

## TABERNACLE.

On Sunday, 4th inst., at 10 a.m., Elder Edward Middlemas read several passages of scripture and commented upon them; also spoke of all the dreams and visions contained in the Book of Mormon, and many of the remarkable ones recorded in the Bible.

In the afternoon, Elder George A. Smith addressed the congregation from the 7th verse of the 3rd chapter of Amos. He said, to be a prophet is to have the spirit of prophecy, and that the man who has that spirit cares not for losses nor for earthly goods. The Saints generally will suffer persecution, poverty and distress for the gospel's sake, but when prosperity surrounds them then they are tried, therefore, before looking much to the future, he advised that we know well the present, and take care of it. He remarked that many had knowledge of future events, but as to the way and manner of their fulfillment they know nothing. The work of God had commenced and onward it would go, though our enemies beset us on every side.

Bishop Frederick Kesler expressed his thankfulness for the privilege of once more being in the midst of the Saints, for when here he felt that he was among his friends. Spoke of his late mission to the States; said he had been blest with health and strength; that the Saints in the east were pleased to see him and to hear his voice, and they felt anxious to gather with the Saints; he had traveled in thirteen different States while on his mission, and found that to be the feeling in every place. Bore testimony to the truth, and advised the Saints to be faithful in their prayers, and to live the religion of Jesus Christ day by day.

THE EASTERN MAIL arrived yesterday, at 10 a. m. but in consequence of the unaccommodating disposition of those in charge of the Post Office, their inactive movements and uncivil demeanor, we were unable to get any papers from the uncertain concern till we were ready to go to press. The people of Great Salt Lake City have no use for such men, and if Uncle Sam has any respect for the rights of man, they will not long remain in their present position.

## Important!

It is currently reported that Geo. Cronyn, & Co., sell goods so low that no gentleman or lady, visiting their store, goes away without making a purchase. If they do not sell merchandise cheaper than other dealers in the city, they can afford to and unquestionably will, as soon as the contrary is made to appear. Those who are in want of any imported articles, especially tea, will do well to give them a call.

BROOM MAKERS.—Thomas Colborn and Henry Tribe have commenced a good business in this city, that of broom making, and they are workmen, as we can truly testify, as some of their superior brooms have been furnished our office.

Abraham Hayes has also commenced the same business, see advertisement. He is also a finished workman at the business, and if you do not believe it give him a call, you who wish to buy brooms or have broom corn to work up, and there is plenty in the city and country to keep both establishments in business for a long time, but be sure and patronize the best workmen. "A new broom sweeps clean." Success to the trade.

## Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

G.S.L. City, Aug. 27, 1859.

Board met pursuant to adjournment at 7 p.m. at the residence of Edward Hunter, president of the Board, who was present; also W. Woodruff, C. H. Oliphant, L. D. Young and J. R. Winder, Directors, and James A. Little, General Agent.

Meeting called to order by the President, who briefly laid before the Board the object of the meeting, which was to make preparations for the coming fair, to be held on Monday and Tuesday the 3d and 4th of October next in this city.

Mr. J. R. Winder was called upon to act as secretary pro tem.

Mr. L. D. Young presented a pear raised on graft sent here by A. M. Jackson, Esq., of San Bernardino.

Mr. C. H. Oliphant presented a splendid bouquet of flowers, consisting of roses, verbenas, double stocks, and many choice varieties, recently introduced into this Territory by him.

The agricultural and manufacturing interests of the Territory were separately discussed.

It was stated that the prospect was good for an abundant crop of Chinese sugar cane, which demonstrates the fact that if sown in season and properly cultivated it will prove a sure and remunerative crop, which leads us to hope that we shall soon be freed from the necessity of importing our sugar fifteen hundred miles.

Mr. Oliphant was appointed to draft an address to the people thro' the papers of the city.

Meeting adjourned till Saturday evening next, 6 p.m.

E. HUNTER, President.

J. R. WINDER, Secretary pro tem.

## ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF UTAH.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It is with pleasure and satisfaction that we address to you this our fourth annual appeal in behalf of the Society we have the honor to represent.

Perhaps no other similar institution ever passed through the variety of trying events and vicissitudes that have fallen to our lot since our creation by Legislative enactment; but, through all the society has steadily advanced in influence and usefulness.

We are now on the eve of our fourth annual festival or fair. As we take a retrospect our hearts swell with gratitude to Him who doeth all things well for the peaceful and smiling prospect before us. In our view of the past, our first attempt presents itself. Did we succeed? Yes, most nobly! and our first fair was a triumph. The angel of peace overshadowed us; and all that participated were benefited. Our second exhibition now comes up before us, but how unlike the first. The circumstances that now surround us, how changed! The angel of peace no longer broods over us. Dark clouds are seen gathering in the east, still we persevere and success crowns our effort—the people are benefited, and our object is gained. As another year is ushered in from the exhaustless storehouse of the future, the gloom first seen in the east thickens, strange and dark things are whispered—armed legions are seen looming up in the distance, they threaten to drive the angel of peace from the mountains. A vast host are seen wending their way southward, tens of thousands of men, women and children are fleeing for safety; but, hark! the voice of messengers are heard. Mercy is proffered, forgiveness is granted for crimes never committed, and the people turn their faces towards their deserted homes. Peace smiles once more, and again the din of industry resounds throughout our peaceful vales, and the merry whistle of the ploughboy, and lowing of the peaceful herd is fitting melody for the occasion.

Our third annual fair takes place, and stranger and citizen unite in pronouncing it worthy of a free and enlightened people.

We are happy to be able to say that we fondly anticipate the coming exhibition will be an event of greater interest than ever before witnessed by the inhabitants of these mountains; and we call upon every citizen to aid us in our endeavors to promote the arts of peace, and to secure to ourselves the blessings of prosperity and commercial independence.

There is no other portion of the Republic that pays the tax imposed upon this people or even a tithe of it. Goods are brought a great distance at vast expense, the speculative merchant not content with a reasonable profit, must needs make a princely fortune in a year or two. Who is benefited? Perhaps half a dozen persons and a community impoverished to do it. Is the traffic carried on on terms of equity? We say, it is not. For, whether it is an individual, state or nation, that follows the practice of paying out without receiving in return a fair equivalent, it will most certainly bring them to poverty and want.

Then, let us as a people reduce our desires to our actual necessities, promote manufacturing interests, encourage the skillful artisan, spread intelligence among the husbandmen and the tillers of the soil of every grade. The above are some of the objects of the society. Very many are becoming careless and indifferent in respect to home manufactures. This is a palpable error and one into which many have fallen; but be not deceived,—goods are now plentiful, but that they will always be so, is quite uncertain. Let your sheep be better cared for than ever; take pains with everything intrusted to you, that it may not diminish, but rather that increase and progression accompany all that you do.

The Fair will be held in this city on the third and fourth days of October next, and we fondly anticipate that every citizen who has the interest of our young Territory at heart will aid us in rendering the coming fair one of unusual interest. The terms of the society are liberal—\$2 only for initiation, which pays for the first year, and one dollar yearly afterwards, which entitles the members to all of the privileges of the society, and is used in promoting the objects for which the society was created.

Think well, act well, and all will be well.  
CHAS. H. OLIPHANT,  
In behalf of the Board of Directors.

## FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26, 10 a.m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The case of Turnley vs. Watson, and of Crosman vs. Moxo, were dismissed.

John Andrews was made a citizen of the United States. Harmon Graft being a foreigner was excused from serving as a juror, also Mr. Elmer who was under age.

En Whipple, deputy sheriff of Utah county, appeared in court and produced the body of Joseph Bartholomew, in his custody, accused of murder, who was placed in charge of the marshal.

The rule against bail, sheriff of Utah county, was continued, not producing prisoners.

Court took a recess till 3 p.m.

3 p.m.

Court resumed its session.

The grand jury came into court, and the foreman presented several bills, agreeing that the court might amend them in form but not in substance.

Mr. De Wolf entered a nolle prosequi on bills of indictment No's 11 and 12, presented on Thursday.

Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 10 a.m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

David McKenzie, the prisoner accused of forgery,

brought into court, the judge inquired if the bar were ready to proceed with his trial.

Mr. De Wolf, for the prosecution, replied that he was ready.

Mr. Thompson, counsel for defendant, filed a motion to dismiss, alleging that the prisoner was not a resident of that district as set forth in the indictment.

Motion overruled, the judge remarking that the law made the objection immaterial.

Prisoner was then arraigned, and plead "not guilty" to the indictment.

Some little discussion transpired in relation to the venue.

Court ruled the case was not reversible.

The following persons were then impaneled and sworn as jurors to try the case:

Norman Eldredge, John W. Schofield, Geo. Mackenzie, N. W. Harris, T. P. McManners, Charles Gaven, Geo. Bowers, John W. Webb, David Wilkins, George Cummings, Charles Smith, Geo. W. Shell. T. P. McManners was appointed foreman.

The following witnesses for the prosecution were then called, sworn and testified in the case: Col. G. H. Crosman, Major Porter, U. S. A., J. M. Wallace, M. Brewer Mr. Lent and John Bigler.

[Our reporter has furnished us with the evidence in full, but we have not room to insert it in this number. It shows conclusively that Wallace, Brewer and others were principals in the counterfeiting transaction, employing McKenzie as an engraver.]

Court took a recess till 2 p.m.

2 p.m.

Court resumed its session.

M. Brewer was recalled, at the request of Mr. De Wolf; said he could not positively state that prisoner knew that Wallace and himself went to Camp Floyd, but McKenzie DID NOT KNOW THAT THEY INTENDED TO PASS CHECKS THERE.

Here the prosecution rested.

Jo-hua and Thomas Midgley were then sworn and testified on the part of the defense, their testimony going to prove the good moral character of the accused.

Mr. Thompson, by agreement, opened the argument for defense, showing the nature of the charge was forging a check on the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, U. S. A.—said to the jury that they had had a great many OPINIONS in the case, and especially those of Col. Crosman, that had no bearing on the matter, they must take testimony and facts and not opinions—said there was prejudice against the prisoner which was hard to fight against; the gist of Col. Crosman's evidence was to exculpate Wallace, etc.

Mr. De Wolf then followed for the prosecution, averring that a great amount of crime was in operation in this Territory, which he said was in consequence of the people heretofore having been allowed to commit great crimes and go unpunished. He cursorily reviewed the testimony and closed his argument.

The court then charged the jury, and they retired.

Court took a recess to await the verdict.

After the lapse of an hour, court resumed its session.

Jury came in, roll called, all present.

The judge said, gentlemen of the jury have you jointly and unanimously agreed on your verdict? Is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not of the charge against him?

Foreman.—Guilty as charged in the indictment.

Clerk then read the finding.

The judge said, that he should defer judgment till Monday on account of the illness of Mr. Thompson, the prisoner's attorney.

The judge then read a presentment from the grand jury setting forth "that jurors, witnesses, and other officers of court not receiving proper compensation for duties, and the people charging so high for boarding and lodging, that it was very inconvenient, and almost impossible to obtain accommodations. That the Territorial treasury had no funds, etc.

The judge said, that the law did not give him power to rectify their grievances, nor did he know how to apply a remedy, but he would consider the presentment, and give them an answer on Tuesday next.

The judge then discharged the surplus jurors, who had not been impaneled.

Mr. De Wolf moved that a nolle prosequi be entered and judgment stayed in the case of the people vs. Bartholomew.

The judge discharged Bartholomew from custody, but ordered him to be detained as a witness in any case that may arise.

Court adjourned till Monday next, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 29, 10 a.m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Thompson moved that the verdict in the case of the people vs. McKenzie be set aside, and a new trial ordered on the ground that the jury had been separated during the trial, that they had been in charge of an unsworn officer, and also that the prosecuting attorney had in an unlawful manner communicated with the jury.

The court ruled that these points should be made to appear in affidavits.

Mr. De Wolf repudiated the charge of unlawful communication.

In the case of C. A. Perry & Co. vs. McNeal and Gammet, Mr. Thompson moved that a scirefacias be issued to compel the heirs of McNeal to appear in cause.

Mr. De Wolf moved the discharge of recognizances of all witnesses in the case of the people vs. McKenzie, which discharges was entered by order of court.

Edward Ockey and Findlay were made citizens of the United States.

The judge announced his intentions of appointing commissioners in his district to take acknowledgement of bail and recognizances, etc.

The court took a recess till 2 p.m.

2 p.m.

Court resumed its session.

Thomas Midgley and J. Midgley were made citizens of the United States.

John D. Chase was appointed U. S. Commissioner for Juab county, and F. O. Robinson for San Pete county.

Mr. Thompson renewed his motion to set aside the verdict in the case of the people vs. McKenzie, and filed affidavits of W. Wallace on separation of jurors during the trial, and of J. Bigler and Marshal Kirk on jury being

in charge of an unsworn officer, and irregular communication of prosecuting attorney.

The court overruled the motion.

The judge then ordered the prisoner to stand up and receive his sentence, and asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him.

The prisoner then delivered a very affecting address to the court, said that he had plead not guilty, but he now wished to state the precise part he had taken in the crime for which he stood convicted, referred to the threats and entreaties of his accomplice, Brewer, who had turned States evidence, but was the principal instigator of and actor in the crime, alluded to his family, said he could have escaped from custody many times during his imprisonment, but he would run away, he would rather go to the penitentiary as he did not wish to screen himself from punishment.

The judge then addressed the prisoner at length, and concluded by saying, "that for the offence of which you have been found guilty, that you be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary of this Territory for the term of two years, and make your fine to the United States in the sum of fifty dollars, that you pay the costs of this prosecution."

R. Ballantyne was made a citizen of the United States.

The judge then addressed the jury in relation to the presentment of the grand jury, the scarcity of funds in the hands of the marshal, high price of board, etc., and said, "that though these evils might exist, it was their duty to maintain the DIGNITY OF THE LAW by investigating the many charges of crime that had been perpetrated in this district, for according to the best information received, there has not been less than 160 murders [not less than 260 Ed.] committed within the limits of said district, and if ever there was a time that the law needed to be vindicated it was now in Utah, yet it was not possible to hold court without a court house or without any funds in the hands of the government officer, or in Territorial treasury, and then the fees allowed in Territorial business were far too small to meet common contingencies."

He then discharged the traverse jury from further attendance on the court during the present term.

The grand jury were then brought into court, and in like manner discharged.

The court then ordered that witnesses already under recognizance should renew them to appear at next term of court.

Court adjourned till to-morrow, 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 8 a.m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The recognizance of L. Wood was discharged.

The judge announced that as the grand jury had been discharged, he would now sit as "committing magistrate" to examine witnesses.

He then proceeded to examine witnesses during the day and adjourned to Friday, Sept. 2, at 8 a.m.

[For the Deseret News.]

## NORTHERN LIGHTS.

On Sunday evening, the 28th ult., a beautiful display of aurora borealis, or northern lights was observed in this city between 9 and 10 p.m.; a palish light wavered up about 30 degrees towards the zenith, giving the "Great Bear" or "Dipper" quite a silver hue; thence it began to spread east and west with increasing grandeur, till about 11, when the perpendicular waves, streams, or rays of light, moving consecutively from the North Star east and west, beautified a large portion of the northern hemisphere. A few masses of floating, fleecy (sonder) clouds were gorgeously decorated with a splendor not easily described.—The light, about 20 degrees above the horizon, decreasing upward and downward, so that, at nearly midway to the zenith, the scene changed into a fine yellow-green, which was joined by a rich livery of crimson or red, spanning the whole heavens from east to west, several degrees wide, as the great red belt of the North.

This magnificent phenomenon, in varying hues, beauties and fashions among the sombre and fall clouds, continued to give the science of meteorology nimble specimens of the light fire-works of heaven, till about one in the morning.

Again, on the evening of the 1st and morning of the 2nd inst., was displayed the inimitable phantasma-glory of the whole heavens. The aurora borealis, a little after midnight, had spread from north to south, from east to west, in grand divisions of pale light, mellow yellow, light crimson, and sable green. Once, the light formed a grand cross, north and south and east and west, curved to a horizontal parallax. I could tell the time of night on my watch by its light. There was a beautiful center, equally rayed near the zenith. Much of the time, the sky was overcast with fall clouds, and the variegated colors which softly tinged the homogeneous, rolling masses were too beautiful and sublime for plain English. At times, the southern hemisphere began with pale red at the zenith and shade after shade faded down to a dark orange horizon, while the northern hemisphere glowed with yellow and green, as the light, east and west, peeped through the jagged cloud holes, as if the 'upper deep' was an ising-glass globe lantern.

I viewed this grand scene till past 2 a.m. and went to bed, doubly impressed that Jehovah can show signs and wonders yet.

Also, on the evening of the third, about 8, while a thunder shower was rising south-westerly, a faint light sprung up in the east, and continued to rise till the summit was about 45 degrees high, and resembled faint northern lights. After the shower, which began at a quarter to 9 and continued 15 minutes, affording about 1-4 of an inch of water, it glowed beautifully.

This singular "lesser twilight" grew fainter and fainter from ten till it disappeared a little after midnight. A "sign in the east" according to custom, should take the cognomen of aurora orientalis, or eastern lights.

W. W. PHELPS,  
Sup. Met. Obs.

Meteorological Office,  
Sept. 6, 1859.