

12 o'clock, noon. It is not expected that general legislative business will be entered into at that time, or that the session need be longer than necessary to provide for another adjournment; but it is important that there should be such a general attendance as will secure the presence of a quorum in each House. The general expression is favorable to adjournment until Oct. 21.

The Peruvian Minister, to-day, presented the letter of Señor Balta, the newly elected President of Peru, announcing his accession as President. In reply, the President referred appropriately to the great calamity which has visited Peru, and expressed universal sympathy with the sufferers.

New Orleans.—Gen. Rosseau has arrived and has assumed command.

The police troubles have not yet ended. Some of them have not been paid for eight months. A large number met on Lafayette Square, to-day, and sent a deputation to the Mayor, asking immediate relief.

Atlanta, Ga.—A bill was passed by the House yesterday excluding the negroes from serving on juries. It is understood, to-day, that the House, after a stormy debate, declared negro members, claiming only one-eighth negro blood, are ineligible, by a unanimous vote. Sixty-nine Republicans refused to vote.

St. Louis.—The parade of Knights Templars this morning was one of the finest and most interesting events that ever occurred here. Over thirty commanderies were in the procession, representing nearly twenty States. Still a greater number would have been present, but for the detention of steamers and railroad trains. About three thousand knights were in the line. A number of carriages followed, containing a large number of the highest officers of the various orders. After marching through a number of the principal streets, occupying over an hour, the procession halted at the Masonic Hall, where the business of the triennial convocation will be done. The streets on the line of march were thronged with spectators, who greeted the delegations and their distinguished officers with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and other manifestations of welcome. Several residences on the route were handsomely decorated with masonic emblems. The City Council yesterday unanimously tendered the hospitalities of the city to the various visiting delegations. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter, of Missouri, gave a magnificent banquet to the Grand Chapter of the United States to-night; about three hundred were present, including several of the most distinguished members of the order.

Utica.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars met yesterday, there were over 1000 delegates present.

Chicago, 16.—The Republicans yesterday re-nominated N. B. Judd for Congress.

The State Grand Lodge of Good Templars, are now in session at Galesburg. Strong efforts are being made to organize the party on strict temperance principles.

Nothing later from Maine. The estimates apparently agree in a majority of twenty thousand. The vote stands nearly thus: Chamberlain, 75,000; Pillsbury, 55,000. The Republicans throughout the country are rejoicing over the result.

A special from Boston says that Butler's renomination for Congress has been defeated.

#### FOREIGN.

Havana.—The firm of Seculuta, which lost heavily by the recent burning of the Cassilda warehouse, has suspended; liabilities six millions.

Port Au Prince advises state that the siege of that city had been abandoned.

Berlin.—It is reported that Prussia will send a gunboat to the river Parana, to protect the German interests there.

St. Petersburg.—The death of the Emir of Bokhara is announced.

London.—Constantinople advises state that while the frigate *Franklin* was lying in the Bosphorus, a deputation of Greeks distributed an address to the officers and men, praying the assistance of the United States for the Cretans. Admiral Farragut, at the suggestion of Minister Morris, ordered the copies of the address to be returned to the deputation, which was then received as private citizens. No political allusion was made in the conversation.

London.—Queen Victoria has arrived at Windsor.

Paris.—It is reported that Spain has offered 30,000 troops to garrison Rome in the event of a European war.

Insurgents have appeared in the mountains about Ronda.

Ottawa, 12.—Evidence in the Whelan

case closed to-day, when the court adjourned until Monday forenoon.

New York, 13.—Panama advises to the 4th state that another bloodless revolution had occurred, and had resulted in President Ponce being arrested and deposed by one Coreso; the latter having proclaimed himself President, was forming a new Cabinet.

London.—Later advices from Rio say that according to Brazilian reports, detachments of Paraguayan troops were left behind in Gran Chaco, and that on the evacuation of Humaita they were surrounded by the allied forces, and surrendered unconditionally with 12 pieces of artillery. The fortifications of Humaita have been razed to the ground. At last accounts the whole allied army had commenced its march to lay siege to the fortified position of Lopez, on the Tebicuary river.

Paris.—The *Patrie* thinks that the report that the Prussian army was about to be reduced is false.

London.—It is generally considered that the events of the last fortnight have made little change in the political condition on the continent either to lessen or increase chances of war. While, on the one hand the press of Germany have assumed a quieter tone and profess to be more confident of peace, on the other hand it is known that France has refused a formal demand, made by the Chevalier Negra, the Italian ambassador, for the recall of the French troops from Rome, and at the same time the Prince regent has brought to Paris a proposal from Spain to cement an alliance with France by sending 30,000 soldiers to Rome.

London.—Reverdy Johnson had an interview with the Queen yesterday, being introduced by Lord Stanley. He presented his credentials as the American Minister.

Brussels.—The international congress of workmen adjourned yesterday. A resolution was adopted advising workmen to abstain from trades during war. An address was adopted, urging workmen to oppose war, to refuse countenance to assassination, and to use their efforts to induce others to do the same.

Ottawa, 14.—The counsel in Whelan's case finished their argument to-day. The judge charged the jury, occupying 5 hours and forty minutes. The court adjourned till to-morrow to receive their verdict.

London.—The press of this city is variously commenting upon the recent speech at Chalons, in which the following words were used by the Emperor: "I will say nothing more, as the public prints are sure to draw prophecies of war, however moderate my words are."

The *Times* has an editorial on Johnson, the American Minister, who has a *carte blanche* from his government to settle the Alabama claims case. The *Times* says the case of itself, presents little trouble, the only difficulty is the reluctance of the American government to settle a difficulty growing out of the war; and says that no American statesman ever believed that the *Alabama* escaped with the connivance of Great Britain. There might be a question as to the inadequacy of the laws to make England answerable, but this could be easily settled. The real grievance of the United States was our indifference in their civil war and our willingness to see the Union destroyed. Of this the Americans were conscious all the time, and they remember it keenly now. They think we should have manifested active sympathy with the North, and that the Confederacy, being based on human slavery, should at once have been condemned. That the Republican party were the true friends of England, and that it was wrong even to doubt the success of the Federal arms; and that after all, the anger of the Americans was owing to their consciousness of England's want of sympathy with them in their hour of peril; but that anger, if right, has been enough indulged in. Seward has refused a handsome offer, which should be credited to England; he now cuts the past adrift, and the thing is as good as settled. The legal points will not stand in the way, and the only thing to ascertain is the responsibility of England to fix the proper indemnity.

Ottawa, 15.—There was a large crowd outside the courtroom this morning, but very few were admitted. The prisoner being brought in looked pale and nervous. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner, who heard the announcement with great composure, then made a long address to the court, in which he very emphatically and solemnly asserted his entire innocence of the crime; he denied having any connection with Fenianism and declared that he had been condemned because he

was a Roman Catholic, and that the evidence had been deliberately concocted to convict him. He was going on to speak of the cruel treatment of Irishmen by England, when he was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who pointed out that, whatever might be the case elsewhere, in this country, Irishmen and all other classes were treated alike before the law, and that he had no reasonable grounds for complaint. After solemnly cautioning the prisoner against entertaining any hope of pardon, and imploring him to prepare for the future, his Lordship sentenced him to be executed on Thursday the tenth of December.

Kiel, 15th.—King William of Prussia arrived here on tour for military inspection. He visited the University to-day. He was received with appropriate ceremonies. The faculty presented an address in which they referred to the tranquility now existing throughout Europe, and expressed the hope that it would remain unbroken. The King, in reply, said he did not see any cause for a disturbance of the peace of Europe. In the army and navy they beheld the vigor of their fatherland. They have proved that they don't shun a combat, and if forced into a combat they will fight it out.

Triest.—Farragut and squadron arrived here to-day from the Dardanelles.

London.—The telegraphic reports of the earthquakes in South America have created much excitement in the commercial world, which is eager for full details.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a leading article on the prospects of peace or war, in which it says, "in every capital of Europe the belief that a great and immediate war is impending grows daily, and the best informed men say it will break out before a year has elapsed."

#### FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION.

St. GEORGE Gardeners' Club Hall, 10 o'clock a.m., Sat., Aug. 29, 1868.

According to notice delegates from various towns and settlements met at the Hall, with fine spread of fruit covering the table.

On motion, L. S. Hemmenway was called to the chair—W. H. Branch elected secretary and Henry Eyring chaplain.

Convention opened by prayer. J. E. Johnson briefly stated the object of the convention, to be for the advancement of fruit growing, to compare fruits, and experience, and organize a Rocky Mountain fruit growers' society.

On motion of J. E. Johnson, Resolved; we organize such a society—whereupon J. E. Johnson, W. H. Branch, J. W. Oakley, W. E. Dodge and A. Jackson were appointed a committee to report constitution and by-laws for the government of such association.

W. H. Crawford, John Moody and Joseph Birch, were appointed a committee to report permanent officers for this convention.

Fruit was then examined and discussed.

Recess until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon session, 2 o'clock p.m. Committee on organization reported—President J. E. Johnson, vice-president W. E. Dodge, secretary W. H. Branch, Chaplain H. Eyring.

Report accepted and approved. Committee on constitution and by-laws reported the following

#### CONSTITUTION:

1st. This society shall be known as the Rocky Mountain Pomological Society, whose aim shall be, advancement and improvement, in introducing, propagating and producing, all the most choice and useful fruits.

2nd. The officers of said Society shall consist of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and as many Vice-Presidents, Assistant Secretaries and Corresponding Secretaries as the Society may decide to elect.

3rd. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place, the Secretary shall keep record of all proceedings and discussions of the Society, the Treasurer shall collect and disburse the funds of the association according to vote of the Society.

4th. By affirmation vote of a majority at any meeting any citizen of this Territory, or States and Territories adjoining, may become a member of this Society by paying the regular membership fee, and otherwise conforming to the rules and regulations of this Society;

but no member shall be entitled to any advantages arising from membership, until the annual fee is paid.

5th. The Society shall meet at such time and place as may be decided upon, at the last previous meeting, and the President or vice President, of the place indicated, shall make provisions for said meeting.

6th. An annual convention shall be held at time and place agreed upon at the last previous convention, at which, the officers of the Society shall be elected, exhibition of fruits made and discussed, and new fruits named.

#### BY-LAWS.

1. A member may be expelled for lack of interest in the subject of Pomology.

2. Membership fees shall be used for incidental expenses.

3. Assessments may be made for importations of rare or valuable trees, vines and cuttings.

4. The Society shall procure a good Pomological library at the earliest practical period.

5. New fruits and those of doubtful identity to be brought forward to the meetings, that their merits may be discussed.

6. The Corresponding Secretary shall open correspondence with the various prominent pomological associations on this Continent, asking reciprocal favors, and journals of discussions, etc.

7. Annual membership fee \$1 00. Life membership fee \$10 00.

Which was re-read, amended, and passed by articles and sections—and passed unanimously.

Thirty names were then given for membership. It was then resolved that we proceed to the election of officers by ballot, which was carried into effect, and resulted in the election of

J. E. Johnson, President.  
L. S. Hemmenway, Vice Pres.  
W. H. Branch, Secretary.  
Henry Eyring, Treasurer.  
W. H. Crawford, Cor. Sec'y.

And the following Vice Presidents for the various towns and cities were elected *viva voce*:

For St. Thomas, James Leathhead; St. Joseph, Thomas Day; Santa Clara, E. Bunker; Washington, Geo. Averatt; Harrisburgh, E. K. Fuller; Toquerville, John Nebeker; Virgin City, Nephi Johnson; Rockville, A. P. Winsor; Springdale, A. L. Siler; Duncan's Retreat, Wm. Martindale; Kanara, Bp. Boundy; Bellview, J. H. Johnson; Harmony, W. D. Pace; Cedar City, J. M. Higbee; Parowan, C. C. Pendleton; Paragonah, Silas Smith; Beaver, J. Murdock; Corn Creek, C. King; Minersville, H. Rollins; Meadow Creek, Bro. Scott; Fillmore, J. Robertson, Jun.; Cedar Springs, Bp. Stevens; Nephi, Bro. Baxter; Mona, G. W. Johnson; Santaquin, John Holliday; Spring Lake Villa, B. F. Johnson; Payson, J. Finlayson; Spanish Fork, Sam'l. Cornaby; Springville, E. Whiting; Provo, Peter Stubbs; Battle Creek, H. Walker; American Fork, Bp. Harrington; Lehi, Bp. Evans; Willow Creek, J. Rollins; Cottonwood, S. Richards; Salt Lake City, Geo. B. Wallace.

Other cities and towns wishing Vice-Presidents are requested to report to next Convention.

Resolved; that the first local meeting be held at this Hall on Saturday, Sep. 12, prox.

Resolved; that the *DESERET NEWS* and *Salt Lake Telegraph* be requested to publish these proceedings.

Resolved; that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Gardeners' Club, for the use of their comfortable Hall.

Fruits were now more thoroughly examined, tested and discussed.

The show was very creditable and extensive and will be described elsewhere.

At 6 o'clock, on motion, Resolved; to adjourn to meet at this place on the first Saturday in September, 1869, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

J. E. JOHNSON, Pres't.  
W. H. BRANCH, Sec.  
—Rio Virgin Times.

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