

HAVE FAITH.

There may be some farmers who entertain such fears of grasshoppers that they will not make any effort to sow and plant, thinking that in so doing their seed and labor will be lost. We have heard of a few individuals who talked of taking this course; but they are exceptions. The great majority of the farmers throughout the Territory will, doubtless, sow and plant as they would at any other season when there would be no probability of grasshoppers troubling the crops. This is the only proper course for our agriculturists to take. But wisdom should be exercised in the manner of sowing and planting. The course taken by farmers at other seasons may not be advisable in every respect this year. Early sowing and planting is the practice usually adopted and followed. It may be prudent to vary from this the present season. Wheat and other cereals can be sown much later than is customary with us, and still ripen; and it would be wisdom for our farmers to reserve a portion, at least, of their grain to be sown as late in the season as possible, and have it mature. By putting some grain in early, and some in late, the probabilities are that, should the grasshoppers visit us, a part of the crops may escape their ravages. The exercise of judicious care in sowing and planting will bring its reward; and instead of men accepting it as a foregone conclusion that the insects will come and destroy the crops, they should spare no labor in making efforts to raise something, however little that may be. By so doing, whether they should be successful or not, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that their faith and works have gone together.

These insects have been called the Lord's army. They certainly can be used by Him with great effect. It is written of Him that He shall "hiss for the fly that is in the uttermost part of the rivers of Egypt, and for the bee that is in the land of Assyria," and if, to carry out His designs, He calls them to visit a people, He can also bring the grasshoppers, or He can send them elsewhere. Upon this matter we, of all people, should have faith. Our first season's experience here ought to be remembered. To all merely human appearances the entire destruction of our crops by crickets during the summer of 1848 seemed inevitable. Yet the people exercised faith and worked. If any were discouraged, they kept it to themselves; it was not known. But all had an abiding faith that He who brought us to this valley would sustain us here, if we only did our part. And He did, too. The gulls came; and it seemed if they had been delayed, their coming would have been of no avail. But they were in time to save a sufficient portion of the crops to feed the people. Suffering was averted, and increased confidence was felt that He who had so wonderfully saved His people in this instance, would continue to do so if they continued to put their trust in Him.

The people are giving evidence of their faith in the Lord in responding so freely to the call made upon them to send to Europe for their poor co-religionists. We hope to see thousands brought here by this means this season. Are they to be brought here to suffer, to be a burden and a tax upon those already here? Certainly not. God does not inspire His servants to make moves that will be attended by such results. They will doubtless come, and when they do come there will be food in the land for

them to eat. At least this is our faith. But there must be faith on the part of our farmers. They must not expect that grain, vegetables and other products will grow unless they take pains to sow and plant them. He who sent the gulls and saved a sufficient portion of our crops in 1848 to serve our purpose, can by the interposition of His providence, save what we need this year. This is the faith of the First Presidency, of the Twelve and of all the faithful men of Israel. Let not any, therefore, be discouraged; but work prudently and with care with a view to produce everything possible.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.
Washington, 31.—Gen. Hancock has issued an order assuming command of the new military division. It includes the departments of the lakes and of the east of Washington, which includes all the States north of Ohio and east of Mississippi, also Maryland and Delaware.

The contest which has been long pending in the patent office between the owners of the Goodyear Hard Rubber patent and William Mullee, has been decided in favor of Mullee, after a desperate opposition, and the patent issued to him.

House.—The report of the conference committee on manufactures states that the tax bill is agreed to and the bill goes to the President. The House then proceeded to the Senate chamber.

The Senate adjourned when the impeachment court opened. Wilson continued offering the documentary evidence commenced yesterday, and included a resolution of the Senate in executive session in response to the President's Message notifying the Senate of the removal of Stanton; also a correspondence on the same subject. Witnesses were then called. The first two were officers of the Senate, who testified to delivering copies of the Senate resolutions to the President and Gen. Thomas. The next witness was C. W. Creery, Clerk in the Treasury Department, who testified as to the difference in the form of the commissions used before and after the passage of the tenure of office act. In reply to the question, Butler expected to prove by the difference of the commissions used in the Treasury Department before and after the passage of the tenure of office act, that the President had ordered the Treasury Department not to recognize the act as valid.

Vanhorn, member of Congress, testified as to what transpired between Thomas and Stanton, when the former demanded possession of the War Office. This witness was examined at considerable length.

Moorhead, member of Congress, was also examined on the same subject. Stanberry cross examined him very minutely.

Burleigh, Delegate from Dacotah Territory, being examined, said he knew Gen. Thomas, and had been on terms of intimacy with him. Stanberry asked the object of calling this witness. Butler said he expected to prove that Gen. Thomas said to the witness he intended to get possession of the War Office through force. Stanberry objected to the evidence, and appealed to the Chief Justice, who decided that the evidence was out of order. This caused considerable commotion in court. Senator Drake instantly appealed from the decision of the chair. The Chief Justice stated that he, as presiding officer, had the right to say what evidence should be allowed. Drake again arose, but Senator Johnson called him to order. Butler addressed the court in opposition to the view taken by the Chief Justice, and claimed that the latter had not the power to decide upon the admissibility of evidence. The Chief Justice stated if his rulings were not satisfactory he was willing the Senate should decide upon them. He was about to put the question to the Senate, when Bingham, of the managers, arose and addressed the court. Senator Wilson moved that the Senate retire for consultation, which met with general disapproval. Senator Sherman submitted the question in writing asking the managers for information as to American precedents on the subject. Boutwell, of the managers, responded in an argument, that the Constitution vested in the Senate exclusive authority over all questions which could arise in this

trial. Bingham read a number of quotations from authorities bearing on this subject. Bvarts, from the counsel for the President, took the opposite view of the matter. Senator Wilson then insisted on his motion to retire. Thayer called for the yeas and nays. The roll was called and there being 25 yeas and 25 nays, a tie vote, the Chief Justice said he would vote in the affirmative. The court then retired.

San Francisco, 31.—The Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's annual meeting was held in February. The profits for the year amounted to 806,000 taels. They have paid all debts and have fourteen first class steamers running to Hankow, Tientsing, Chefoo, Ningpo, and Hongkong. A large amount of the success is due to George Tyson, the late President, who goes home in a steamer to China. Edward Cunningham, of the firm of Russell & Co., is the new President.

Pekin advices by overland mail say, that the Mahomedan rebels and the Nientee common robbers have united their forces. The river Peeho is open to Tientsing. The winter is very mild in all parts of China. There has been a heavy failure in the Chinese customs banks at Hankow, striking a fatal blow at Chinese credit with all foreigners there. The Consuls of the United States and England have addressed the Viceroy of the province and will lay the matter before their Minister at Peking. There is no hope, however, of foreigners recovering their losses.

There has been a great fire at Foochow, in which the United States Consulate building was destroyed, and all the Consular archives.

Bishop Wilbering, of the Episcopal mission at Shanghai, has visited Hankow with reference to establishing a mission there.

The United States Consul-General, Seward, at Singapore, will reach Shanghai in March.

The Chinese Ambassador, Burlingame, Secretary McLeavy, Brown and Dechamps, and two high Chinese officials and suite, thirty in number, leave in the Costa Rica and China for the United States and Europe. The treaty with the United States and Chinese will probably not be revised until Burlingame confers with President Johnson. It expires June 18, this year.

San Francisco, 31.—The China brings Hongkong advices to Feb. 25, Shanghai, 27, and Yokohama to March 8th. She was detained at the latter port four days on account of severe weather. She has eight hundred passengers, among whom are Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy, and 17,000 packages of merchandise.

General McDowell sailed for New York to-day, enroute for his new command in the Department of the Mississippi.

Yokohama, March 8.—Satsuma and Choshin attacked the Tycoon in Osaka; after four hours fighting the Tycoon fled to one of his ships and went to Yeddo. All the foreign legations were gutted and then burned, the Ministers leaving and going to Hioga. All foreigners have been notified to leave Hioga; in which place, as the Japanese are no longer able to protect them, they protect themselves and allow no troops to go through the town. The Prince of Bigen's troops attempted to force their way, but were checked by the sailors from the men of war and forced to flee to the mountains. The leader of the troops has since been beheaded. An envoy from Mikado was received by the foreign ministers, who announced to them that a new system of government had been formed by which the office of Shogoon was abolished, and the Satsuma and Choshin were ordered to take charge of foreign settlements, with orders given not to come to a collision with foreigners. Mikado takes charge of the government. New custom officers have been appointed for the ports and the ministers invited to return to Osaka, but they have not yet done so. Satsuma has been ordered to take possession of Nagasaka, and is expected at Yokohama every day. The foreign legations have all left Yeddo, being notified that a battle would take place in a few days. The Japanese town, Kanagawa, has been burned; loss, two and a half million dollars. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries. A large number of high officials have been beheaded for treachery, and a great many, on account of the Tycoon's misfortunes, have committed *hari kari*. Notifications have been made by the foreign ministers forbidding the sale of arms to either party, and declaring neutrality between Mikado and the Tycoon. The report of the resignation of the Tycoon in favor of one of his family is doubted.

The United States steamer *Iroquois*

has arrived; the crew are sick, of the smallpox. The American steamer *Hermon* ran into and damaged the steamer *Osaca* to the extent of \$80,000. The Tycoon is declared an outlaw. Foreign ministers recognize the two governments; customs are paid to the Tycoon at Yokohama and Hakodadi, and to Mikado at Hioga and Nagasaki.

The steamer *Nippon* was wrecked off Amoy, in January; twelve or fifteen lives were lost. The French are endeavoring to obtain the dismissal of the head Inspector-General of the Chinese customs, in order to substitute a Frenchman.

The exposures of wholesale kidnapping at Macao, have resulted in sending out a commission from Portugal to enquire into the conduct of the local officials.

The Koreans have permitted the Chinese to import foreign manufactured goods into Corea.

It is reported that the Chinese government has conceded to foreigners the right to work the coal mines in North China.

The suit of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank against Dent & Co., for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been decided in favor of the defendants.

The rebels in Shantung have been defeated and dispersed. Piracy is flourishing in the neighborhood of Shanghai.

The Prussians are endeavoring, it is said, to obtain Chusan for a penal settlement.

The *Republican's* special gives the following report of the proceedings in secret session:—When the Senate retired for deliberation, the discussion as to the powers of the Chief Justice took a wide scope and was participated in by most of the Senators present. Ferry held that the Chief Justice had the same right as Vice-President and could vote in case of a tie, but not to decide points of law.

Conkling spoke in opposition to this position, denying that the presiding officer had the right either to vote or to decide a point of law, except on points of order.

Sherman offered the resolution, that under the rules, the Chief Justice had not the right to decide law points, which right was vested exclusively in the Senate.

This led to an interesting debate, in which the majority of the Senators took part, by which it appeared that great diversity of opinion prevailed.

The Chief Justice made a very good tempered personal explanation of his views in regard to his position when presiding over the court of impeachment. He thought he was entitled to certain powers as Chief Justice, even when presiding over the Senate when that body was sitting as a court.

Williams, Bayard and some other Senators maintained that the Chief Justice was entitled to this position by the Constitution, in order that the Senate may have the benefit of his suggestions, as the highest law officer of the Government; but admitted that he had no judicial authority, but only his advisory powers. A great difference of opinion developed.

Henderson at length moved to lay Sherman's resolution on the table, which was done. He then moved an amendment to the seventh rule, to the effect that the presiding officer may rule on all preliminary questions and on a question to evidence, unless some member of the Senate shall ask that the question be submitted to the Senate for decision, which shall then be done.

Sumner offered an amendment setting forth that the Chief Justice was not a Senator, and not in fact a member of the court and had not the right to vote on any question. The yeas and nays were called on this, which was lost, yeas 22, nays 26.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Henderson, which was carried by 24 to 19.

No separate vote was had on the question as to whether the Chief Justice has a right to cast a vote, but some of the Senators intend to bring that matter up for discussion to-morrow. There appears to be considerable feeling in some quarters as to the result. Some of the Senators think that the action in giving the Chief Justice the powers he now has under the seventh rule will be reversed.

When the court returned to the Senate chamber at 6:30 and announced the result of its deliberations, there was a shade of disappointment on the faces of all the radicals at the action, which virtually sustained the Chief Justice in his views. The court immediately adjourned until to-morrow.

There is great dissatisfaction among politicians to-night at the action of the Senate, and they assert that the presiding officer ought to have been stripped