

PEA PLANTING-VARIETY OF VEGETABLES.

SOME weeks ago we published a communication over the signature of a "Practical Farmer," in which the writer suggested that peas should be extensively planted this season. This suggestion was made in view of our land being troubled with grasshoppers, the writer asserting that these insects had no taste for pea vines. Since the grasshoppers have hatched and commenced their ravages we have heard of their destroying a portion of a field of peas on Big Canon Creek. This instance has been quoted to us as an evidence that the "Practical Farmer's" suggestion was unreliable. There may be other instances where the grasshoppers have eaten off peas; but we have not heard of them. We have noticed, however, in our own garden that they do not manifest the same liking for peas that they do for other vegetation. The peas are untouched, while other things, planted alongside of them, are unsparingly eaten. Others, with whom we have conversed, say that this is the case also in their gardens.

Grasshoppers exercise considerable discrimination in the selection of their food. Where there is a scarcity of vegetation they will doubtless eat any thing that is growing; but, where there is a great variety, they select those things which are most toothsome. Last fall they invariably selected the ripest peaches first, and seemingly only ate the rest when they could get nothing better. If the pea is a vegetable for which they have no liking, it is possible it may, in many instances, escape their ravages. Peas are very excellent as an article of diet. They furnish a large amount of nutriment for their bulk, and if they were more widely cultivated, and more freely eaten, not only in the summer while they are green, but after they have ripened, they would furnish a healthful and palatable variety for our tables. We call the attention of our farmers, and those who have gardens, to this subject, and if the experience of any will throw light upon it, we would be pleased to publish their ideas for the benefit of others. There should be an extra effort made this season to raise as great a variety of food as possible. There is no danger of any article of food that will help to sustain man and beast being a drug in our market this year. Should our harvest be extraordinary in fruitfulness our depleted bins will require it all to replenish them as they should be.

Greater attention should be paid by our agriculturists to the cultivation of vegetables than has been in the past. Root crops especially are too much neglected. On many farmers' tables scarcely any other vegetable than the potato makes its appearance. Turnips, parsnips, carrots, beets, cabbages, cauliflower, rhubarb, asparagus and celery ought to be cultivated much more extensively than at present. There are not half enough of these articles eaten for the health of the people. Of course, if farmers do not raise a variety of vegetables for their own use, the other classes, who do not follow agriculture, must go short. In a country like ours, in which every variety of vegetable and fruit can be raised of a most excellent quality, it is a shiffling way of living to be almost entirely confined to a bread and meat diet. No wonder that so many people, especially those of sedentary habits, are troubled with a complaint which the aridity of the climate and the dryness and sameness of the food eaten here make so common.

Our fine flour has killed off, at a very rapid rate, the Indians who have used it as a diet. The effect has been more sudden and marked upon them than upon the whites who have been accustomed to it from birth. But eating so much fine flour as we do in this arid climate is injurious to the health of the people—much more so, we are convinced, than the same bulk would be if eaten in a humid climate like that of Great Britain, or even the Eastern and Western States. Our children and our adults would all be much healthier if vegetables and fruits were more freely eaten. This is a subject of great importance and should receive attention.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.
FINAL ARGUMENT FOR IMPRISONMENT.
After reading the journal, Bingham commenced the final argument for the suspension, protesting that he took part in these proceedings from no partisan feeling, but with a weighty sense of their solemnity and true meaning. He proceeded to sketch the events attendant on the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, referring to his oath to execute the laws he spoke of their majestic supremacy in our form of government, and claimed that the President was equally subject to their authority with the humblest frontier settler. He dwelt on the high trust committed to the Senate and asserted that the issues of life and death to the Republic hung on their decision. He said the responsibility of deciding this issue rests upon the Senate. It cannot be divided with any human being outside the Senate. The Senate have the whole

power to try imprisonment, and must of necessity be clothed with power to decide all questions of law and fact. The Senate are not to be concerned on the other side, that is to say, in the case of Andrew Johnson, the Senate are to have Andrew Johnson, and the question, as they say he has the right to do all others. His colleague, Butler, in opening this case, had called this body the Senate instead of the court, and the counsel had tried to make a point out of this. It was easy to see that this was done with the view of turning the attention of the Senate from the real issue of strength on trial and to the other side of the question. He would not follow the argument on the other side, especially the gentleman from New York, Mr. Evans, in his intellectual pyrotechnics (laughter). He would deal in plain arguments as would befit conviction to the mind of every man. Referring to the length of Evans' speech, Bingham said he supposed it was the intention of some men that they make a speech immortal, it was necessary to make it eternal. (Laughter.) It had been stated by the counsel on the other side that all questions arising under the Constitution of the United States must be decided by the Supreme Court. That was a very broad proposition. There were many questions which could not, in the nature of things, come before the Supreme Court, though they arise under the Constitution of the United States. For instance, the Senator from Illinois, or any other State, if his right to a seat here was disputed, would not go with his case to the Supreme Court. That must be decided by this body of which he was elected. He would read the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall to show that it was the duty of the heads of Departments to obey the laws and not take the command of the President instead. This decision shows that neither the President nor his heads of Departments are above the laws. Bingham cited cases under the fugitive slave bill, though it was repugnant to every sense of justice, being a bill which made a chattel of man, a bill for which even God seemed to stand silent, a bill which forbade the United States to give shelter to the homeless, a bill which made us violate the command of our Divine Master, when he says give a cup of cold water to him who is ready to perish, a bill which Daniel Webster said he believed to be outside of the Constitution, a bill which caused Margaret Farness, in the streets of Cincinnati, flying from the officers of the law, to forget her motherly instincts and to send to his account before its time, the babe of her bosom, rather than allow it to be flung back to the hell of slavery, a bill which the people nevertheless obeyed, when they stood by and saw Anthony Burns rattle in chains under the shadow of Bunker Hill, where the rest of the first martyrs of American liberty were immolated, a bill which under all these circumstances the American people obeyed until it was repealed. The Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes.

BINGHAM RESUMES HIS ARGUMENT.
Bingham resumed his argument. He referred to that provision of the Constitution which says, "every bill which shall have passed Congress shall, before it become law, be sent to the President, &c." The language of the Constitution is, that it shall become a law after it has gone through the process prescribed by the Constitution. The argument of the gentlemen on the other side is, it shall not be law. To prove this they brought forward their small arms as well as their heavy artillery, and said it must be in accordance with the Constitution. So must. But who is to decide that question? Not the President, certainly, for he is not a judicial, but an Executive officer. If the President may dispense with one act of Congress, may he not dispense with all?

COURT ADJOURNED.
At four o'clock the court adjourned, leaving Bingham's speech unfinished.
HOUSE.
THE DONNELLY WASHBURN DEBATE.
Washington, 5.—Windom rose to a question of privilege, which was understood to be a resolution concerning Washburne, of Illinois, for writing an abusive letter to Mr. Folson about his colleague, Donnelly. Washburne, of Ill. asked leave to offer a resolution. The Speaker said the gentlemen would postpone the offering of resolutions until after the return from the Senate. The members then proceeded to the Senate.

WINDOM'S RESOLUTION.
Chicago, 5.—In the House last night, Windom moved a resolution for appointing a committee of seven to investigate the charges made by Washburne in his letter against Donnelly, with the power to send for persons and papers adopted after lengthy debate, which was generally conducted in a good natured manner. Washburne and Donnelly had apologized for their language of Saturday and withdrew their offensive expressions.

GENERAL CHAMBER ELECTIONS.
San Francisco, 5.—The Charter election was held yesterday at Nevada City, Grass Valley and Stockton. In Grass Valley politics were ignored, but in the other two places the Union ticket was successful by small majorities. At Virginia, Nev., the whole Democratic ticket is elected, with one exception.

THE RAILROAD IN THE SIERRAS.
Forty-five miles of the Central Pacific Railroad are now in operation on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada.

MURDER BY INDIANS.
At Paradise Valley, in north-eastern California, on the 29th of April, a band of Indian horse thieves killed one white soldier and wounded two others. Lieut. Lafferty and a party of seventeen men are gone in pursuit.

STRIKE OF THE CHINESE ADJUSTED.
Steamer John L. Stephens, brings Portland, Oregon, dates to the 2nd. The strike of the Chinese laborers on the railroad had been adjusted.

LOSS OF THE TROJAN.
St. Louis, 4.—The steamer Trojan, bound for Fort Benton, sunk opposite Atchison this morning; total loss, no lives lost.

RESEMBLES SAVES TRINITY IN NO UNKNOWN FOR CONVICTION.
New York, 5.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says that Senator President has prepared an opinion to the effect that there are no grounds shown

in either the evidence or argument justifying the conviction of the President. He will, of course, make an address in relation, but fails to leave any room for doubt. Several other Republican Senators are reported to have followed President's example.

CHANCE FOR PRESIDENT.
It is now stated that a new party, favoring Chase for President and against Gen. Grant, is to be immediately organized by Trumbull and other moderate Republicans.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, 4, Morning.—At the opening of the session last night, the House of Commons was very full. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein, among the distinguished visitors present. The Premier and Gladstone were loudly cheered as they entered and took their seats. After some unimportant business Disraeli rose and was greeted with cheers from the Ministerial benches. He reviewed the course of the Tory Administration, which at its outset was without a majority of supporters in the House, and spoke of its uniform success, which had been so entire that even its opponents acknowledged it; and on two occasions when Lord Derby expressed a wish to resign they urged him to remain in office. Financially his record was "faultless." Foreign Affairs Lord Stanley has raised the prestige of the nation vastly, preserving peace with the Continent and with the Great Republic in the West and in Ireland. The Ministry has triumphed in every point, and at the same time conciliated the people. While in Abyssinia a great deed of arms for humanity had done credit, not only to the officers and soldiers engaged, but also to the Ministry who planned it. On Thursday last on a vote upon the first of a series of resolutions, the Ministry encountered a new question which threatened confusion to Ireland, and ultimately to overthrow the English church; the effect of which would be the absorption of all other sects by the Church of Rome. To this measure he could not assent, and had asked the House to advise with the Queen on this new attitude of affairs. Her Majesty heard his statement and not only declined his resignation, but urged him not to dissolve Parliament in the present emergency. The Ministry's appeal could be made to the House. This he hoped to do with the aid of the House. He deprecated the urgency with which Mr. Gladstone had pressed his resolution, and hoped that a suspension of the orders of the day would not be pressed now. Gladstone said the Premier's praise of the Tories was not only in bad taste, but untrue, especially that portion respecting the finances. Lord Derby, he remarked, was not asked to stay in office in 1859. Gladstone doubted whether the Premier's course was wise. The House was a challenge to the Opposition to remain in office. He laughed at the cry of danger to the Established Church and at the idea of the Church of Rome absorbing all other sects. It was unprecedented that a Ministry, which had been beaten by 65 majority should talk of dissolving Parliament. It might be right to elect a new parliament to settle the question of the Irish Church, but its first duty when chosen would be to settle the Ministry itself. The previous course was unwise. The House was hostile to the Ministry and yet they wanted to govern the country until the Fall. In the meantime the fate of Ireland and other great questions would remain in suspense. The duty of the Liberals was clearly to follow up the resolves with a suspensory bill, thus clearing the way for a new parliament. They must go on. They had no bargains to make. The Premier had said nothing would change the purposes of the Ministry. He, Mr. Gladstone, would therefore urge the suspension of the order, or if the Ministry would not allow it, then the earliest possible day for the consideration of the resolves; and if they passed the House a bill should follow suspending appointments in the Irish Church.

Mr. Robert Law said after the Ministers had nullified the will of the House they had better ask for the control, for months to come, of the government. Such a course was unconstitutional and it was also absurd, for the Executive and Legislative were destroying each other to maintain show of amity until next year.

John Bright said the Premier's statement would amaze the country. He asked the House to examine past usage and the Constitution to show that the Premier might keep office by arts not the most worthy, and held by adopting dogmas which he had bitterly denounced. He said an adverse suit was no disgrace to a Ministry, but to hold office after such a vote was unprecedented, and there was no reason why the constitution should be so disposed with in favor of Disraeli, who knew well enough that, under such circumstances, no Irish or Scotch reform bill, of a nature to suit either the Irish or Scotch Liberals, could pass the House. Disraeli fixed the 7th of May for the debate on the Irish church question.

The House in committee then took up the budget, and considered the resolution to make the income tax sixpence on the pound sterling. In the House of Lords a statement was made by the Ministry similar in tenor to that made in the House of Commons.

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Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 6th, 1868.
Editor Evening News.—Having returned yesterday from Weber County, where I spent a couple of weeks visiting Common Schools, I gladly pen a few items.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The old school houses are mostly log buildings and are constructed in the most primitive style. The scarcity of glass in some of the districts rendered it unnecessary for us to dwell extensively on ventilation. The recently constructed houses are generally creditable; those of Rawlins, Thompson's, and Hammond's districts are constructed of rock and would be considered very neat, and highly creditable in any country. It struck us forcibly that good central school houses in Ogden City is much needed where advanced pupils throughout the county could

have the advantage of an acquaintance with the better branches. This ought to be made a high school and furnished with charts, maps, globes, and all other useful and useful school apparatus. We generally consider that the mechanic needs his tools and the more complete his kit the better article he will be able to turn out. The teacher is not an exception to this rule. All the schools visited were in want of charts and maps.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

In visiting the Trustees and schools I had the pleasure of being associated with Bro. Wm. W. Burton, County Superintendent, who has been for the last seven years a professional school teacher, having taught in Ogden and in other districts of Weber and Davis Counties, where he has been generally appreciated as an able and efficient teacher. Some of his pupils are now teaching, who still lean upon him for assistance, which he takes pleasure in bestowing. Satisfied as he is by Pres. Farr and Bishop West, the educational interests of the County are in good hands.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The school teachers are mostly males. The schools being primary were examined but few classes in geography or grammar. The school which bore the best examination was taught by a young lady. Teachers generally expressed themselves determined to prosecute their studies and further qualify themselves for usefulness in their vocations.

DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS.

Faulty pronunciation is bad, and especially in the school room. Some teachers are not sufficiently critical but allow themselves to mispronounce monosyllables and the simplest words in language, and thereby introduce and perpetuate incorrect usage. The use of the aspirate h, where it does not belong should be corrected; also the omission of h where it belongs. The youngest pupils should be taught to enumerate, and to memorize the multiplication table in the class and in concert; this is an agreeable change for the younger pupils and helps to keep them quiet. They should have recitations frequently. The application of the switch too often should be avoided. Schools should be opened by prayer, and occasionally a moral lecture can be introduced to great advantage. Teachers should not fail, at least, to advise their pupils to refrain from breaking the Sabbath day and every evil practice. As text books are procured with difficulty by many parents, the teacher should observe and teach his pupils to be careful with them.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.

To omit furnishing text books is to require the school teacher to work with out tools. We generally consider that the mechanic needs his tools, and the more complete his kit the better article he will be able to turn out. The teacher is not an exception to this rule. To fail to attend examinations or to visit the school is to withhold the proper encouragement from the faithful teacher, and to neglect the necessary incentive to the careless. Children should be sent to school regularly and punctually. They should also be encouraged to memorize their tasks at home.

TAXATION.

In two of the districts the Trustees have levied a tax for the payment of school teachers in conformity with the provisions of the school code. The result has been that although a few have complained of the arrangement, the school attendance has been greatly increased and the average attendance has nearly equalled the number of pupils enrolled; whereas in districts not so supported, the average attendance is often less than two-thirds of the number enrolled.

GENERAL ITEMS.

On Sunday the 27th ult. I attended meetings at Ogden and at Plain City, and at Huntville and Eden, where I enjoyed the privilege of speaking on educational interests, and found it opportune to advocate the propriety of those who were able, continuing the children in the school nine or ten months in the year, instead of sending only during the winter term. In every county the lack of competent teachers is severely felt, and this is probably the most serious impediment to our educational facilities. The universal cry is: Can you recommend us a competent teacher? As *Home Education* is the order of the day we advocated the absolute necessity of qualifying our youth to fill the positions so much needed by their country.

Schools at this season are fragmentary, and examined at a disadvantage, the advanced pupils in many districts being entirely withdrawn; still the visit afforded opportunities of conversing with trustees, teachers and influential citizens on school matters, and urging upon them the necessity of furnishing their schools with such apparatus as their circumstances could command.

In conclusion, permit me to thank the brethren who entertained us so kindly and made us so welcome.

Very Respectfully,
ROBT. L. CAMPBELL.

PRESIDENT B. Young arrived from Provo last evening about 7 o'clock, the heavy roads having detained him somewhat. The warm sun of to-day will help dry up the mud and make traveling better and more pleasant.

HENRY DWIGHT, of South Bethlehem, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania, wishes his brother Jesse to write to him.

A young gentleman of color in Allen's town, Pa., who was sent to get something to smoke the meat in his employer's smoke house, went and invested the money in cigars, and sealing himself in the smoke house under the meat, lighted a cigar and puffed away. He had disposed of sixteen cigars in this way before the blunder was discovered by the family.

ANALYTICAL SCHOOL.

M. J. SHELTON
WILL OPEN AN ANALYTICAL SCHOOL IN
MUSIC HALL,
ON MONDAY 10th inst.
All the ordinary branches—Photography, Geography, History, Mathematics, &c. &c. For Terms, apply at
S. O. SAVAGE & COMPANY'S
Photograph Gallery.

Selected Poetry.

THE MONEYLESS MAN.

Is there no secret place on the face of the earth
Where charity dwelleth, where virtue hath
birth?
Where bosoms in mercy and kindness will
heave,
And the poor and the wretched shall "ask and
receive?"
Is there no place on earth where a knock from
the poor
Will bring a kind angel to open the door?
Ah! search the wide world wherever you can,
There is no open door for a moneyless man.

Go look in your hall, where the chamber's
light
Shines out with its splendor the darkness of
night!
Where the arches and columns are gorgeous
within,
And the walls seem as pure as a soul without
sin;
Go down the long aisle—see the rich and the
great,
In the pomp and the pride of their worldly
estate.
Walk down in your patches, and find if you
can,
Who opens a pew to a moneyless man!

Go look to your judge in his dark-flowing gown,
With the scales wherein law weigheth equity
down,
Where he frowns on the weak, and smiles on
the strong,
And punishes right, while he justifies wrong;
Where jurors their lips on the Bible have laid,
To render a verdict they've already made—
Go there in the court-room, and find, if you
can,
Any law for the cause of a moneyless man!

Go look in the banks, where Mammon has told
His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold
Where, safe from the hands of the starving and
poor,
Idle pile upon pile the glittering ore;
Walk up to the counter—ah, there you may
stay,
Till your limbs grow old and your hair turns
grey,
And you'll find at the banks no one of the clan
With money to lend to a moneyless man.

Then go to your hotel; no raven has fed
The wife who has suffered too long for her
bread;
Kneel down by her pallet, and kiss the death
frost
From the lips of the angel your poverty lost!
Then turn in your agony upward to God,
And wait, while it smites you, the chastening
rod;
And you'll find at the end of your life's little
span,
There's a welcome above for a moneyless man!

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the North.—Thos. Jacobs.
From the West.—John Driesbeck.
To the North.—C. B. Herah, A. Danskin, Gen.
J. W. Clapp, N. Boukowsky.
To the East.—Dr. Anderson, W. H. Wain, R.
Ulworth, J. Driesbeck, Schelling, Chas.
Cooper.
To the West.—John Howell.

NOTICE!

I HAVE in my possession the following, which
were sent horses over 18 months old, for
feeling according to law, which, if not claimed,
will be sold at Public Sale, in Ogden City, on
Saturday, the 9th day of May, at 1 o'clock p.m.,
at the County Pound, Ogden City. The proceeds
of Sale to go into the Emigration Fund.
One roan HORSE 4 year old, branded on left
thigh.
One grey HORSE 5 year old, branded F on
left thigh.
One bay HORSE 2 year old, branded on right
thigh.
One sorrel HORSE 2 year old, branded M on
right thigh.
One brown HORSE 2 year old, branded O on
right thigh.
One bay HORSE 2 year old, no brand.
WM. N. FIFE, City Poundkeeper,
Ogden City.

JUST RECEIVED

From California,
Glass,
Nails,
Putty,
Candles,
Dry Goods,
Notions,
Stationery.

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON.

CANDLES,

NAILS,

COAL OIL

AND

CURRENTS

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA

AND

FOR SALE CHEAP!

DASSETT & ROBERTS.

THEATRE.

Thursday Evening
MAY 7, 1868.

BENEFIT

And Last Appearance but Two of
MR. GEO. B. WALDRON,
On which occasion he will appear as
"THE MONEYLESS MAN."

Also, by General Request, as
Mons. ACHILLE TALMA DUFRAY!

MR. D. E. Kimball,
The CELEBRATED GYMNAST, in a
New Gymnastic Act!

Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy, in 5 Acts.

KING LEAR

King Lear.....MR. GEO. B. WALDRON.
King of France, (first appearance at this house).....MR. J. E. Hyde
Duke of Burgundy.....MR. J. M. Matthews
Duke of Cornwall.....MR. D. J. Mcintosh
Duke of Albany.....MR. J. C. Graham
Earl of Kent.....MR. J. M. Hardie
Earl of Gloucester.....MR. G. Farnside
Edgar, Son of Gloucester.....MR. D. McKenzie
Edmund, natural son of Gloucester.....MR. J. Lindsay
Cassius, a Courtier.....MR. E. D. Crowther
Oswald, Steward to Goneril.....MR. P. Margrett
Goneril.....Miss Adams
Regan and Hieracitus.....Miss Nellie Colebrook
Old Man, tenant to Gloucester.....MR. J. E. Evans
Othello.....MR. C. M. Donelson
Goneril.....The Three (Mrs. M. Bowring
Regan.....Daughters of Gloucester
Cordelia.....) of Lear (Mrs. G. B. Waldron
Nobles, Knights, Ladies, Pages, Officers, &c.

Buisslay's Great Gymnastic Specialty

THE HORIZONTAL BAR,
By the Celebrated Gymnast,
MR. D. E. KIMBALL.

To conclude with the Comic Drama, in 1 Act,
THE FIRST NIGHT;

OR
A Peep Behind the Scenes

Mons. Achille Talma Dufray.....MR. G. B. WALDRON.
The Hon. Bertie Fitzdingle.....MR. A. Merrill
Hyscynth Parnassus.....MR. J. C. Graham
Theobald Flanaghan.....MR. J. M. Hardie
volunteered (for this occasion).....Mr. Malben
George, a Call Boy.....MR. H. B. Clawson, Jr.
The Hon. Antoinette Rose.....Miss Adams
Miss Arabella Fitzdingle.....Mrs. G. B. Waldron
Actors, Actresses, Corps de Ballet, &c., &c.

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance
Commences punctually at 8.

ELEPHANT STORE!

Having Purchased our last

STOCK OF GOODS,

(Which has just Arrived.)

AT LOWER RATES,

ENABLES US

TO SELL CHEAPER

THAN EVER.

We are Conducting

A LIVELY BUSINESS IN PRODUCE!

MINERS & TRAVELING PUBLIC

LOOK OUT FOR

THE ELEPHANT!

Stayer & Cunningham.

Keep Money in the Country!

Home Manufactured

GOODS

BIG BOOT!

East Temple Street.

BROGANS, the best, only \$3.50.

BOOTS OF ALL KINDS AT LOW PRICES!

Women's Shoes.

Children's Shoes.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

WE TAKE PRODUCE!

Wm. SLOAN & Co.