

BISHOPS AND THEIR DUTIES.

THE duties of a Bishop are most responsible and onerous and they embrace a very wide range. Bishops are the leaders of the people, and are invested with a power that, if properly wielded, will bring about great and important results. It has long been admitted in theory that a time would come when they would exercise much greater power and jurisdiction among the people than they have done in the past, or even than they do now. But there has been a disposition manifested to postpone this time, and to view it as still very distant. It is evident, however, to those who have reflected carefully and watched the signs of the times, that there is a great necessity at the present for the Bishops to step forth and act in their calling and office in a manner almost entirely different to that which they have been in the habit of doing.

In our leading article yesterday we briefly hinted at some few things which should receive their attention. But the more this subject is examined the more plainly does it appear that there is an imperative necessity for the Bishops to devote more of their time and attention than they have been in the habit of doing to the care of their Wards. Instead of spending a portion of their time in superintending the affairs which come within the purview of their office, they must devote the whole of it to these labors. Instead of the duties of their calling claiming the time they can spare from the care of their families and business, it must receive their entire attention and occupy the first place in their thoughts, while their own business and the sustenance of themselves and families must be subordinate and be viewed as of comparatively minor importance. For the twenty years that we have been in these valleys, God has been training us to bring us into such a condition of knowledge and obedience that this order can be carried out.

But, the question very naturally arises here, how can the Bishops do this? If they neglect their own business, and do not take measures to provide for themselves and families, how are they to live? President Young has already plainly answered these queries by saying that the Bishops must trust in God. He who said to his disciples of old: "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on," and who has repeated the same words to his disciples in these days, adding that if they trust in Him they should not go hungry, neither athirst, is able to feed, clothe and supply all the wants of His servants who labor in His service in Zion as easily as He does the wants of those who engage in His ministry abroad. His power is neither limited to one country, nor confined to one class. The Bishops are assured that if they will place their business in the hands of their sons, or sons-in-law, or in the hands of other trustworthy individuals, and devote their entire time to the duties of their calling and the care of their wards, they shall not want. They will even make property faster and have greater influence in every way than they have at present. By relying upon the Lord, and exercising faith, they will find that they do not trust Him in vain. The fowls of the air sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet God feedeth them. Are not the servants of God much better than they? God knoweth what they need, and He will supply their wants. It is His promise, and who can say that it ever failed?

In every ward in the Territory there is an extensive field of operations open before the Bishop who presides there. The Bishops of some of the large Wards will find, even when they devote their entire time to their calling, that there is more requiring their attention than they can possibly attend to. There is no end to the ways in which a Bishop can help the people over whom he presides. It is not in preaching and praying alone, (though very good at the proper seasons,) that they are required to spend their time; but in teaching the people how to live, how to employ their time and means to the best advantage. The people require to be taught how to use, in the best manner, the elements with which they are surrounded. They need oversight and instruction respecting the proper method of cultivating the earth, making gardens, setting out orchards and shade trees, building houses, barns, corrals, and fences, constructing canals, water ditches, roads and side walks; also what kinds of grains and other seeds they should sow. Those who are able to work at mechanical and other pursuits need counsel respecting their labor.

We cannot, in our brief space, touch upon one-hundredth part of the duties that naturally devolve upon the Bishops. They will readily suggest themselves, however, to those who are familiar with the practical working of our system. The labor of caring for the poor is of itself by no means inconsiderable. When they are able to work they should be directed in such a manner

as to become self-sustaining. Every one who can labor should be furnished with employment. There should be no idlers among us. When we are properly organized, there will be no poor among us. The Bishops will derive great help from the Female Relief Societies which they have organized in their Wards, in caring for and furnishing the poor with employment. When the Bishops take the proper view of their duties, and apply themselves assiduously to the discharge of them in preference to everything else, a wonderful change in affairs throughout the Territory will speedily be perceptible. In no way can their time, talents, and experience be better or more profitably used. If wise Bishops had dictated matters in the manner sketched above for the past twelve months in the various Wards and settlements of this Territory, would there be any scarcity of breadstuffs in the country at the present time? or would men be standing still for want of employment? All who understand matters must acknowledge that there would not.

At the present time some of the people may not see the necessity of hearkening to the counsel of the Bishops respecting their labors, &c. It is not always that men can see what is good for themselves, and when a correct course is pointed out to them, they are liable to misconstrue the motives which prompt the advice, and to go in opposition to it. All this ignorance has to be contended with now. The people will not be brought to understand these things as they should all at once. It will take time to bring them to such a condition. But there are some who are now prepared to hearken to the counsel of their Bishops. They will accept it and strive to carry it out with pleasure. And their examples will have a powerful influence with their neighbors. The Bishops have authority; but if they never wield it and suffer it to lie dormant, it is as though they were destitute of it. When they commence to exercise it judiciously they, themselves, will be surprised at the results.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

STEVENS ADDRESSES THE SENATE.  
Stevens began by saying that he did not intend making a long speech. He considered long speeches a mark of presumption and ignorance, and he would therefore pass over the other articles of impeachment and confine himself to the one proposed by himself. This, he considered, was amply sufficient to secure the conviction of the President if there were no others. When Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency he took the oath to support the Constitution and to see that the laws were faithfully executed. How had he kept this oath? Let his public acts for the last two years answer. He would not refer to what might be termed his minor crimes, but would glance for a moment at his last grand and flagrant violation of the laws he had sworn to execute; he referred to the removal of Secretary Stanton. The speaker here entered into a general discussion of the tenure of office act. At this point Stevens was compelled to stop reading, whereupon Gen. Butler came forward and volunteered to read it for him. Stevens thanked him and Butler proceeded to read the speech in a clear tone. The learned counsel for the President had contended that Mr. Johnson, on succeeding to the Presidential office, had entered on a new term; he denied this in toto. He was but serving out the term of Mr. Lincoln. Johnson, in defense of himself, had cited the action of his predecessors. Had there been no law passed by Congress, then his action would have been parallel with theirs; but since they sat in the White House, Congress had passed a law which made it criminal for him to remove officers without the advice and consent of the Senate. The President says he did not remove Stanton under the Tenure of Office law, and then in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, he contradicted his own statement. The speech then proceeds at length to discuss the eleventh article of impeachment and concludes with the statement that no peace can come to the country until Johnson is removed.

WILLIAMS' SPEECH.

After Stevens finished, Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, of the Managers, addressed the Senate. He began by saying that this issue had not been sought by the Representatives of the people, but was forced upon them by the Executive by a long series of bold usurpations of power. He said the master key to the whole history of his administration was to be found in the attempt of the President to force the rebel States into the Union by means of his Executive authority. To accomplish this object, what has he not left undone? Let your records answer. They will say that instead of convening Congress in a momentous crisis of the State he issued his Royal proclamation for the assembling of State governments; prescribing the qualifications of voters and settling the terms of their admission into the Union. He created offices unknown to the law and filled them with men, notoriously disloyal, disqualified by law, at salaries fixed by his own mere order, and paid them out of the contingent fund of the departments of the government. He supplied the expenses of his new governments by turning over to them the spoils of the dead Confederacy, and authorized his satraps to levy taxes from a conquered people. He passed away unnumbered millions of property to rebel railroad companies without consideration, or held them to it in clear violation of law, on long credits, and at a valuation of his own, without any security whatever. He had stripped the Bureau of the freedmen refugees of its magnificent endowment by taking from it the land appropriated by Congress, and restoring to the rebels their justly forfeited estates; after the same had been vested by law in the government of the United States. He had invaded with a ruthless hand the very sanctuaries of the Treasury, and plundered its contents for the benefit of favored rebels by ordering the restoration of the proceeds from sales of captured and abandoned property which had been placed in its custody by law. Williams proceeded to reply in detail to the answer of the President's counsel to the charges of the Managers, until 4 o'clock, when Morrill stated that Williams was unable to finish his speech, and moved that the court adjourn, which was agreed to. The Senate soon after adjourned.

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HOUSE.  
THE ARKANSAS BILL.

The bill introduced in the House, today, for the admission of Arkansas, is similar to that introduced last March by Mr. Morrill in relation to Georgia. It declares that Arkansas formed a State government, Republican in form, and shall be entitled to representation when the Legislature ratifies the 14th amendment to the Constitution, provided the constitution should never be changed so as to deprive any class of citizens of the right to vote, etc.

GENERAL.  
Cheyenne, 27.—The Directors of the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company have, to-day, closed a contract with Dr. Durant and associates for the building and equipment of the road from Cheyenne to Denver. The work will be commenced immediately and is to be completed this season.

MAJORITY FOR THE CONSTITUTION IN S. C.

Washington, 27.—Gen. Canby telegraphs to Gen. Grant that all but four of the remote precincts of South Carolina have been heard from; the majority for the constitution is 43,608. The returns from North Carolina come in slowly; the majority for the constitution, so far, is about 7,500.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Philadelphia, 27.—A boiler in the "Pennsylvania Treaty" rolling mill exploded this p.m., demolishing the building and killing three men and wounding many others. Thirteen wounded have been taken from the ruins.

ASSAULT ON THE SPECIAL AGENT OF THE TREASURY.

St. Louis, 27.—E. B. Phillips, special Treasury Agent, was assaulted on the street by two men, who knocked him down with a club and beat him very badly. Phillips states that about three weeks previous to the attack he had pointed out the distilleries of Wright & Co. and D. C. Freeman to General Burbridge, the Treasury Agent, just arrived from Washington, as having been reported by him to the authorities at Washington. A short time afterwards Phillips was offered ten thousand dollars and a place in the "whiskey ring" to compromise, which he declined. He was then told that his life was in danger, and a night or two after he was assaulted. The distillers were subsequently released.

THE TREATY WITH NORTH GERMANY.

Washington, 27.—The President, to-day, sent a message to Congress, containing a communication from Secretary Sewell, covering a letter from Bancroft, relative to the treaty recently negotiated with North Germany, which, on the authority of speeches made in the North German Federal Council by Mr. Konig and Count Bismarck shows that unauthorized emigration can take place, even if the emigrant shall have ceased to be an American citizen; and that a German-American citizen emigrating to North Germany cannot be held to discharge any old military duty.

FIRE AT PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, 27.—Syke's Tannery, at Allegheny, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday, loss, \$50,000. Several men leaped from the windows, eight of whom were seriously injured, two probably mortally.

GEORGIA GIVES FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED MAJORITY FOR REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR.

New York, 27.—The Tribune's Atlanta special says that fifty-four counties give Bullock, Republican, 5,600 majority for Governor.

PROBABLE SPLIT AMONG THE SENATORS ON THE IMPEACHMENT VERDICT.

The World's dispatch mentions rumors of a break in the Republican line of Senators, and names as certain to vote against impeachment. The friends of the President are more confident now of his acquittal.

FOREIGN.

FARRELL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

London, 27.—Advices from Sydney, Australia, say that Farrell, who attempted to murder Prince Alfred, had been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

CLOSE OF THE CLERKENWELL CASES.

The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners was closed to-day. After receiving the charge from the Chief Justice the Jury retired, and after a brief absence returned, and found a verdict of guilty against Barrett; all the others were acquitted.

GREAT REJOICING IN ENGLAND.

Great joy prevails throughout the kingdom over the news from Abyssinia and the escape of Prince Alfred. To-day was observed as an impromptu holiday.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SANAMA.

Noeb, the Dominican commissioner, has negotiated for the sale of Sanama.

REVOLUTION EXPECTED.

The people of St. Domingo are greatly exasperated at Baz, and a revolution is momentarily expected, which will probably place Luperon Escobedo at the head of the government. It is believed that Baz's party are acting in concert with Salnave.

WAR PROGRESSING.

Advices from Hayti state that the war is progressing. It is reported that the Cayases are commanded by American officers, and that President Salnave is losing ground daily.

NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

Berlin, 27.—The third session of the North German parliament commenced to-day. King William made a speech. He said the aim of the parliament should be the mutual material interest of Germany. He advised the fulfillment of the treaty made with Austria and Spain, and he hoped a desire for the national

good would rule in all their proceedings. He congratulated them on the peaceful and friendly local relations, and trusted that those of North Germany with the Great Powers of Europe would justify the belief that the maintenance of peace was their great and only object. The King's speech was pacific throughout. He concluded by saying that he hoped, during the present session, and in all future events, he might count upon the united powers of Germany. On the conclusion of his speech he shook hands heartily with the Bavarian Minister, when the latter called for three cheers for the King, which were given with a will.

LORDS AND COMMONS SYMPATHISE WITH THE QUEEN.

London, 28.—Both Houses of Parliament, to-night, without a dissenting voice, voted an address to the Queen upon the subject of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, and expressing the sympathy of the British nation with the royal family in this untoward event, which has filled them with sorrow, and the country with horror; and the hope that the Prince will soon be restored to health.

DISABILI ON THE CONQUEST OF ABYSSINIA.

In the Commons, Disraeli, in reply to a question by Mr. Layard, made some remarks on the subject of the Abyssinian war, in which he spoke in flattering terms of the achievements of General Napier and his army and all who gave aid in the expedition. The conquest of Abyssinia, he said, was only equalled by that of Mexico by Cortez.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

The House subsequently went into a committee on the Irish Church question. The first of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions was debated at length; but none of the most prominent members took part in the discussion. Among the speakers were Mr. Dalrymple, Charles Gilpin, O'Donoghue, Horsemann, Mr. Harke, Gen. Peel, and Lord John Manners in favor of the resolution. The House adjourned at one o'clock.

BARRY EXAMINED.

The case of Barry, connected with the plot at Buckingham palace, came up to-day for a preliminary examination. The Greek fire proved to be phosphorus only. The case against the prisoner was strong; he was remanded.

DOINGS OF THE ST. DOMINGO CONGRESS.

Havana special says the Congress at St. Domingo are endeavoring to amend the constitution and to confirm the leading points of Baz's policy. These were to make Sanama a free port of entry and a general foreign mail station to arrange the mail and trade service, so that Sanama might form a neutral station and become the centre of the Caribbean telegraphic service. The brother of Baz and Gen. Canaro are gone to Hayti to negotiate for a permanent alliance between the two republics.

THEODORE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

London, 27.—The Times' telegrams state that Theodore was attacked by the British advance, April 10th, and was repulsed, losing 500 men, in killed, and was subsequently deserted by almost the remainder of his troops. The King then retreated inside the fortress of Magdala, where he was supported by some few devoted followers, and made a desperate resistance to the English; but finding his cause made hopeless by the brother of Baz and Gen. Canaro are gone to Hayti to negotiate for a permanent alliance between the two republics.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

A correspondent to the Denver News, writing from Pueblo, under date of the 18th inst., says that on the Sunday—the day preceding, quite an excitement had been created at that place by the discovery of the body of a man dangling from the limb of a cottonwood tree. Upon investigation he was found to be the leader of a notorious gang of horse thieves who have infested southern Colorado and northern New Mexico for a year past. He and about fifteen others had been in close confinement for about a week previous having been arrested by a party of soldiers. About half past eleven on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., a party of men, supposed to be vigilantes, entered the guard house where they were confined, and taking out the leader of the band, hung him as above described. When found next morning, a placard was attached to his person upon which was inscribed "Hung by the Vigilantes."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, in a recent letter, says of the wife of Senator Wade: "That she is a woman of large benevolence, both public and private, and that it has yet to be known when a worthy object was sent from her presence unrelieved."

She has no ambition to shine in the fashionable world, but has an exceeding distaste for its formalities. She is in the prime of life, tall and stately looking, as one might imagine a Roman matron to have been in the days of Italian glory.

In view of the probability of Senator Wade succeeding to the Presidency and of Mrs. Wade being installed as mistress of the White House, the correspondent adds:

When we remember her scholarly culture, her extensive reading and her acquaintance with the best minds of the age, would it not almost seem that this second tragedy, this suicide, instead of assassination, at the White House, was the providential means taken to purify the halls of legislation at the very fountain.

On Friday, the 15th ult., a melancholy accident occurred at Day's Concert Hall, Birmingham, England, causing the death of one of the ballet. During the representation of a fairy scene one of the dancers accidentally touched a lamp with her wand, causing a small fire, which broke out and fell on another of the dancers, whose clothes instantly took fire. The

unfortunate girl ran off the stage in flames, and, through the neglect or alarm of those in attendance, every particle of clothing was burnt from her body before the flames were extinguished. She was taken to the Queen's Hospital, but her injuries were so severe that she died on the following Monday. Her name was Fanny Smith.

THE LATE INDIAN ATTACK.

By the kindness of Elder George A. Smith, we have been put in possession of the following particulars concerning the killing of Mrs. Justice and Charles Wilson, by Indians, near the Rocky Ford, on the 6th inst.

The company under Frederick Olson, numbering 22 men and 4 boys, with 15 wagons, were on their way to re-open one of the settlements in Sevier county. On the 5th, early in the afternoon, they found they were followed by Indians, when they immediately corralled their animals to prevent a stampede, and prepared for an attack. The Indians dismounted, at some distance, and took to the oars, contiguous, which formed a kind of horse-shoe bend around the place where the company was corralled. From this point they fired upon the company, the third or fourth bullet striking the edge of a wagon, off which it glanced and struck Bro. Justice in the back of the head, inflicting a mortal wound. He died in about three quarters of an hour afterwards. Captain Olson had a rifle pit dug in the corral and four pits on the outside to protect their animals. This gave them an advantage over the Indians, who, after the fight had continued two hours, retired on to the hill-side. An express was started to Gunnison and Hefield, one man to the former and two to the latter place. Of the express to Gunnison, one man, Adolph Thompson, was mounted on a tired horse, when the Indians again commenced pursuing him, and he had to turn back toward camp. Another party of Indians then tried to head him, when five men from camp went out to his rescue, and he was got in, but not till he had received a ball in his right thigh and an arrow in his left side, neither wound, however, being fatal. The express reached Gunnison, and a party of twenty-nine men under command of Major Frazer, started immediately to their assistance.

The next day George and Charles Wilson were attacked not far from the junction of the Round Valley road with that to Richfield, and Charles was shot, while George escaped, Charles' body being got by the men who came to the relief of Captain Olson's party. The united company returned to Gunnison. How many Indians were killed is not stated.

Nawel—Some of the papers have a portion filled by telling what is to be found in another part of their columns. This is smart, decidedly, making variety, and is a nice thing when news is a novelty. It is nearly as clever as publishing items that nobody but the writer knows anything about! This last recalls a sermon which we read one time, and which, as near as memory can serve, ran thus:

"A true Samaritan"—Father O'Reilly mounted his one-eyed, misanthropic sheltie and proceeded from his own domicile to the chapel near Castlewellan. Having arrived, he dismounted and trying the four-foot quadruped for a per minute, entered, and mounted the rostrum. When he commenced his sermon, he said: "My friends, I shall read to you this morning a portion of the epistle of Paul to the Romans. Now, I must tell you, an epistle is neither more nor less than a letter. And who do you think this letter was written to? Not to the black-mouthed Presbyterians, nor to the rapacious Unitarians, nor to their other dithering blacklegs, the Episcopalians; but it was written to you, my friends, to the Romans! My samaritan, this morning shall consist of three parts. First, I know something and you know nothing of the next you know something and I know nothing; and of the third, neither you nor I know anything at all. In the first place, in coming here to-day I tore a whopping big hole in the knee of my coat of black broadcloth, which none of you knew anything about until I told you; in the next place, maybe some of you know more than I do, and I know nothing at all about that; and in the last place, neither you nor I know what the duty, the Protestant tailor across the way will be either taking for them? Father O'Reilly mounted his one-eyed, misanthropic sheltie and proceeded home to his own domicile. Of course everybody can see the connection! If they can't, why the fault is their own, that's all."

DEATHS.

In Slaterville, near Ogden, Sunday, March 28th, 1868, William Stone, aged 70 years and 5 months. Deceased was born in Berkshire, England; received the gospel in 1847; was ordained a deacon, 1849; evangelized to Council Bluffs, Iowa, emigrated to Utah, 1858, and was ordained an Elder, 1867.

In the 15th ward in this city, at 4 o'clock this morning, Mary Ellen, daughter of Ethan and Lucy H. Barrows, aged 2 years, 7 months and 17 days.

At Mount Pleasant on the 10th of April, 1868, Anne Maria Nielsen, from Sweden, wife of James Beckwith, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 6 years and 7 months.

Scandinavian &c. Please copy.

WHEN I was a poor girl, says the Duchess of St. Albans, working very hard for my thirty shillings a week, I went down to Liverpool during the holidays, where I was always kindly received. I was to perform in a piece—a pretty little affecting drama—and in my character I represented a poor, friendless orphan girl, reduced to extreme poverty. A heartless tradesman prosecuted the distressed heroine for her heavy debt, and insists on sending her to prison, unless some one will be bail for her. The wretched girl wept, "Then I have no hope—I have no friend in the world." "Will no one be bail for you, to save you from prison?" asks the creditor. "I have not got a friend on earth!" was the reply. "Just as I was uttering these words I saw a poor sailor in the upper gallery, springing over the railing, letting himself down from one tier to another, until he bounded down the stairs, over the orchestra, and placed himself beside me in a moment. 'Yes, you shall have one friend, at least, my poor young woman,' said he, with the sincerest expression in his honest sunburnt countenance; 'I will go bail for you to any amount; and as for you?' turning to the frightened actor, 'if you don't bear a hand and shift your moorings, you land-lubber, it will be worse for you than I can say with your bow-wow! Every one in the house—except the poor wretch—was perfectly indescribable—peals of laughter, screams of terror, cheers from his tawny meenates in the gallery, preparatory scowls of violin in the orchestra, and, amidst the universal din, there stood the unconscious cause of it—the defender of the 'poor, distressed young woman'—breathing defiance against my mimic persecutor. He was only persuaded to leave his care of me by the manager pretending to arrive and rescue me with a profusion of theatrical back-logs."

FAULT OF HOUSE.  
Fire Proof Safe and Feed Stables.

W. with Livery and Feed, in all its branches, stock taken promptly attended to.

H. J. FAUST. G. F. SUTLEY. J. S. ROUTE.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Cole.

Tuesday Evening, APRIL 28, 1868.

ENGAGEMENT OF

MR. & MRS. G. B. WALDRON

Will be presented, for the first time, a Drama of intense interest, in 5 Acts, entitled

THE

ISLAND KING;

OR,

The Mistake of a Life.

George Maurice, Mr. G. B. WALDRON, Antoine Lannay, Mr. J. S. Linnay, Charles D'Arbel, Mr. J. C. Graham, Monsieur Langlois, Mr. P. Margutta, Count D'Auberive, Mr. J. M. Harris, Dr. Gerault, Mr. A. M. Harris, Dominique, Mr. E. D. Crowther, Louis, Mr. R. Matthews, Joseph, Mr. J. McGee, Hortense D'Auberive, Mrs. G. B. WALDRON, Mad. Pauline Langlois, Miss Nellie Colebro, Margot, Miss Alexander.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

DANDELION'S DODGES!

Dickey Dandelion, Mr. J. C. Graham, Mr. Turnpenny Dubs, Mr. D. McKenzie, Vivian Thornbrake, Mr. J. M. Harris, James a footman, Mr. E. D. Crowther, Louis, Mr. R. Matthews, Laura Armytage, Miss Lizzie Paul.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

GRAND MAY-DAY MATINEE!

FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN!

FRIDAY Afternoon, May 1.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT

WALKER BROS.

One of our Trains from California has arrived, Consisting in part of

STANDARD SHEETINGS,

PRINTS, DELAINS,

SUGAR,

TEA,

COFFEE,

NAILS AND GLASS,

All Sizes.

A PRIME LOT OF

California Bacon!

COAL OIL

Mule Shoes, etc., etc.

Which we offer our Customers and the People generally, at

LOWER RATES THAN HERETOFORE!

Two more Trains expected in a few days!

WALKER BROS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN!

FROM the Jordan Range, one Sorrel Mare MULE, with this flesh brand on it, and a hair brand cut on it; both brands on the left hip. Whoever will sell, lease, or give information of the whereabouts of said animal to me, shall be liberally rewarded.

J. C. HARRIS, 14th Ward, Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

GILBERT WEBB, of 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, on the 9th day of May, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

U. S. Marshal as Messenger in Bankruptcy.

By WM. F. APPELEY, Deputy.