

GRASSHOPPERS AND PLANTING.

Our present mild and pleasant weather reminds us of the near approach of Spring. As a consequence of our Territory been visited by such myriads of grasshoppers, last Summer and Fall, and the depositing of their eggs, there is an anxiety felt by many as to what will be the probable fate of the crops this season. Some entertain the hope that we will not be troubled with the insects, to any great extent, as the warm weather of last Fall caused the eggs to hatch out. Others think that if all the eggs deposited in the valleys did hatch out, there are still enough left under the snow on the benches and in the mountains to do considerable damage; but they are sceptical about the eggs which were deposited in the valleys being hatched out.

In any case, prudence requires that we should be prepared. When grain has been scarce at other seasons, and there has been a probability of the crops being destroyed by grasshoppers, many farmers have refrained from sowing and planting, thinking it better to save what they had on hand, than to trust to the uncertainty of a crop. In many instances this has proved to be a mistaken policy. By sowing and planting at intervals, and not permitting any opportunity to do so to pass unimproved, farmers have frequently been able to raise grain of some kind, and the quantity of breadstuff has been greatly increased thereby.

Under our present circumstances it would not only be impolite, it would be sinful, to sit down supinely and make no effort to raise crops because of a fear, whether well-founded or not, that our fields will be visited by grasshoppers this season. Efforts of a persistent and extended character must be made, faith must be exercised, to raise a good breadth of grain. The demand for it will be unusually heavy. Besides our own population, there will be the incoming immigrants, who, we have reason to believe, will be numbered by thousands, to feed. The breadstuff to sustain them must be raised here. We can not go elsewhere to obtain it. If every man who cultivates the land will exert himself and labor with faith, we have no doubts as to the results; there will be no suffering in the land, but all will be supplied.

When the Latter-day Saints have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, they have never been left to suffer. Afflictions and difficulties they have had to contend with; but the Lord has supplied their wants, and they have been delivered. He will do so still. The exertions which have been, and still are being made, to send for our poor co-religionists in Europe will, we feel assured, prove acceptable to Him whose armies the grasshoppers and locusts are. At His call they come forth, at His command their eggs can rot, or remain dormant in the ground until it will suit His purpose for them to hatch out.

If the people will do their duty, He will neither desert them nor withhold His blessings from their labors. But we should have faith in Him, and keep sowing and planting.

We have varieties of corn which ripen early. Every farmer should obtain what he needs of this grain, and plant at such times as he may think best. If planted in June, it will ripen. Buckwheat is also an excellent grain to have on hand to sow. After the grasshoppers have committed their ravages, and move off, buckwheat can be sown and it will frequently ripen.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Theodore F. Tracey, Esq., the gentlemanly agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., called upon us this afternoon in company with Gen. Palmer, Dr. Bell, Capt. Colton and Jerome Leland, Esq. The name of Gen. Palmer is doubtless very familiar to our readers, through the reports which have appeared from time to time respecting the progress made in surveying the Southern Pacific Line of railroad, of which he has had charge. He and Captain Colton and Doctor Bell are now returning East, having reached this city in company with Mr. Leland, from San Francisco on Monday afternoon; they continue their journey in the morning. The survey has been a most successful one. Leaving Pond Creek, on the Smoky Hill route, near the western boundary of Kansas, the line runs past New Fort Lyon up the Purgatory River, deflecting around the point of the Raton mountains, down to Los Vegas, lying almost due East of Santa Fe. Between this latter point and Albuquerque the height of 7180 feet above tide water is reached, necessitating a change in the grade. The line runs through Campbell's Pass, lying due south of Bridger's and South Pass—and corresponding with them, at a grade of 40 feet to the mile. The greatest altitude is attained—7,400 feet—on the divide which separates the waters of the Gila and the Colorado Chiquito, or Little Colorado. The most difficult part of the whole route lies between the Walapi Springs and the Colorado; but General Palmer anticipates no serious trouble in overcoming every obstacle even there. The line crosses the Colorado a short distance below Fort Mohave, and intersects our old traveled route to Los Angeles on the Mohave river. Thence it crosses the Sierra Nevada, through a pass lying a little north of the Tejon Pass, or the Tejon Pass itself can be used. From this point local influences will probably decide which route will be chosen to San Francisco—the Tulare Valley or the Coast route. On the entire route there will probably not be over ten miles on which the maximum grade used on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and which the Company is authorized to use, will have to be resorted to.

We would be much gratified to publish a more extended synopsis of the information General Palmer communicated to us on this subject, did not the lateness of the hour and lack of space to-day prevent us. We congratulate him on the success that has attended him and those associated with him on this survey. The call to-day was an exceedingly agreeable one. We wish the gentlemen a pleasant continuation of their journey east.

LOTTERY SCHEMES, &c.—Every few days we receive notices of Gift Enterprises, Jewelry Associations, Lotteries and affairs of that character in the East, to which our attention is called with requests to advertise. We have invariably declined giving them the least publicity, or noticing them in any manner, believing them to be but little, if any, better than schemes for swindling. Many of our citizens also receive similar communications, which are frequently accompanied by tickets for themselves and others to sell to their friends. These people must find plenty of dupes in various quarters, or they would not be so numerous and successful, as they apparently are in their business. It is a pretty good evidence when a man patronizes such institutions that he lacks either judgment or honesty, and very frequently both. An honest man with any degree of judgment must see that where there are such promises held out, as these people give, there must be some roguery connected with the

scheme; unless, indeed, we conclude that they have money which they want to give away.

The humorous writer, "Josh Billings," makes some very good remarks on this subject, which we give in his own peculiar language:

"You ask me what I think of the 'Gift Enterprises' business, and I don't hesitate to say, that it has a very premonitory symptom of a dead beat."

I have always found that when any man offers to give me ten dollars for 50 cents, he lies; I may think he means to do it, but he don't think so; but I may possibly cum within 9 dollars and a half of it once, and if I do, I have done well, a grate deal better than I will the next time.

I never put any munny into these swindles, and would as soon undertake to raise a good-sized greenback by planting a shipplaster back of the hog pen.

If you git desperate, and feel as tho you must gamble, or die, go 25 cents, odd or even, on the number of hairs in a kate back, and count them; this will cool you off."

We can scarcely think that any of our people are likely to patronize such associations; but lest some unwary person might get deceived, we publish these remarks respecting them to put our citizens on their guard. The originators are spertinacious in pressing the advantages of their schemes upon the attention of the public; that it would be strange if they were not successful in securing some dupes.

MR. CAINE'S BENEFIT.

The performances of last evening at the Theatre were of the most successful character. A more cordial and flattering endorsement of the management of our Theatre could not have been given by the public than was extended by our citizens to Manager John T. Caine in the Complimentary Benefit which he received. There has been no such audience as that of last night in the Theatre for upwards of twelve months. The house was packed from pit to dome, and everything passed off in the most agreeable manner, the company and the audience participating alike, apparently, in the enjoyment. Mr. Caine must have been exceedingly gratified at the warm manner with which the community responded to the proposition of his friends to give him a Complimentary Benefit. Their presence at the Theatre last night was an evidence of their appreciation of his labors, and especially so now when money is scarce.

By Telegraph.

DOUBTS OF ALASKA BEING PAID FOR CONGRESSIONAL.

More IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES ADOPTED!

A BATCH OF WEST INDIA NEWS!

OPPOSITION TO BEN WADE'S CHANCE FOR THE PRESIDENCY!

RAILROAD ACCIDENT and BURNING!

THE HOUSE BEFORE THE SENATE ON IMPEACHMENT!

St. Louis, 3.—The steamer *Mephram* and *Fanny Scott* were burnt at the levee to-day. The *Mephram* was a New Orleans boat, valued at \$65,000; the *Scott* was a stern wheeler, valued at \$35,000; both were insured for about their two thirds value.

Austin, Texas, 2.—Returns have been received from all the counties but 12, and over 56,000 votes have been cast for the convention which will undoubtedly be carried.

London, 3.—At the trial of General Nagle, in Sligo, yesterday was consumed in an unsuccessful effort to obtain a mixed jury. The defence renewed the motion to remove the trial to the Court of Queen's Bench, which was granted. The result will be the trial will be moved to some other place where a mixed jury can be obtained.

Chicago, 3.—Washington specials say that members who have canvassed the House think the appropriation to pay for Alaska cannot possibly be got through. Much will depend upon the report of the committee, but nothing is known of what their action will be.

The managers selected by the House have decided not to present the articles of impeachment to-day. Some of the members of the committee favor adding additional articles, based upon the acts of the President previous to the Stanton affair. This is seriously opposed by others. Butler insists that the article offered by him shall be added, in which he is supported by Logan and Stevens.

How well opposes this, thinking it will show signs of weakness, to bring additional articles for the House to act upon.

At a meeting of the managers, Bingham was selected chairman.

London.—It is reported that Baron Rathchild will be raised to a higher rank in the peerage.

Dublin.—The trial of Nugent is postponed, in consequence of the illness of a juror.

Antwerp.—The English schooner *Mary Ann*, with a cargo of naphtha and petroleum, was burned to-day. The captain and crew perished.

Berlin.—The confiscation of the estates of the ex-King of Hanover is authorized.

London.—It is reported that the United States has made a proposition to the Turkish Government to build a port at Marmorazza, on the Turkish Asiatic coast, to be used as a port for vessels of the American navy. The Porte declines to grant the necessary concessions for such purchase.

Annapolis, Md.—The vote in the Senate and House to-day, for successor to Thomas, for United States Senator, was eighty-two votes. Thomas received thirty-three; the rest were scattering.

Washington.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Black concluded his argument against the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. Carpenter replied, arguing that the acts are in entire accordance with the power granted by the Constitution.

House.—A number of bills were offered and referred. Among them was one to aid the construction of the international Pacific railroad from Cairo to Rio Grande.

Hooper introduced a bill to regulate the public debt, which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the necessary obligations of the United States shall be kept within the narrowest limits consistent with the requirements of the government, declaring that it is not expedient at present to enlarge such obligations by extending aid to the Union Pacific railroad, or any other company, by going beyond the terms of existing laws on subsidies, &c.; tabled by twenty-four of a majority.

The Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire whether Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to regulate the rates to be charged for freight by railroads between the different States.

Eldridge made a motion to suspend the rules, so that he might have read in its place on the Journal, the protest of the Democratic members. The motion was rejected by forty-two of a majority, the Speaker voting among the yeas.

A message from the Senate was received, informing the House that the Senate was ready to receive the managers appointed by the House to carry to the Senate the articles of impeachment against the President. The message was entered on the Journal, and the House went into committee of the whole on the post office appropriation bill. It is estimated the deficiencies for the coming year will be \$800,000. After considerable discussion the committee rose and the bill was reported to the House and passed.

Butler reported from the managers of impeachment an article offered by him yesterday. He remarked that the only one dissenting vote on it in the committee was Eldridge. It was made a point of order that the managers had no right to report articles of impeachment, as the House had appointed a committee for that purpose. The Speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that any member had a right as a question of the highest privilege, to present articles of impeachment. After debate, the previous question was offered and the article adopted by 46 of a majority. The only Republicans voting in the negative were Ashley, of Nevada, Corbourn, Griswold, Laffin, Mallory, Marvin, Pomeroy, Smith, Wilson, of Iowa, Wilson, of Ohio, Windom and Woodbury.

Bingham offered an additional article, saying it received the unanimous vote of the managers, and moved the previous question. The article refers to a speech by the President, on the 18th of August, 1868, in which he declared in substance that the thirty-ninth Congress was not a Congress authorized by the Constitution, but on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was binding on him except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same. After some debate, the article was adopted by 69 of a majority. Adjourned.

Washington, 3.—The Senate commit-