

for some time of the existence of a strong desire, very generally expressed, to see him again on the boards here, his friends will therefore be gratified at seeing his name on the bills for to-night. In this the Management have sought to please a large number of the habitués of the Theatre.

He will make his re-appearance in the comic drama "Don Cesar de Bazan," in which he gave such general satisfaction on the last night of the summer season, and excited a strong desire to have it repeated, which the close of the season precluded at that time.

This piece will present an exhilarating change from the heavy legitimate drama to light and sparkling comedy. It is the opening piece.

"Barney the Baron," a new farce here, is the after-piece, and the comical situations into which a wandering Irish tinkler, suddenly elevated to the possession of a German castle with baronetcy attached, is thrown, will give Mr. Dunbar an excellent opportunity of making fun and exciting laughter. A visit to the Theatre to-night will be a good cure for a fit of the blues, and relaxation from graver thoughts.

PROBATE COURT.—The regular December term of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, commenced its session on Monday at 10 a. m., in the Court House in this city, Hon. Elias Smith, presiding.

Officers of the Court present:—Aurelius Miner, Esq., Special Prosecutor; Edward W. East, Clerk; Robert T. Burton, Sheriff; Robert J. Golding, and James F. Allred, Bailiffs.

The Grand Jurors were called as follows:—thirteen of whom answered to their names:

Grand Jurors:—Wm. C. Staines, Samuel A. Woolley, Emanuel M. Murphy, Levi Stewart, John Q. Knowlton, Wm. Hickenlooper, Levi Savage, Peter Nebeker, Abraham R. Wright, Horace S. Eldredge, Henry W. Lawrence, Hampden S. Beatie, Shadrach Roundly, Washington Lemmon, Benjamin T. Mitchell.

Levi Stewart was reported sick, and thereupon excused by the Court. A rule was entered against Samuel A. Woolley. The sheriff was directed to summon two men from the body of the county to complete list of Grand Jurors. Wm. B. Wilkinson and Robert Burnes were accordingly summoned. Wm. C. Staines was appointed Foreman, to whom, as also to his fellow jurors the Clerk administered the usual oath.

His Hon. charged the jury in reference to the service they were called upon to perform, making spicy preliminary comments upon the county boundary lines, remarking that if any one were to find the western line, which the statute states runs from north to south by the second Black rock, he would be lost himself! Whether such person would be lost or not, there is no doubt but he would find quite a proportion of that line of this county very salty.

The Traverse Jurors were called, when seventeen answered to their names.

Traverse Jurors:—Elnathan Eldredge, Zebulon Jacobs, Horace Drake, Sylvanus Hicks, Charles Woodard, Caleb Wright, Malin Weiler, Henry Woodmansee, Edmund T. Browning, Moses Thurston, Ebenezer R. Young, Charles D. Barnham, Joseph Chamberlain, Nathan Tanner, Bolivar Roberts, George W. Thatcher, John Vance, Jr., Edward Martin, James A. Allred, James Barnes, R. B. Stewart, Martin Zyderlaan, John Shaffer, Robert Daff.

The Traverse Jurors were discharged till Thursday, and the Court adjourned till Tuesday at 10 a. m.

ATTENTION IS CALLED to the tasteful display of advertisements and business cards in the "Supplement," and to the liberal amount of room given to each 'card,' pleasing to the eyes of readers throughout our Territory and abroad.

Messrs. Lees & Shoebright and Messrs. Equires & Day invite the public to supply themselves with dry goods, groceries, Christmas and New Year's presents, &c., &c.; Messrs. Cole & Brim are ready to supply calls for good leather; H. Dinwoody is prepared to accommodate his customers with furniture, ready-made and to order; and Bradshaw & Co. advertise matches proof against dampness.

WEATHER. Thirteenth, rainy, mild.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.—During the last of November and early in December severe rains, accompanied with high winds, broke the spell of long drouth in California. The storm was very general, and the depth of rain varied with localities from 3 to 6 inches, finishing with an 18 inches snow storm at Virginia City.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA.

A fire-engine for the Russian Government has been manufactured by a London firm, and is a size larger than the engine which obtained the gold medal and first money prize at the contest in Holland. It will throw a jet of water one and a half inches in diameter 200 feet high, and to a distance of 300 feet.

Events are assuming a more and more afflicting appearance in this country. The Poles incorporated among the Russian troops cantoned in the provinces bordering on the Volga are said to have formed a plot in conjunction with a secret society called Nihilists. The intention attributed to them is to burn all the villages and towns of the provinces. Accident and the energy of the authorities

have saved Radan and Samara, but the town of Simbrisk and all the villages around have fallen a prey to the flames. The conspirators had placed barrels of gunpowder under the cathedral and all the public edifices of the town. Regiments of cossacks have been sent into the town. A commission of inquiry, presided over by an aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, has also been opened. The burning of the town had reduced thirty thousand inhabitants to misery and deprived them of shelter. Those disorders are not to be wholly attributed to the Poles; the incendiarisms are above all due to the peasants, who are employing this means of avenging themselves on their masters. The social fermentation is extreme in Russia, and is extending.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Mulhouse on the 19th of Oct., and soon after proceeded on their visit to the south of France.

D'Union gives the following analysis of the state of the Catholic Church in France: There are six cardinals, fifteen archbishops, sixty-nine bishops, one hundred and fifty-five vicars, six hundred and sixty canons, three thousand three hundred and ninety-eight curates, twenty-six thousand six hundred and thirty servitors of the church, ten thousand priests, thirty thousand seminaries, and fifty thousand monks.

SIAM.

An English newspaper is about being started at Bangkok, to be published weekly and to be edited by Fergusson, long connected with the Singapore press. The subscription price is to be \$24.

Bangkok is divided by a variety of schisms.

The revenues of Siam are said to amount to a sum equal to £5,000,000 per annum.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

A large number of the hostile chiefs have laid down their arms and submitted unconditionally to the imperial authority. Gen. Cameron says:

"I herewith enclose the terms of peace which were granted to them, and with which they all expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. Hostilities are now at an end in this part of the colony, and there is reason to hope that the liberal terms accorded to the natives of Tauranga may induce other tribes to make their submissions."

JAPAN.

Dates from Yokohama give nothing of interest from Yeddo. The Tycoon is practically without a ministry.

A bold and dastardly attempt has been made at the murder of the Tycoon, by poison. Something transpired which gave some warning of the traitorous plot, and upon a certain dish being tendered to his Majesty, some party was compelled to partake of it, who immediately fell to the ground in great agony.

The removal of Yadaï from the office of Regent is officially announced.

Rev. R. Hamilton, Chaplain to her Majesty's forces at Shanghai, was seized with a fit whilst bathing at Yokohama and died before reaching the shore.

The firing into the American steamer Monitor by the Japanese junks excites great comment.

DENMARK.

The articles of the Danish treaty of peace are published. The portion of the Danish debt which falls upon the Duchies amounts to 20,000,000 of regdalers, (about £3,250,000.) Denmark binds herself to return the captured German ships, with their cargoes, wherever the latter have not been already sold. If sold, Denmark undertakes to compensate the owners.

FRANCE.

Engagements between the French troops and Arab insurgents in Algeria on the 29th and 30th of September, resulted in 800 Arabs being killed and wounded and over 100 French soldiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No additional news from Calcutta had reached England. The London *Shipping Gazette* of the 4th says: Great anxiety exists among the shipping interest respecting the fate of the fleet of merchantmen mentioned in the telegrams to have been driven ashore and damaged by the great gale in India. It is calculated that the value of the ships and cargoes is at least from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 sterling; the greater part of which belong to Liverpool merchants."

The English Admiralty publish the following:

By telegraph from Paris we hear that the Straits of Simousake are open, the passage having been forced by sixteen

ships of war, after three days fighting. All the batteries have been destroyed, and sixty 24-pounder and 36-pounder bronze guns have been embarked. The loss of life has been small considering the result, and no officers have been killed. The Japanese have asked for peace.

NEWS ITEMS.

MR. SPURGEON has retired from the Evangelical Alliance, owing to the dissatisfaction given to the Church of England by his sermons on baptism and regeneration.

THE INDIA COTTON FIELDS.—Statistics published in the latest Liverpool papers show that forty-seven vessels are now on the way to England from the East Indies with cargoes of cotton ranging from eighteen hundred to seven thousand bales each. The aggregate amount is no less than 221,864 bales. All these vessels are at sea, and their arrival at Liverpool at different periods will keep the cotton mills in operation for a considerable part of the coming winter. The new fields seem to be doing well.

SHERIDAN'S WORK.—The results of Sheridan's campaign are thus summed up.

Prisoners captured at Winchester (well)	2,200
Prisoners captured at do (wounded)	2,000
Prisoners captured at Fisher's Hill	900
Prisoners captured on the march beyond and since and before the battle	1,500
Prisoners captured at Cedar Creek	2,000

Total prisoners	8,600
Cannon captured near Martinsburg	2
Cannon captured on the Opequan	5
Cannon captured at Fisher's Hill	22
Cannon captured in cavalry battle	11
Cannon captured at Cedar Creek	50

Total	89
Small arms captured at Winchester	6,000
Small arms captured at Fisher's Hill	1,100
Small Arms captured at Cedar Creek (say)	5,000

Total	12,000
Caissons captured at Winchester	4
Caissons captured at Fisher's Hill	9
Caissons captured at Cedar Creek (say)	12

Total	25
Wagons captured at different points	160
Wagons captured at Cedar Creek	100

Total	260
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A NEW INVENTION.—Mr. E. C. Kellogg is now finishing a full-sized gun of his model, which has been repeatedly exhibited here. The carriage and all its appurtenances are made of the best Swedish or Lowmoor iron and decarbonized steel, so that a chance rifle or musket shot cannot break or seriously derange any of its parts. The two barrels carry rifle balls of the calibre of .56, .100, and are calculated to have as much range and penetration as any other rifle barrels. The work and the operator of the gun will be protected from rifle shots by a sheet steel shield. The gun is capable of firing from 320 to 340 shots per minute, according to the expertness of the operator. Mr. Kellogg has made such improvements on his original model that this rate can be kept up definitely, by only two men to each gun-carriage. The Government has promised a fair trial on the field to this wonderful invention, and its success as a weapon is assured.—[Hartford Times.]

LARGEST DAY'S WORK IN THE MINT.—The largest day's work ever done in the Branch Mint in this city was transacted to-day. The gold deposits amounted to 19,000 ounces valued at about \$400,000. The internal revenue tax on this, assuming that none of it was bullion that had been assayed and taxed elsewhere, would be about \$2,000.—[S. F. Bulletin, Nov. 26.]

EARTHQUAKE IN MONTREAL.—The Montreal *Telegraph* of Oct. 29 says: "Canada seems disposed to excel Quito or Peru in the frequency of its earthquakes. At ten minutes past four o'clock yesterday four distinct shocks were felt in the vicinity of the mountain. The vibration seemed to come from the eastward. The first was slight and of brief duration; the second heavy, causing the houses to tremble and stove-pipes and crockery to rattle as if about to fall down. The third shock was the faintest of all, and in all they lasted about ten seconds. Men at work in the fields felt the vibration very strongly and were somewhat alarmed, thinking that the ground was about to open. The wind at the time was a light westerly breeze."

MANUFACTURE OF TAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Perhaps in no State in the Union have the resources thereof been more largely developed than in Pennsylvania. In several of the southern counties cotton has been successfully cultivated on a small scale, while the growing of tobacco has been made one of the principal crops of the farmer. Indeed, the importance of tobacco-planting has now become of the first charac-

ter, and its harvest a matter of great importance. We now observe that in Cambria, Somerset and the adjoining counties a good quality of tar is being manufactured from the knots of the pitch pine. The manufacture of this substitute for North Carolina tar is carried on quite extensively, and has already considerably depreciated the price of the latter article. The tar thus produced answers nearly all the requisite as a substitute for the original article.—[Fitsburg Chronicle.]

The English miners are on a strike, and meet in little groups of seven thousand or so to discuss their grievances.

WHITE MOUNTAIN ITEMS.—The houses on the summit of Mount Washington were closed for the season on Monday, Oct. 17th. A party from the Tremont House, Boston, were the last visitors. They encountered snow three miles from the Glen, but found only a few drifts the next five miles. They were richly rewarded for their journey, as the morning was one of the clearest of the season, the ocean view being so extensive that upwards of thirty vessels were counted off Portland harbor. Persons who visited Jefferson Hill last week saw both the Franconia and White Mountain ranges capped with spotless snow. In the daytime the scene was magnificent; and at night the snowy peaks seen by moonlight had a bleak and weird appearance.—[Boston Transcript.]

A VIOLENT wind and rain storm lately visited North Germany. Many trees were blown down in Berlin, and serious damage was done to numerous houses in various parts of the town. In the country the injury inflicted by the hurricane is very great. The fruit trees were in many places completely stripped of their burden, and the cereal crops suffered severely from the hail and rain.

It is reported that the sale of public lands this year are seven times greater than they were last year. This is attributable to the fact that a considerable part of the very large immigration to this country, in the last eighteen months, has gone westward, to take up small farms at Government prices, and clear them for cultivation.

The eighty-first in the group of asteroids was discovered by Mr. Temple, of Marseilles, on the 30th September, in the constellation Pisces.

A FRIGHTFUL accident has just taken place at Ulm, from petroleum oil. During a representation at the theatre, twenty-four lamps attached to the chandelier suspended from the roof, burst in succession with great rapidity, and the burning oil fell like a shower of fire on the spectators, among whom were a number of ladies. In a moment the dresses of twenty of them were in flames, and most serious burns were the consequence. One of the ladies was so dreadfully injured, that she died in a few hours after.

There are now three female American sculptors, to-wit; Miss Hosmer, Miss Stebbins, and a Mrs. Freeman, now in Italy, who is just becoming known to fame.

OIL-WELLS have been struck in Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky. Of course there is a great excitement in that region.

MILES OF STREETS.—According to the showing of the Board of Engineers there are two hundred miles of streets in San Francisco.

UNEXPECTED MANIFESTO FROM POLAND.—Of late it has been pretty generally supposed that the Polish rebellion was suppressed; but the Polish National Government has just given unexpected proof of its vitality by issuing a proclamation, declaring that the revolution is still in progress, despite the representation of Russia. The proclamation is prefaced with this preamble.

"After nineteen months of desperate struggle against all the power of Russia, assisted by her accomplices in the murder of Poland, and encouraged by the indifference of the West, our insurrection is weakened and our ranks are thinned. Over the tombs of fifty thousand heroes slain in battle; along roads furrowed by the wheels of the kibitzas, which have borne one hundred thousand of our martyrs to Siberian snows; above the ruins of thousands of burnt towns and villages, the invader intones a hymn of triumph, and redoubles his barbarian rage. He intones a perfidious and a lying hymn, the chorus of which is applauded by the accomplices of Russia, conspiring for our fall, who, all repeat, 'the struggle is ended, and Poland is no more.'"