

That these conditions, since that time, have been faithfully adhered to and carried out in the conduct and acts of the people of Utah, I have no evidence to the contrary.

Whatever may have been the state of public affairs in this Territory before, at that time seditions, treasons, and rebellion against the United States, ceased after notice of this Proclamation had been given to and received and acquiesced in by the people of the Territory of Utah.

Governor Cumming, in his Proclamation bearing date the 14th day of June 1858, at Great Salt Lake City, with the seal of the Territory, and which is now here in Court, and which Proclamation is founded on that of the President's and its acceptance and acquiescence in by the inhabitants of Utah, in speaking of the President's Proclamation, uses the following language:—

"The proffered pardon was accepted, with the prescribed terms of the Proclamation, by the citizens of Utah."

"Peace is restored to our Territory." These, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, are facts announced by the high Executive officer of the Territory in a solemn Proclamation to the people, and they are to be received as evidence of the public condition of the country over which he so ably and vigilantly presides; and that they are as true now, and since that time, as then, no man has denied.

Wherefore, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it only remains for me to say, for the reasons given, that there are now no acts of sedition, treason, or rebellion against the Government of the United States, in this Territory, which the Prosecuting Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, with the President's Proclamation and pardon before him, and the Governor's solemn announcement of its acceptance, can charge before you, against any of the inhabitants of this Judicial District, or of the Territory of Utah."

The Judge appointed Mr. S. M. Stewart, said to be a "transient resident," United States Commissioner, and he took the oath of office.

Mr. Wilson closed his argument on the question of jurisdiction of officers, and the Court adjourned to 11 a.m. on Tuesday, Nov. 30. The Court had previously adjourned the Grand Jury to the same hour and date.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 11 a.m.

The Judge informed those who had argued the question of jurisdiction of officers, that he would defer his decision until he had examined the authorities cited in the argument; and wished them to bring those authorities to his Chambers.

Mr. D. H. Burr's motion to exclude certain members of the bar was called, when Mr. Burr withdrew his motion so far as it referred to Messrs. Stout and Little.

On motion, Hon. John Hartnett, Secretary for Utah, was admitted to the bar of this District.

The Grand Jury no business before them, were adjourned to Monday, Dec. 13.

On affidavit of Mr. D. H. Burr, the Court ordered an alias subpoena to be issued and served on Brigham Young, sen., returnable at 11 a.m. of Dec. 1, Mr. Burr claiming that Pres. Young was an important witness on his motion against James Ferguson, Esq.

The Court informed Mr. Williams that he might dismiss his witnesses for two weeks.

The Petit Jury was adjourned to Monday, Dec. 13, and the Court to Wednesday, Dec. 1, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

After the reading of the record, the motion of D. H. Burr, Esq., for the expulsion of James Ferguson, Esq. from the Bar was called up. The Judge cautioned members of the Bar and spectators against any improper expression of feeling, during the examination and argument.

Mr. Ferguson arose and, stating that the object of Mr. Burr's motion being his dismemberment from the Bar, he would at once, with proper and becoming respect to the Court and members of the Bar, tender the resignation of his license as an Attorney and Counselor at Law in that Court.

The Court, declining to accept Mr. Ferguson's resignation, directed the proceedings on the motion to go on.

Mr. Ferguson then stated that, as his Honor had wisely observed, personal feelings might be introduced that would be unpleasant and productive of no good, to avoid such an introduction of unpleasantness in the Court, he would plead to the charge so far as its object was concerned, and respectfully ask for the judgment of the Court, *pro confesso*.

His Honor then asked Mr. Ferguson if he pleaded guilty to all the specified charges.

Mr. Ferguson stated that the charges were not specified; that he knew of no wrong done by him to which to plead guilty, but that, as it had long been his intention to decline practice as an Attorney, and as it seemed to be the anxiety of a member of that Bar, that he should leave it, he would so far plead guilty as to ask for his expulsion.

The Court declining to rule upon the grounds stated by Mr. Ferguson, directed the examination to proceed.

Mr. Ferguson again objected to the vagueness of the language in which the motion was couched.

His Honor directed Mr. Burr to amend the motion and to specify the individual Mr. Ferguson was accused of slandering, and also the name of the Judge who was coerced by Mr. Ferguson to adjourn his Court.

Mr. Burr inserted his own name as the person slandered, and Geo. P. Stiles as the Judge coerced.

Mr. Williams notified Mr. Ferguson that tomorrow he would file a motion before his Honor, for his expulsion from the Bar as an

alien, and was called to order by the Court: his motion being out of order.

On account of the material amendments made in the motion, Mr. Ferguson asked for it to be continued till any time after to-morrow at the pleasure of the Court.

The motion was then, by order of the Court, continued and the Court adjourned till Friday, Dec. 3, at 11 a.m.

INSULT AND RESENTMENT.—As Mr. Eades was sitting quietly in an upper room in a house of resort in East Temple Street, an individual having an army uniform walked in with the greatest deliberation, and walking up to him presented a pistol to his breast. Mr. Eades pushed the weapon to one side inquiring why he did so. But on repeating the position, and talking about shooting, with no small interlard of oaths, Mr. Eades snatched the pistol from him, and gave him two or three blows on the head with it, and threw it out of the window. The soldier beat as quick a retreat as his condition would permit, and nothing further has transpired in the matter.—[Com.]

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A soldier, one evening last week, visited a place in this city, said to be a gambling saloon. He entered into conversation with a person who stood by, a stranger to him and the Territory, asking several questions about the place. At length the new friend to the soldier told him there was nothing interesting to be seen in that room, and invited him to go to a dance down street. He seemed pleased to have an opportunity to "trip the light fantastic toe," and went off with his pseudo-friend. When far enough from the main street, he was knocked down and the sum of about thirty dollars abstracted from his pocket. The robber has not as yet been discovered.—[Cit.]

PUGILISM.—On the afternoon of Nov. 30 a quarrel occurred in East Temple Street, between Joseph Rhodes and a free black man. The latter was holding a mule, and Rhodes rather playfully caught it and was about to mount it, when a fight ensued. They were taken before the Mayor, the case heard, and both fined, with costs of suit.—[CITIZEN.]

DESERTION AND ROBBERY.—Last week a sergeant and two soldiers visited this city, ostensibly in search of a deserter from Camp Floyd. On arriving here they found the person, whom they said they were seeking, incarcerated in the "Lock-up" on a charge for stealing cattle.—[CITIZEN.]

TABLE containing a Summary of Meteorological observations for the Month of November 1858, G. S. L. City. By W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.		BAROMETER.	
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
25.835	25.860	25.910	25.865
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer attached.	
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
43	46	49	45
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer detached.	
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
31	39	44	37
Monthly Mean.		Wet Bulb.	
6 a.m.			3 p.m.
37			49
Highest and lowest range of Barometer during the month.		Highest and lowest range of Thermometer during the month.	
Max. 26.140 Min. 25.560		Max. 60 deg. Min. 21 deg.	

The natural water and winter prospects good.

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- 1 Clear and cool.
- 2 Cloudy a.m.; clear p.m.
- 3 Clear, with wind east.
- 4 Clear and cool.
- 5 Cloudy and hazy all day. New moon 9h. 20m. a.m.
- 6 Partially clear.
- 7 Clear and cloudy alternately.
- 8 Clear and pleasant.
- 9 Clear at intervals.
- 10 Clear.
- 11 Clear.
- 12 Clear.
- 13 Hazy a.m.; partially clear p.m.
- 14 Clear and cool.
- 15 Hazy a.m.; clear p.m.
- 16 Cloudy and dull.
- 17 Partially clear.
- 18 Variable and windy.
- 19 Hazy a.m.; windy and cold p.m.
- 20 Snowy. Full moon 6h. 56m. p.m.
- 21 Snow 1½ inches; cloudy.
- 22 Snow 2 inches; melting and sloppy.
- 23 Cloudy and stormy.
- 24 Cloudy and muddy.
- 25 Cloudy and disagreeable.
- 26 Cloudy; snow 3 inches; snowing.
- 27 Partially clear.
- 28 Hazy a.m.; clear p.m.
- 29 Partially clear.
- 30 Wintry appearance; cloudy.

During the month there has fallen 6½ inches of snow, and the rain and snow water measured 1.235 inches, which is a little less than 1½ inch. The ground has been frozen 2 inches deep.

COST OF A MESSAGE TO LONDON.—The Boston Traveler says:

Two business messages from New York merchants to their correspondents in England passed through the American Telegraph Office, Traveler Buildings, from New York en route for London. One of them containing fifty-seven words, paid through fifty-seven dollars, and the other twenty-seven words, for which twenty-seven dollars were paid.

LINES

Written for the Amesbury and Salisbury Horticultural Exhibition, 28th Tenth mo., 1858.

This day, two hundred years ago,
The wild grape on the river side,
And tasteless ground-nut trailing low,
The table of the woods supplied.

Unknown the apple's red and gold,
The blushing tint of peach and pear;
The mirror of the Powow told
No tale of orchards ripe and rare.

Wild as the fruits he scorned to till,
These vales the idle hunter trod,
Nor knew the glad, creative skill,
The joy of him who toils with God.

Oh! Painter of the fruits and flowers!
We thank Thee for Thy wise design,
Whereby these human hands of ours
In Nature's garden work with Thine!

And thanks, that from our daily need
The joy of simple faith is born;
That he who smites the summer weed
May trust Thee for the autumn corn.

Give fools their gold, and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blessed,
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

And soon or late, to all that sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow
If not on earth, at last in Heaven!

—[National Era. J. G. WHITTIER.]

AGRICULTURAL.

HOME MADE POUDERETTE.—There is a great annual loss of valuable manure at the rear of every house which a little care would save. People have a prejudice against meddling with the contents of privy-vaults which is hard to overcome. If, however, the "temple" were properly built, the trouble could be easily got along with. The practice of digging a deep pit or cellar beneath it, which it is almost impossible to clean out, is a bad one; and the danger to the young children of a household from such pits is not altogether imaginary.

A privy should be built so high above ground as to allow of a large moveable box underneath it of the same superficial dimensions as the building. This box should be made of pine plank, matched, and painted within and without with coal-tar. It should rest on runners made of scantling, to which a horse can be attached, for the purpose of drawing it out when needed.

Of course some means should be used to deodorize the offensive gasses. Happily this is not difficult. Dried muck, burnt soss, sawdust, charcoal, chip-dirt, ashes, and indeed nearly all refuse dirt about one's premises will answer, provided it is dry. This last item, dryness, is important to render the material a good absorbent. Lime is sometimes used, but not wisely, because it sets free and wastes the volatile gasses in the air. It is an excellent plan to have at hand some of the absorbents we have mentioned, convenient for use. If they are not "handy" when wanted, they will seldom be used. Have some in old boxes or barrels by the side of the privy, under cover, where it can be drawn upon daily, or every few days throughout the year. If a small quantity is used often all smells will be prevented and the combination of the several parts as compost will be more complete.

When the box is filled, let it be hauled out to the barn-yard and emptied, and then returned to its place. On returning it, let the bottom be covered with a good layer of some absorbent. We understand that some of the companies engaged in manufacturing poudrette largely for sale use a solution of copperas to deodorize night soil before they remove it to their manufacturing grounds. Of course, this could be used by any one who had not a sufficient quantity of absorbents.

Now that we are upon this subject, we will give some account of the manufacture of poudrette and Ta Feu, as it is conducted on a large scale in the neighborhood of some of our cities. Certain persons are employed to collect the contents of privies, sinks and sewers, and convey them by carts and by sloops to the premises devoted to the manufacture of this article. It is then thrown upon a screen having holes an inch square, which cleans out all coarse rubbish. Then it is spread on large platforms, where it is mixed with absorbents such as have been before mentioned, and then dried.

"If it is to be manufactured into poudrette, it is taken into a house where it is allowed to undergo a partial decomposition, and again screened through a cross-barred half-inch screen, and then barrelled. If Ta Feu is to be manufactured, it is perfectly dried, and when in that state, becomes caky and hard; and is brought into the house, and without fermentation, is screened first through a half-inch screen, and then again through a quarter-inch screen." It is then ready for market.

This manure is recommended for all sorts of crops, though some persons find it less useful on wheat than any other. Mr. Downing esteemed it highly "for all the neater work of sowing and planting in gardens." For strawberries, for early vegetables, flower-beds, roses, &c., it is preferable to nearly every thing usually to be had; because, unlike guano,

it enriches without burning, may be safely used with any plant, and brings no weeds, like common manure. We consider a barrel of it fully equal in fertilizing material to four cart-loads of stable manure."

These commendatory remarks apply as well to the home-made poudrette as to that bought in market at so much a barrel.—[American Agriculturist, August.]

PRUNING GRAPES.—The Pomological savans, who a year or two ago, went their death upon excessive summer pruning of the grape, are now hardly decided in favor of pruning at all—at least the opinion expressed is so milk-and-waterish as to amount almost to a negative. This shows a becoming growing wisdom, and we think a year or two more will satisfy all present doubters that summer pruning, instead of being the rule, should be the exception.

Our limited experience is against summer pruning unless in particular instances, presenting themselves to every cultivator.

Our crop of grapes, looks at present very promising; the bunches are of good size, and the berry full and large. Not a knife has been near them.

Last year we pruned all the vines except one, pretty extensively; and although these were covered with fine bunches, there was scarcely one properly matured; while the vine which was left wholly untouched, yielded a bountiful crop of excellent fruit. The same vine, under the same treatment, was equally prolific in preceding years.

We feel pretty well satisfied that excessive pruning has been the worst blight that has ever affected the grape; but as the remedy is in everybody's hand; or more truthfully is simply "hands off!" we trust we shall hereafter have less debate upon the subject,—less action—and as per consequence, better success in the cultivation of this very desirable fruit.—[Germantown Telegraph, August 19.]

GRAPES.—Our friend E. Myrick, from Shaker Village, South Groton, Mass., brought for our inspection, a few days since, some of the products of their vineyard, three varieties of grapes. The Concord—well-known and often described; the Sage, an accidental seedling, thick skinned, hard pulp, light color, and quite sweet; and the Amber or Northern Muscadine—the best of the three. This last has been very highly recommended in different sections, and for the higher latitudes is undoubtedly a valuable acquisition, as it ripens much earlier than those standard varieties, the Isabella and Catawba, which, as far north as Boston or Albany, seldom attain perfection. The Shaker family are, we understand, engaged largely in propagating the Amber, and will next spring have a quantity of vines to sell. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing them as above.—[Life Illustrated, Oct. 16.]

CHINESE SUGAR CANE AS FOOD FOR STOCK OF ALL KINDS.—We find in a Georgia paper, a communication from a correspondent who signs himself F. J. R., and dates Oglethorpe county, in that State, August 21, 1858, from which we make the following extract, and ask for it the attention of the readers of the Germantown Telegraph:—

This is my third season of cultivating the Chinese cane. I have seven acres of it this year, five of which I planted for the express purpose of feeding it green and dry to horses, cattle and hogs; and since the 1st of June, until now, I have been feeding it daily to those animals. My calves have run daily upon two acres, sown broadcast, since that time. My cows and oxen while sick with the "black tongue" were daily fed with it. My oxen, when at work, are fed upon it, horses ditto. My hogs are daily fed with the cane now, and are in fine growing order. I intend to fatten my pork upon the cane, as not only good feed but equal to corn for the same purpose! These facts can be attested by my neighbors, for they know all about them. After three years' experience with the Chinese sugar cane, I have come to the following conclusions in regard to it, and I give them for what they are worth—not caring a "bawbee" whether or not they are endorsed by the people:

1. For forage, either green or dry, there is no plant so valuable.

2. More grain can be made upon the same land than oats will produce, with an analytic value as food of one-third over oats!

3. For hogs, it is next to corn, in every particular.

4. For syrup, it is equal to any cane, and for sugar ditto!

This is no mere speculation—I have tried the forage, made syrup and sugar, and for the analysis of its value as food, am indebted Prof. Lee.

"Throughout Western Iowa almost every farm has grown half an acre to ten acres of that crop, and it seems to be universally of tremendous growth. From a cursory or rough calculation, we make out that the slope has enough of the Chinese Sugar Cane grown, to make a million gallons of Syrup. We know of a score or two pressing mills completed, and many more under way. Iowa will make her own sugar and syrup the present year, and if this experiment proves satisfactory, we shall hereafter see very little Louisiana or West India sweetening.

The Sorgho bids fair to work a vast change in the agricultural products of Iowa—and soon we expect to see accounts of exportation of sugar and molasses from our fast populating and most eminently fertile State."—[Crescent City Oracle.]

The first cold cut nail was made in 1777, by Jeremiah Wilkinson of Cumberland, (R.I.) who still lives.