon the face of the earth, drinking to the dregs that bitter cup which their forefathers prayed for and voluntarily accepted for themselves and their children when, in their rage and hate, they offered up the glorious martyr of Calvary.

From that day their glory as a people departed, and for ages Jewish nationality has been extinguished. Into every nook and corner of the habitable globe they have wandered; but with scarcely an exception have the nations among whom they have sojourned denied them almost every right and treated them with the utmost cruelty.

In the early part of the second century, when attempting to throw off the yoke of the Romans, over half a million fell by the sword, and thousands more by fire, pestilence, famine and slavery. Palestine was thus nearly depopulated.

From that time on, in their wanderings, their fortunes varied—sometimes in Europe they were declared heretics, and the burdens and responsibilities of citizenship were imposed upon them, whilst their rights were denied; at other times, for a brief period, they would enjoy all the privileges possessed by other citizens, until in the days of Charlemagne, their limited prosperity seem to reach its zenith. From that date their fortunes gradually declined, until the right to live was denied them, and in almost every country in Europe they were trampled under foot and butchered with little more consideration than as many sheep.

The period of the Crusades was a dark day in their history. The fanatical hatred felt in those days to the worshippers at Islam's shrine, burned with equal intensity against the unfortunate sons of Judah. In Germany, especially, was this spirit of hatred manifested. From some of her cities they were simply banished, while in others they were mercilessly butchered, or made to endure the most outrageous exactions and injustice. Needy princes, unless their coffers were gratuitously replenished by the ill-gotten wealth of the Jews—amassed in almost every instance by the most shameless usury—would turn them over to the merciless fury of an ignorant and fanatical so-called Christian populace.

In France, Spain and Britain they were subjected to every conceivable indignity and outrage. Intercourse with them was forbidden, their debtors forgiven by legal enactment, a Christian might kill a Jew without risk of punishment, and in the 13th century Henry III, after depriving them of their wealth by every means, that avarice and injustice could devise, sold all the Jews in England for 10,000 marks to his brother, giving the latter full control of their persons and property, for this sum. At about the same period the continent of Europe from Switzerland to Silesia was literally drenched with Jew's blood.

In Spain and Portugal, up to the 13th century, they enjoyed greater privileges than in most other portions of Europe; but from that period, the same spirit of hatred that burned elsewhere towards this unfortunate people, began to be manifested in Spain and eventually culminated in acts of the greatest ferocity. In the latter part of the 14th century, of 7,000 Jewish families residing in Seville, between three and four thousand were put to death, the remainder being spared only upon making profession of the Christian faith. In other large cities similar scenes were enacted—many thousands who preferred death rather than apostasy from their ancient faith being mercilessly slaughtered. In Portugal they met with like treatment, and were finally banished from both countries. In Turkey and Persia, and wherever Islamism prevails they are still looked upon as so many dogs, and treated accordingly.

In Germany until the end of the 18th century their condition was very wretched, being excluded from all civil offices and from many branches of lucrative and honorable employment, and at the same time bearing more than an equal share of taxation. About the same period a marked improvement was effected in their condition in France and in Batavia—in both countries being admitted to equal rights with other citizens.

Now, however, in most of the countries of Europe a great change for the better has taken place in their condition, and even in England, where but a few years ago they were not allowed to own a foot of ground, or to hold any position of trust or importance, they are now, in a few instances, holding some of the most important positions in the realm.

In America—par excellence the land of equal rights, the Jews have been on an equality with their fellow-citizens in every State for between forty and fifty years.

Many of earth's brightest names in arms, art and science have been members of this despised race, but in the art of accumulating wealth they have ever been foremost, and in the commercial world to-day their influence is greatest. In the interests of trade their exertions are untiring. Their patience and endurance are only equalled by their success. No other people possess the same facilities in this direction as they. All Jews, no matter where their lot has been cast, have felt, and still feel, that they are God's chosen people—members of the same favored race, and the world over they are brothers. This, in connection with their vast financial ability, has given them greater opportunities of controlling and reaping the advantages resulting from international trade than any other people possess.

The greatest capitalists of the earth are Jews, and it has been not inappropriately said that "they hold the purse strings of the world."

The Latter-day Saints watch the growing importance of the Jewish race with more interest than any other people, from the fact that they know better what it portends. They know that the malediction of Omnipotence is spent, that the night of their long dispersion is passing away; that the fulness of the Gentiles has come, and that a better day—a day of mercy and peace is dawning for the outcasts of Israel.

The gathering home of the Jews to Palestine—God's gift to their father Abraham, is a foregone conclusion with the Latter-day Saints. They know it will take place, not in ages to come, but that before many years shall have passed away, the gathering, prophesied ages ago, and so anxiously desired by all Jews, will inevitably take place. The growing importance of the Jews, and the extension of their privileges in almost every land, are but the precursors of greater influence and power which will open the way for their universal emancipation and their gathering home, and at no distant day will culminate in the re-establishment of the kingdom of Israel and the advent of their long expected Messiah, who, on the throne of his father David, shall rule over them for ever.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

SECRETARY WELLES AND HIS SON EXAMINED.

Secretary Welles and his son Edgar, in the Navy Department, were among the witnesses examined. Postmaster General Randall testified that Foster Bloodgett, postmaster at Augusta, was removed in consequence of complaints of official misconduct. He produced the papers which caused his removal. The most of the session was consumed in arguments relative to the admissibility of evidence. Evans stated that the continued illness of Stanbury prevented the counsel from saying positively, but as far as they knew, their evidence was all in. The court then adjourned.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE STATES THE QUESTION.

The Chief Justice stated the question pending, to be as follows: The counsel for the President offer to prove that at a cabinet meeting all the members, including Stanton and Seward, declared the Tenure of Office bill to be unconstitutional, and that the duty of preparing a veto message devolved upon Seward and Stanton, to be followed by a proof of what was done by the President and cabinet to the sending in the veto.

CHIEF JUSTICE RULES EVIDENCE ADMISSIBLE, BUT OVERRULED BY SENATE.

The Chief Justice ruled that the evidence was admissible, but the Senate overruled the decision by 29 against 20.

GENERAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEVADA.

San Francisco, 19.—The opposition steamer, Nevada, from Panama, arrived to-day.

DEPARTURE OF THE SAGINAW FOR ALASKA.

The United States steamer, Saginaw, sailed for Alaska last evening.

THE ALBERT GALLATIN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Mobile, 18.—The ship Albert Gallatin was struck by lightning and burned in the lower bay yesterday. She had aboard 3,100 bales of cotton, which were all destroyed. The loss amounts to nearly half a million; the cargo was principally insured.

THE TALIA BURNED.

The British bark Talia, for Liverpool, was burned in the bay to-day; she had 1100 bales of cotton aboard.

A GHAUSTY SPECTACLE.

St. Louis, 19.—A ghastly spectacle was presented in the river yesterday. During the cholera last summer, large numbers of the bodies of the victims of the epidemic were buried by the city on the Arsenal island, a short distance below the city. The river has been gradually wearing the island away, and yesterday the water reached the trenches where the bodies were buried, when over fifty coffins floated down the stream; twenty-four have been recovered and measures taken to secure the remainder.

BANQUET TO DICKENS.

New York.—The press banquet given to Dickens at Delmonico's last evening was a very pleasant affair. Horace Greely presided. Dickens, in a speech, expressed his intention to write another book on America, but would give his impressions and experiences in his Magazine. He said that all future editions of Martin Chuzzlewit and American Notes should contain an appendix, retracting his aspersions on the American people. His remarks were highly eulogistic of the people and the country.

RICHMOND CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

Richmond.—The Convention adjourned at midnight, subject to the call of the committee. They refused to rescind the test oath, as recommended by Gen. Schofield. The Democrats are voting with the colored members to retain the oath, for the purpose of defeating the constitution. Only the President and Secretary signed the constitution. A resolution had been adopted, dispensing with the signatures of the members, but if it had been otherwise, it is understood that the conservatives would have refused to sign.

DEATH OF DR. HOMANS.

Dr. John Homans, an eminent physician, is dead; age 72.

RACE FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

It is understood that the steamers City of Paris and Cuba, which sailed to-day, are on a race to Liverpool. Cunard is said to have wagered ten thousand on the Cuba.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

Troy 18.—A policeman named David Randall was shot dead this morning; it is supposed by an outdoor accomplice of a gang of burglars.

LAW SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Liverpool.—The suit against Guion & Co., for the loss of baggage by the explosion of nitro glycerine at Aspinwall has been withdrawn.

GAYLORD, LEAVENWORTH & CO. SUSPENDED.

The banking house of Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co. has suspended payment, they express the confident belief that they will soon be able to resume.

DEATH OF BISHOP HAWKS.

Bishop Hawks, of the Episcopal church, died today.

"MEDICINE WOLF" SAYS THE CHEYENNES WONT GO TO WAR THIS SUMMER. A dispatch from Hays city says that "Medicine Wolf," a noted chief of the Cheyennes, came in with a party of men to express friendship for the whites; he says the Cheyennes wont go to war this summer.

MAIL ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

The mail from Fort Reno was attacked by Indians on the 10th.

PEACE COMMISSION SUCCESSFUL.

A dispatch to Omaha says the latest accounts from Fort Laramie say the Commissioners have been successful thus far.

ELECTION AT ORLEANS.

New York.—The Tribune's Orleans special says the election has passed off quietly, notwithstanding violent intimidations on the part of the rebels. The board of registration commissioners at the election were nearly all rebels, and resorted to every subterfuge to prevent negroes from voting; the State will, nevertheless, give 20,000 majority for the Constitution. The Republican, this morning, reports the assassination of several prominent Republicans in different parts of the State, others have been hunted and driven into the woods, and a colored candidate for the Legislature, in Onatchia Parish, has been killed.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL APPROACHING A CLOSE.

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.

FOREIGN.

WHELAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

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

FINE WEATHER AT DUBLIN.

Dublin.—The installation of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of St. Patrick, occurred to-day; the procession was over two miles long. The weather was fine; vast crowds were out.

FARRAGUT GONE TO LISBON.

London.—Admiral Farragut has gone to Lisbon.

AN IMPORTANT TREATY.

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.

NAPIER WANTS MONEY.

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.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

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 Queraro were plundered and sacked by a band of brigands. The town of Tula 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 Lopez 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 have deserted him. The rebel General Martini has 5,000 men. It is reported that a combination was formed between Gov. Lozada and Ex-Gov. Pesqueira. 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.

FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETY.

(BY ELIZA R. SNOW.)

(Continued.)

As its name indicates, the first grand object of the Society is to seek out, and relieve the wants of the poor. President Smith, in giving instruction to the Society in Nauvoo, said that the sisters could much better look into, and understand the circumstances of destitute families, than the brethren; and as they were more sympathetic in their nature, they could better enter into the feelings of the afflicted, and administer aid and consolation.

Relieving the poor, in most of instances, requires something beyond administering to present necessities. When giving, encourages people in idleness, it has a demoralizing tendency. The sick must be provided for; but to those who have strength to labor, it is far more charitable to give employment and a place that could not be built, than to earn what they need, and thus realize the fruits of their own labors. President Joseph Smith proposed deeding a city lot to the Society in Nauvoo, on which we purposed building comfortable houses for homes for the homeless, sick and destitute, and furnish such varieties of remunerative labor as would be adapted to the strength and capacities of such as were able to work. But the sudden death of the prophet, and subsequent expulsion from Nauvoo, blasted all these fond anticipations, and instead of the generous pleasure of providing and superintending homes for others, we were ourselves homeless until we found an abiding place in the lone wilderness. Although the existence of the Society was short, it accomplished much. During one extremely severe winter, in particular, it was instrumental, through the blessing of God, in preserving the lives of many who, otherwise, must have perished.

The climate of Nauvoo was a very sickly one, it was a climate in which none but a people of faith and righteousness could prosper. The location was beautiful and very desirable, but, in consequence of its unhealthfulness it had been abandoned, by those who had from time to time tried the experiment, as a place that could not be built. We had been expelled from Missouri, and in our transit subjected to great hardships and exposures, and our systems were more predisposed to sickness than they would have been under more favorable circumstances, and with all the faith we could exercise, we experienced much sickness. In consequence of this, in connection with other adverse circumstances, many were unable to obtain those comforts that nature requires.

Previous to the organization of the Relief Society, President Smith said that the sisters, by relieving the Bishops and Elders of the care of the poor, would perform a very important work, and be instrumental in doing much good by liberating their hands so that they might devote their time and energies to other labors; he said that such an organization belonged to, and should exist in the Church—that he had long had it on his mind, but had been too much crowded with other duties to attend to it.

The care of the poor was a prominent item in the teachings of the Savior, and it always stands prominently forth among the requirements of our holy religion; and the business of caring for, and attending to the wants of the poor, was a heavy tax on the time as well as on the means of the authorities of the Church, in addition to all the cares and labors incident on commencing settlements in new locations.

In administering to the poor, the Female Relief Society has other duties to perform than merely relieving bodily wants. Poverty of mind and sickness of heart, also demand attention; and many times a kind expression—a few words of counsel, or even a warm and affectionate shake of the hand will do more good and be better appreciated than a purse of gold.

If communications corrupt good manners. Many have apostatized through the influence of bad associations—they come here without the experience that is necessary to know how to estimate character, and forgetting that "the net which is cast into the sea gathers of every kind," they are often deceived by fair appearances and oily tongues. When the Saints gather from abroad, strangers to everybody, and subject to be led astray by those who lie in wait to deceive, the F. R. Society should be prompt in looking after the stranger sisters, and introduce them into the society, that will refine and elevate, and above all strengthen them in the faith of the Gospel, and in so doing, may be instrumental in saving many.

It would require volumes in which to define the duties, privileges and responsibilities that come within the purview of the Society. President Young has turned the key to a wide and extensive sphere of action and usefulness. But, says one, Where are the means? The means will accumulate. Do not refuse

anything that may be donated, from a shoestring, or patch, or a carpet rag, to an elegant house and lot with all the appurtenances thereof. Go at it (under the direction of your bishop) coolly, deliberately, energetically, unitedly and prayerfully, and God will crown your efforts with success.

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 "hungry" 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 to all, going into particulars, may be found in Harper's Magazine of December last, and also in the Agricultural Department Report for 1868. Both these however, go further than would be advisable for Western farmers, and give details for spawning and breeding salmon, &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 provided 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.

TRAINS IN INDIA.

As far as possible, trains are run early and late, and the mid-day heats are avoided, to a certain extent trains are run at all times. Very few trains, however, run, compared with the working of an English line, and they are enormously long. Low speed and heavy loads are what is sought, and, to insure the latter, many of the carriages are built in two stories, so that double the number which its length alone would accommodate are carried. There are no seats in some of these, as, when there are, the natives will not sit upon them, but crowd in and squat upon the floor. It was at first very generally supposed that the natives would not use the railway from religious prejudices; though how their holy books could have forbidden railways is not explained, but the result has strangely falsified this forecasting.

In India ten or twelve miles per day used to be considered a very fair rate, whether on horseback or on foot, as far as merchandise was concerned, for there were few roads. As a low speed of twelve miles an hour would reach very nearly three hundred miles per day, it is no wonder that the natives appreciated the railway far better than the English, with a wonderful system of turpitude roads already existing, could have done. There is no doubt, however, that something of superstition attaches in the native mind to the engine, for during the revolt, when stations were abandoned, I do not think there was an instance of an engine being destroyed. The people were afraid to touch them or get on them, though in many instances they took distant rides about them, in the hope of striking the monster in some vital part.—[Caswell's Magazine.]

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East.—T. C. Stevens.
From the North.—E. L. Vandyke and wife, Mrs. Schofield.
To the East.—Charles Christman.
To the West.—Edw. J. Beck.
To the North.—Fred. R. Klane, H. Whitmore, Robt. Jefferson, M. Farham, James Malone, John Green.

Eighty failures occurred in New York in one week lately, involving about \$40,000,000.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Managers—E. B. Clawson & J. T. Cairne.

TUESDAY EVENING,

APRIL 21, 1868.

Continued Attraction!

ROMANTIC DRAMA!

LAUGHABLE FARCE!

Will be presented, the Romantic Play, with Powerful Dramatic Effects, in 3 Acts, entitled

ERNEST MALTRAVERS,

OR,

THE ROBBER AND HIS DAUGHTER.

Richard Darvil.....	Mr. D. McKenzie
Ernest Maltravers.....	Mr. J. C. Graham
Sir W. Maltravers.....	Mr. J. M. Hardie
James Farrers.....	Mr. J. S. Lindsay
Lord Sackingham.....	Mr. G. Teasdale
Col. De Montaigne.....	Mr. E. D. Crowther
Armstrong.....	Mr. A. Merrill
John Waller.....	Mr. E. D. Crowther
Castro.....	Mr. J. B. Kelly
Zertrigue.....	Mr. N. Grey
Balthazar.....	Mr. J. McGregor
Carlo.....	Miss Adams
Allice Darvil.....	Miss Nellie Colebrook
Lady Florence.....	Miss Lizzie Flint
Octavia.....	Miss Lizzie Flint

Pilgrims, Peasants, Soldiers, Brigands, Servants, etc.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

THE MUMMY!

Toby Tramp.....	Mr. P. Margrett
Mr. Mandragon.....	Mr. J. S. Lindsay
Mr. J. C. Graham.....	Mr. J. M. Hardie
Theophilus Fole.....	Mr. J. C. Graham
Larry Bothernshin.....	Mr. E. D. Crowther
Old Tramp.....	Mr. J. B. Kelly
Fanny Mandragon.....	Miss Platt
Susan.....	Miss Alexander

DOORS OPEN at 7½ o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

Mr. & Mrs. Geo. B. Waldron!

J. M. ALLEN & CO.,

EXCELSIOR

STOVE STORE,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

HAVE constantly on hand all kinds of

STOVES,

TIN,

IRON, and

BRASSWARE,

To EXCHANGE for

Cash or Grain.

d1281y

JAMES HAGUE,

GUN AND LOCKSMITH.

At the Sign of the

H O G S.

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

HAS always on hand Guns, Pistols and ammunition for Sale on Reasonable Terms. Repairs done on the shortest notice.

A Good Supply of Harness, Saddles and Bridles always on hand. Repairs neatly executed.

WILKINSON'S PREMIUM WHIPS on hand, and Repairs done on the Premises.

Stock and Produce taken in Exchange: the Highest Market Price allowed.

d1281y

TRUSTEE'S SALE!

WHEREAS WILLIAM MULLEN, by his certain Deed of Trust, dated August the first, A.D. 1867, and recorded in Book J, page 144, of the County of Utah, Territory, has assigned, Trustee, the following described property, to wit:—

The South half of Lot 6 in Block 30 of the Plat of Provo, Utah County, Utah Territory, containing five acres, more or less, together with all improvements thereon.

Also, Lots 2 and 3, in Block 3, of Plat of Provo containing forty-one 31-100 acres.

Also, Lots 2 and 3, in Block 35, of Plat of Provo containing twenty-eight 60-100 acres, all of said property lying in Utah County, Utah Territory, together with all improvements on said property.

In trust, however, to secure the payment of several promissory notes in favor of THOMAS MARRIS, more particularly described in said Deed of Trust. And Whereas, it was conditioned that the failure to pay either of said notes, or any part thereof, then all of said notes shall immediately become due whether or not on the face thereof or not; and the said party of the second part, Trustee herein, may proceed to sell the above described property at Auction, to the highest bidder for Cash, after first giving ten days public notice of such sale.

And whereas two of said notes are now long since due, and remain unpaid, excepting the sum of six hundred dollars, only credited on one of said notes. Now, therefore, I, the undersigned Trustee, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, will, on

Tuesday, the fifth day of May, A. D. 1868,

between the hours of ten o'clock a.m., and four o'clock p.m., at the Court House door in the city of PROVO, Utah Territory, sell the above described property at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in accordance with the terms and conditions of said deed, and to satisfy what may remain unpaid on said notes, interest, and the costs hereof.

JAMES M. CARTER, Trustee.

JAMES COLT.

11th Ward, One Block West of School House.

PLASTERING and WHITEWASHING done with neatness and dispatch.

d1282m