The National Republican.

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FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1877.

After the reading of the Journal,

Mr. EDMUNDS asked that the Journal be amended so as to include after the words "Mr. THURMAN moved that Mr. Butler be sworn in" the words "whereupon Mr. EDMUNDS objected to its present consideration." So ordered.

Mr. WADLEIGH said that there was on the table of the Senate a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, accompanied by two resolutions: One that W. P. Kellogg is entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana, and the other that H. M. Spofford is entitled to a seat on this floor and that W. P. Kellogg was not. He moved to take up for consideration the first resolution.

Mr. THURMAN objected; and he did so under the second clause of the eighth rule, that, until the expiration of the morning hour and it had been so announced by the CHAIR, that no reports, bills, petitions, &c., should be considered without unanimous consent.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the Senator from Ohio had not read the whole of the rule, but had omitted to read the last clause, which provides that questions of privilege relating to credentials were always in order, except when the Journal was being read and corrected. He said that the seventh rule covered this case, which read that all questions of privilege were always in order, even against the presentation of bills or petitions or anything else not relating to these questions.

After some debate, the CHAIR decided that the seventh rule covered the case, and he would rule that the Senator from New Hampshire was in order in calling up the report.

Mr. THURMAN said that in order to test the question for all time, and not particularly for this question, he felt it to be his duty to appeal from the decision of the Chair, and in this Mr. EDMUNDS demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The roll was called, and resulted in—yeas, 29; nays, 28, and the Chair was sustained.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ill., did not vote, and Mr. CONOVER voted with the Republicans, otherwise the vote was the same as those taken heretofore.

The question then recurred on the motion to take up the report, on which the yeas and nays were demanded, and the vote stood—yeas 29, nays 29. There being a tie vote, the CHAIR gave the casting vote in favor of taking up the report. (Mr. CONOVER voted with the Republicans.)

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend by striking out all after the word resolved and insert the words, "that M. C. Butler be now sworn in as Senator from South Carolina."

Mr. EDMUNDS said that this amendment would probably lead to debate, as well as the main question, and as to-morrow was Thanksgiving day and next Monday would be the first Monday in December, the day for the meeting of the regular session, he wanted to see if some arrangement could not be made whereby they could take time for taking the vote on each of these questions. He would suggest that the vote in the Kellogg case be taken on Friday at one o'clock and the vote on the Butler case be taken on Saturday at one o'clock.

Mr. THURMAN thought if the other side was anxious to make an arrangement they had better have an arrangement to vote in the Eustis case, which had been pending here twenty-two months.

Mr. HOAR and Mr. WADLEIGH said the committee had not yet reported that case.

Mr. THURMAN. And Heaven only knows when they ever will.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that on the 12th he moved to take up the Eustis case in committee, and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MCMILLAN) immediately moved to adjourn, and they did not hold another meeting for a week.

Mr. MITCHELL asked Mr. SAULSBURY if he did not know that the occasion of the adjournment for a week was on account of the death of Mr. Monroe.

Mr. WADLEIGH said that after the explanation given the other day about the arrangements made in the committee, he had hoped that the Senator from Delaware would not again misrepresent the action of the committee.

Mr. THURMAN said when the committee would report the Eustis case he would then make arrangements with the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. MCMILLAN said it was true that he had in committee moved to adjourn when Mr. SAULSBURY wanted to take up the Eustis case, but he was sorry that the Senator had not told the whole story.

He said that when the motion was made at 11:45 after the committee had held a long session on the Kellogg case, and when there was a temporary lull in that case.

Mr. HILL said there was no real difference between the Senators who were members of this committee, that Mr. SAULSBURY had said was literally true, and what Mr. WADLEIGH and Mr. MCMILLAN had said was also strictly correct. The committee had been really diligent. But there was a difference of opinion in the minds of members of the committee as to the importance of the cases, and as to which should be taken up first, and that appeared to make a difference. The Senate was discussing and endeavoring to make some arrangement about the disposal of the Spofford-Kellogg case and the Butler-Corbin case, and which should have the preference, while there stood outside of the Senate a gentleman about whose case there was no dispute. There was no contestant for his seat; his State had no representative on this floor, and yet he was kept waiting month after month for a seat on this floor.

Mr. HOAR asked Mr. HILL if it was not true that Mr. Eustis only appeared before the committee to argue his case on Monday last, and that had it not been for the extraordinary session of the Senate on Monday the committee would have reported the case before this time.

Mr. HILL said the Senator was justified in saying that at the extraordinary session of the Senate the case might have been reported. He did not think it could have been done yesterday, but it would probably have been done to-day.

Mr. HOAR. I did not say yesterday. I said by this time.

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir; it could have been reported by this time. But parties differ and persons differ, and had brought on a controversy between the Spofford-Kellogg case and the Corbin-Butler case. This was all wrong. It is all unjust to Mr. Eustis and to the State of Louisiana. The case need make no discussion. For his part, he would settle it in a minute's time.

The Eustis case was discussed in a desultory manner by Messrs. HOWE, MCMILLAN, HILL, and INGALLS, with a sort of understanding that they were not in order as they were not confining themselves to the question before the Senate.

When the CHAIR called the question, and on it the yeas and nays were ordered, the vote resulted—yeas, 30; nays, 26; and

The CHAIR gave the casting vote in the negative. So the Senate refused to amend the resolution by inserting the name of Butler in place of Kellogg.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ill., voted with the Democrats and Mr. CONOVER voted with the Republicans.

Mr. THURMAN said he must challenge the right of the Vice President to vote on this question. It might come to such a point that the Vice-President might give the casting vote on a question to seat a Senator and by giving it might give a seat to one applicant or another, as he chose, when the constitution said that each House of Congress should be the judge of the qualifications of its own members. If the Vice-President can give a vote in such cases it would be the Vice-President who determined the qualification of an applicant for a seat here.

Mr. EDMUNDS said if this was not a most extraordinary proceeding all through this action would cap the climax.

He read the clause of the Constitution which declares that when the Senate is evenly divided on a question the Vice-President shall give the casting vote, and claimed that there was no difference in the wording of the Constitution upon the voting by the Vice-President on the qualification of members from that of his voting on any other question. He claimed that the objection of the Senator from Ohio was not a valid one.

Mr. HOAR said he presumed that no one would claim that the Senate was a different body when it was determining the qualifications of its members than it was when it was deciding any other question.

He said a case similar to this had arisen on the 9th of January, 1870, when the Senate voted for a chaplain. On that occasion Mr. Butler and Mr. Sliver each received thirty votes, and the Vice-President gave a casting vote in favor of one of the candidates. He read from the *Globe* to show that the case was debated by Messrs. Clay, King, Douglas and others, and that after such full debate it was decided that the Vice-President had the right to vote.

Mr. BECK said that he did not believe there was any restriction on the vote of the Vice-President when the Senate does evenly divide, only that in the present case he did not believe his vote was necessary.

The motion was lost without the vote of the Vice-President, the Chair was hasty in giving its vote.

Mr. EATON said that he agreed that the motion was lost without the vote of the Vice-President. He believed the Vice-President had no right to vote on the qualification of the members of this body, and if any member was seated here upon such vote he should protest against it, and avowed his intention, if he should live till the 4th or 5th of March, 1879, he would move to fill that seat, on the ground that it was vacant, because the action of the Vice-President in voting to seat such a member was illegal and null and void. If the Vice-President should arrogate to himself the right to vote in such a case.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is, the Constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. EATON. Oh, my friend from Vermont is witty and he is satirical, but he will find before he gets through with this question that there is another side of this story.

He would not argue this question now, for he did not think it was now before the Senate; but some time he should take pleasure in arguing it at length.

Mr. CONKLING. If the question is not properly before the Senate now—that is, if the question is not lost when the Senate is evenly divided if the Vice-President does not vote—will the Senator tell us when a question does arise in which the Senate is evenly divided in the meaning of the Constitution?

Mr. EATON. I said I was not arguing the question now.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That we can see plainly enough.

Mr. THURMAN said the case was as much before the Senate now as it could be. It was the duty of the Vice-President to vote when the Senate was evenly divided, and the Vice-President ought to feel compelled to vote, and if he felt like voting are he would vote that way. He had raised the point that he had no right to vote on the question deciding the qualification of a member. He believed the question was as much before the Senate now as it ever will be. But as the object for which he raised the point had been obtained he would withdraw it.

The CHAIR said he had no doubt about his right to cast his vote whenever the Senate was evenly divided, and as at present advised he should on all occasions exercise that right in his discretion.

Mr. SAULSBURY sent up a preamble and resolution setting forth that in the minority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections certain facts were set forth which Mr. SPOFFORD offered to prove if allowed time to do so, therefore be it resolved that the report of the committee be recommitted to the committee

Mr. SAULSBURY claimed this as an act of justice to one of the claimants.

Mr. WADLEIGH thought that its reference was unnecessary, as Mr. Kellogg had admitted all that Mr. Spofford claimed.

Mr. HILL said if the Senate would refuse to adopt the motion it would be a most grievous wrong to one one of the contestants. Mr. Spofford had made distinct and specific charges of fraud against Mr. Kellogg—that he was guilty of fraud in that he caused members of the Legislature to be counted in for the sole purpose of having the Legislature so formed as to elect Mr. Kellogg as Senator of the United States. He said that he had been told by Mr. Spofford that he could prove, and was willing to prove if allowed to do so, that Mr. Kellogg came into a side-door when the returning board was in session, and caused that board to count in eight members of the House and three of the Senate, so as to form the Legislature in a manner that would elect Kellogg Senator of the United States. The committee had refused to allow Mr. Spofford to do this, and it would be a gross outrage to refuse to permit him to do it. He believed that if this Senate would allow these facts to be proved that the Senate would not seat Mr. Kellogg, for it would show that he is a man entirely unfit for a seat here on this floor. He continued at some length, repeating in different forms the same charges of fraud against Mr. Kellogg, and of the importance of allowing Mr. Spofford to prove them. He blamed the committee for not granting to Mr. Spofford this privilege, and said if they could be permitted to show the illegal acts and frauds of Mr. Kellogg, that the Senate would not vote to seat him.

Several colloquial passages took place between Mr. HILL and Messrs. MCMILLAN, HOAR, WADLEIGH and others during the speech, mostly relating to the action of the committee and the allegations of fraud which it was claimed had been investigated over and over again.

Mr. WADLEIGH said the whole matter was simple enough. All these charges of fraud had been investigated by the Morrison committee, the Fields committee, the Sherman committee and the McDonald committee, and Mr. Spofford did not offer to produce a single item of evidence that had not been brought out before those committees, and there was no assumption that anything more could be proved. Mr. Kellogg aided in making up the case in Louisiana as time when he supposed, and everybody else supposed, that it was being done for the purpose of settling the Presidential question only. He refuted the charges of Mr. HILL, and claimed that Mr. Spofford had had every opportunity to make up his case.

Mr. Stoker and Mr. McMILLAN explained the action of the committee and the character of the testimony taken, and what Mr. Spofford had offered to prove, and both claimed that all that Mr. Spofford charged had been thoroughly investigated by the various Louisiana committees.

Mr. HILL, Mr. HOAR, and Mr. McMILLAN entered into a controversy as to what occurred in the committee occupying much time, but eliciting no new point.

At 6:10 Mr. CONKLING moved that the Senate take a recess till 8:30.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by adjourning till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The question on adjournment was put and decided carried.

A division was demanded, and resulted in—yeas 26, nays 21.

Mr. EDMUNDS demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted—yeas 29, nays 27, and the Senate adjourned.

The Democrats all voted for adjournment, and nearly all the Republicans against it.

For the Repub'lican.

Thanksgiving Benisons.

Thanksgiving is here, with its memories bright,
Its time of good cheer and of social delight;
To brighten our hearts and gladden our way
On our journey home to the ne'er-ending day.
The years that are past, the sweet years that are gone,
That may come from the past to you and to me;
May it tell of a joy continued and sweet,
A foretaste of those we ever shall meet;
For our life at the best is a pilgrim way,
And crosses and shadows still darken our day.
Yet our hearts may be glad while we tell the good
news
Our Father has given to us in our needs.
His love is still o'er us "whose eye never sleeps,"
In joy or in sorrow his watch he still keeps.
Alike it still shaineth the poor and the great,
Stands sentinel at hovel as at palace gate.
So as we pass thinks let us not forget them
Whom God has created and called them men,
Whose hopes all lay blighted, (how soon may
ours be,)
But whose hearts plead with anguish to you and
to me.
See yonder cottage, where a poor widow dwells,
Through whose wide-gaping rents the winter wind
tells
Of wants unsupplied, and it bears them to you,
This sermon it echoes "As they should to you."
Each stick on that wood pile, so meagre and grim,
Is the sweetest thank-offering you can give to Him;
Each clap-board wide-swinging made fast from the
blast
For you shall a cover of gold be at last;
The "Thanksgiving basket" you leave at the door
Shall be Thanksgiving food for you evermore;
And the window-pane mended that lets in the
cold
Shall shine in the heavens like "jasper and gold."
Those warm woollen stockings for little numb
feet
Shall glitter with gems in Heaven's bright street;
That widow's new shoes, though they here wear
away,
Shall be bright golden sandals to you one day.
That jacket to that one, that nice dress to this,
Shall be your "white robes" in the sunlight of
bliss.
Yes, the smile of good cheer to the low in estate
Are Prayers surest passports at heaven's high gate.
Ah! kind words and good deeds what a strong
bridge will be
O'er the river of death to eternity,
And the tears that we spend o'er some sorrow-
bereved head
Shall be showers of blessings on our last bed.
Then around the Great Throne shall be sparkling
gems
That'll far outshine all earth's diadems.

W. E. TEW.

MISS THURSBY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Received by Mrs. Hayes—A Pleasant Musical Reception.

Last evening was made memorable at the White House by one of the pleasantest events which has occurred since President Hayes and his family took possession. The event was in the nature of an impromptu musical reception, Miss Emma Thursby, Miss Anna Beere, and Mr. S. G. Pratt being the notable guests. Miss Thursby was specially invited by Mrs. Hayes to visit her at the White House, and eight o'clock last evening was fixed as the hour. In honor of the occasion the East Room was thrown open. The President and Mrs. Hayes, Vice-President Wheeler, Secretary Schurz and daughter, Gov. Cook of Ohio, Senator Hill, Mrs. Sherman, Gov. Donnelson and lady, Gen. Casey and wife, Mr. Rodgers, and other distinguished guests were present. Miss Thursby sang a few arias, so did Miss Beere, and Mr. Pratt played some selections upon the piano. The company were delighted with the music. One very pleasant feature of the evening was the informality of the reception. Miss Thursby was very much pleased at being so kindly received by Mrs. Hayes. This was probably the first musical reception ever given at the White House, but it is trusted that it will soon be followed by other like events. If musical receptions were common at the White House it would not be long before they would become fashionable in the society of the capital.

A Graceful Accomplishment.

Those who desire to become versed in the attractive accomplishment of dancing have an opportunity of availing themselves of the valuable services of Signor L. G. Marini, who can be found at his academy, situated on E street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. His thorough knowledge of the art and extended experience in imparting it guarantee success to those who seek instruction at his hands.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

DOINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES.

Information Gathered at the Capitol, in the Departments, and About Town by the Reporters of the National Republican.

The President's Message and Accompanying Documents.

The reports of the heads of the several Departments are all completed, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will, however, be ready for the printer to-day. These documents will be sent to the press throughout the country, in order that they may, as near as possible, appear in print as early as the afternoon editions of Monday next, the day for the meeting of the regular session of Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury will introst the financial report to assistant treasurers and collectors of customs, and to postmasters in places where no one of the other mentioned officials are stationed, with instructions to deliver them to accredited press representatives at noon on Monday.

In like manner the Postmaster-General will send his report to postmasters for delivery at the same time, and the report of the Secretary of the Interior will also be sent under similar guard to prevent premature publication.

The other reports will be sent with the same precautions.

The interest manifested in opposition thereto is mainly on a ground of official etiquette more than from any other reason; but it was thought at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday that no one of the Department reports should be given to the press before the President sends in his message.

There is no apprehension whatever of the President's message being delayed beyond the noon hour of Monday next.

As the House is already organized, it would only be some extraordinary emergency that would make delay. So far as the tenor of the message is concerned, no one outside of Cabinet circles has been advised thereof. In fact, it is not yet complete, and the regular session of Friday next will probably near the final hearing, though there may be an extra session on Saturday to complete the message in every respect. All statements regarding points to be elaborated and subjects of discussion in the message must be regarded as merely nature inferences from important events that have already occurred. At no time was there at the Executive Mansion greater reticence than now upon the subject matters of the executive communication to Congress.

The Bureau of Engraving.

The chief of the Treasury Bureau of Engraving and Printing mentions that during the fiscal year no counterfeit has appeared on any of the work engraved and executed by the bureau. The report refers with some degree of satisfaction to a good reduction of the expenses of the bureau, and is emphatic in its assertions declaring the good moral character of the bureau, in regard to which Mr. McPherson, the chief, says:

"Not only is good character made a condition of original designation, but proper deportment is made a condition of permanent designation, and of every subsequent promotion, whether of men or women. As a result, not even a single act of incivility of employees toward each other has been reported; and it is believed that a purer and better force is not employed elsewhere in any establishment, either public or private."

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The Senate Appropriation Committee considered the miscellaneous deficiency bill at its session yesterday. The Postmaster-General was present, and urged a reappropriation of unexpected balances, both for the Star route service and for mail agents, &c. Messrs. Upton and Powell, of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department, were also there to urge upon the committee certain appropriations for that Department. Besides these several Senators made brief arguments with reference to sundry amendments submitted by them considering the condition of the Kellogg-Butler-Eustis contest now going on in the Senate. It is not thought probable that this appropriation bill will be disposed of during the called session.

Salmon Culture.

A few days ago a fine specimen of an adult female salmon, weighing nine pounds, taken from the Delaware at Easton, Pa., was sent to the Smithsonian Institution by the Fish Commissioner of Pennsylvania. While quite a number of other cases have been reported from that river, this is the first that has been preserved and transmitted to the United States Fish Commission. It will be exhibited in the Smithsonian Institution with a fourpound shad, one of 600 caught in the Ohio River, near Louisville. Both these cases go to prove the success of the experiment, commenced four years ago by the Fish Commission, of stocking the rivers of the United States with these fish.

Nominations.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday the following nominations:

First Lieut. E. P. Meeker, to be captain in the marine corps; Second Lieut. O. C. Berryman, to be first lieutenant in the marine corps; Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon, to be past assistant engineer; George Conn, to be receiver of public moneys at Lakeview, Oregon; Louis T. Barin, to be register of the land-office at Oregon City, Oregon.

Pending Nominations.

There are now before the Senate about a hundred and twenty-five or a hundred and fifty Presidential nominations. Of those some thirty or more have been reported upon and await final action by the Senate. The remainder, including a number of important offices, are still in the hands of the different committees and yet to be reported in executive session.

Appointment Revoked.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., states that at the opening of the United States Circuit Court Mr. William Northrop, the recently-appointed United States Attorney, announced that he had received a dispatch from the Attorney-General, notifying him that his appointment had been revoked by the President.

Sale of Gold.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Monday, directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,000,000 gold on Saturday, December 1.

Reposing in Mount Olivet.

The funeral of the late Mary Cecilia Kealey, who died on Monday last, took place yesterday afternoon from St. Peter's Church, Capitol Hill, and was largely attended. The body was encased by Boteler, undertaker, in a silver-handled rosewood casket, on the lid of which was a silver cross, the emblem of that redemption for which the life of the deceased was a constant prayer, and the floral offerings of crosses, wreaths, and sprays were numerous. The funeral services were performed by Father Boyle, who said that the life of the young girl there before them in the arms of death was her best eulogy, as it prevented everyday scenes which any one would do well to imitate. She was lost, of course, to her kindred on earth, but they might well envy her future. After the funeral services the cortege proceeded to Mount Olivet cemetery, where, in the shadow of an autumn sunset, the remains were laid at rest forever.

An Affray at the National Hotel.

Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, considerable excitement was caused in the lobby of the National Hotel, owing to a fistic encounter between G. D. Lawson and W. P. Furey. The affair grew out of an old feud between the parties in relation to a newspaper article which Furey charged that Lawson instigated. Yesterday they met for the first time since the publication of the article, and Furey opened hostilities by aiming a blow at Lawson, which he caught upon his arm. The men then clinched, and a lively tussle ensued, which was ended by the appearance of Officer Nokes, who marched both the contestants to the Fifth Precinct Station, where they gave collateral for their appearance at the Police Court this morning.

Sunday-School Concert.

A large and appreciative audience assembled at the Calvary Baptist Chapel last night to witness the concert given by the pupils of the Sunday-school. Mr. Patrick, the superintendent, exhibited great skill and taste in the arrangement of the programme. The principal features of the entertainment were the trio by the Misses Wylie and Fletcher and Mr. Fletcher; solo, "One Lock of Hair," Miss Minnie Moran; recitation, "The Tulip," Nellie Lamb; solo, Cleone Daniels, who received and merited two encores; solo, by Miss Kate Hammond, and "I Can Play the Big Bass Drum," by Johnnie Drown, were deservedly encored. The concert was highly creditable to the participants.

Rifle-Shooting by Company A.

Col. Burnside, president of the Long-Range Rifle Club, has erected two targets of two hundred yards range at the Benning race-track, and the annual rifle prize contest between the members of Company A, Washington Light Infantry, will be held there to-day. The rifle team will also shoot to-day. The shooting by Company A will begin at ten o'clock. No entrance fee will be charged.

A RARE WORK OF ART.

Grapes and Grapevines of California Illustrated.

We have seen at the office of Mr. A. C. Wetmore, correspondent of the *Alta-California*, advance proof sheets and plates of a rare work of art now in process of publication. It is entitled "Grapes and Grapevines of California," and is being published under the auspices of the California State Vinicultural Association, by Edward Bosqui & Co., of San Francisco. Mr. Wetmore, who has, among other pursuits outside of journalism, been a devoted friend to the vinicultural interests of his State, has been requested by the publishers to superintend the work of obtaining subscriptions and to make the necessary arrangements to afford lovers of art an opportunity to subscribe. The excellence of the enterprise merits more than ordinary notice.

THE PUBLICATION

has been in part suggested by works of a similar character which have appeared in Europe during the past quarter of a century, where they are valued both in a utilitarian and æsthetic sense, useful to those engaged in the culture of grapes and the production of wines, useful to the naturalist, and attractive to amateurs in art. Victor Rendu's "Ampelographie Française" and the "Ampelographie Rhenane" were devoted to the views of an entire country or region. Others were local, relating to single vinicultural districts, such works being limited in editions, are greatly prized by art collectors as well as viniculturists, and by all who admire the luxurious beauty of the grape, when illustrated true to nature in all its wealth of variety in form, cluster, foliage and color. Such a work, illustrating the beauty and peculiarities of grapevines propagated in California, has been also suggested by reason of the fact that all the best known varieties of the world flourish there, producing clusters of grapes superior in beauty and size to the clusters in their native homes of the Rhine, Germany, Hungary, Sicily, Spain and Portugal. By change of climate and soil certain peculiarities are developed which characterize the vine in California, to illustrate which has a value in science as well as art. There are growing in California

MORE THAN FORTY MILLION

bearing vines, distributed in districts scattered within an area of 700 miles north and south, 100 miles east and west, in valleys, plains, on foothills, and mountains, in rich variegated loam, and in dry, gravelly soils. Each of these districts have marked characteristics. The varieties cultivated are very numerous, beginning with the Mission grape, a purple berry, formerly produced in abundance by the early Franciscan fathers, and afterward propagated extensively, and continuing through a long list of three hundred foreign varieties, introduced by Augustin Haraszthy, under the auspices of the State government, early in the history of California's industry. The grape has become a staple production, being certain to yield its crop in all years, in dry and wet seasons.

The California State Vinicultural Association some time ago employed an artist, Miss Hannah Millard, to produce in water colors illustrations of leading varieties of grapes. This she was instructed to do with a view to the attainment of the utmost accuracy and truth to nature, and to visit the vineyards in the various vine-growing sections of the State at the seasons of the vintage, with special instructions to make the paintings on the spot, each embracing an entire selected cluster, a portion of the wood, and two leaves, the one showing the upper and the other the under side. She was directed to choose the delineation an average cluster in each case, in order that the illustrations might convey no false or exaggerated impressions. She devoted herself patiently to this work for two years, carefully and conscientiously following her instructions. The pictures produced are in every case

EXACT COPIES FROM NATURE,

exhibiting the fruit, stem, and leaves in their natural size, colors, and with all their characteristic marks. Her illustrations do not represent exceptionally fine specimens, but are a matter of much surprise to those who are familiar with the same varieties as they are produced in Europe to notice that they produce when propagated in the warm soils and sunlight of California fruit surpassing both in cluster and berry what is usually seen in the regions whence they were transplanted.

After this collection had been nearly completed, Edward Bosqui & Co., of San Francisco, printers and lithographers, undertook at their own risk to publish a serial work, giving text descriptions of the vine in California and chromo-graph plates, being exact reproductions of the water colors prepared for the Vinicultural Association. The design of the work is very costly, the estimated expense of producing the limited edition of 500 copies, with twenty varieties of grapes illustrated, being $25,000; $12,000 have already been expended before the issue of the first number, and only four of the plates are completed, and two more nearly completed. Mr. Bosqui was fortunate in being able to secure the services of the artist, Mr. William Harring, who formerly was leading artist in Prang's chromo establishment. An idea of the great labor and difficulty of producing

THE OLEOGRAPHIC PLATES

in the highest possible degree of the art, which has been aimed at, may be conceived by mention of some of the details. The drawings are made upon stone, which is brought from Bavaria, and by a preparation of the surface the etching is accomplished with acid. Each separate color, tint, and shade requires a separate stone and drawing, and a separate impression of the plate on the press. We are told that the plate illustrating the Johannisberg Riesling, a light green grape, is the product of twenty-eight impressions from as many stones and drawings. To produce in this way 500 copies of this one plate requires 14,000 impressions, and to complete the 500 copies of twenty plates will require more than 250,000 impressions.

All this work must be done so carefully that it is a work of much time and labor, and cannot be hastened by employing men to relieve those skilled and in charge. Mr. Harring devotes all his time to the drawings, which he executes himself. He has already made one hundred and sixty drawings in producing the first four complete plates and two now incomplete.

The completed illustrations, of which we have seen proofs in the portfolio brought to this city, are of the "Muscat of Alexandria," "Flame Tokay," "Johannisberg Riesling," and "Chasselas Rose." An unfinished proof of the "Mission Grape" was with the collection.

The work will appear in ten numbers, being issued to private subscribers only, two plates with each number, the whole to be completed within the next three or four years. In order to preserve the artistic merit of the publication, the edition is to be limited, and as soon as completed the stones and plates will be destroyed.

NO SEPARATE NUMBERS WILL BE SOLD.

The style of the work in typography will be similar to the *Art Journal*. Each illustration, suitable for binding with the work, or, as will probably be more general, for framing as a picture, is about fourteen by eighteen inches in size.

The first number will be issued some time during this month, and the two following in December and February. After that they will appear as rapidly as the work can be completed. The first number will contain illustrations of the Mission and Johannisberg varieties, with text descriptions and prefatory remarks. Competent artists who have examined the work so far as it is completed are quite enthusiastic in its praise, and say that nothing of the kind has ever been produced either in this country or elsewhere superior or even equal in merit.

It is a matter for California to be proud of, that so young a State has already resources for producing such oleographic plates, and the success of the enterprise redounds to the credit of the Pacific coast as well as to the daring energy of the publishers.

After a Government Officer.

The habeas corpus case of A. Vangender, made returnable before Justice Wylie, came up yesterday at two o'clock p. m.

The relator was indicted in Davidson County, Tenn., and it is charged that in the month of March last, being then a clerk in the Pension Office detailed to investigate suspected attempts to defraud the United States, did, for the purpose of injuring one Michael Walsh, engage in prosecuting pension claims, induce and procure one Harriet Brown to swear falsely that after drawing her pension she paid Walsh $50 for his services. It also charges that he procured James Caunedy and Alfred Osborn to swear in July, 1876, that the application of Emma Cook was sworn to before Michael Walsh and not elsewhere and before another party. The case excites some interest, it being claimed that this proceeding is in retaliation on Vangender, who caused the arrest of Walsh, and other parties, in Nashville, for alleged violation of the pension law.

By direction of the Attorney General, District Attorney H. H. Wells appeared for the relator, and ex-Gov. Foote and Hon. Horace H. Harris for the State of Tennessee. After a brief discussion as to what procedure should be taken, a postponement was made until Monday next, at eleven a. m.

Children's Christmas Entertainment.

In addition to the very attractive course of entertainments already provided, the Young Men's Christian Association announce an addition in the way of a few special entertainments for the children during the holiday month of December. The first of these will be given at Lincoln Hall, on Saturday afternoon next, at two o'clock, and will be a splendid presentation by Rev. J. S. Ostrander of customs among the Asiatics, enlivened by scenes and incidents, laughable stories, and entertaining descriptions. He will be assisted by a number of ladies and gentlemen in costume, and will exhibit models, specimens, and pictures. Children will be admitted for the low price of ten cents. Mr. Ostrander will also lecture on Monday evening, in the regular Y. M. C. A. course, to which lecture tickets will be admitted free, membership tickets will be admitted free.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOV. HAMPTON'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Repudiation Repudiated—Public Schools—Report of the Patterson Investigation Commission.

[By Associated Press.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28.—Gov. Hampton sent his annual message to the General Assembly to-day. He strongly deprecates the repudiation of the State's obligations, and urges that a settlement of the public debt question shall be made upon a basis which will not impair the credit of the State. He urges the fostering of the public school system, to give free education to all classes. The balance of the message relates to topics such as taxation, special legislation and public institutions.

The special investigating committee, appointed last spring to investigate, among other things, into the election of John J. Patterson as U. S. Senator in 1872, submitted a report this morning. The report gives an epitome of the testimony taken before the committee, including that of about forty ex-members of the Legislature, white and colored Republicans, whose evidence concurs in the statement that Patterson's election was secured through bribery. About twenty testified that they were bribed either personally by Patterson or by his agent, Worthington, receiving amounts ranging from $100 to $2,500.

About twenty more testified that offers of bribes were made to them and refused. Elliott, colored, ex-member of Congress, who was Patterson's most formidable opponent, was offered $15,000 to withdraw from the contest, which he refused. The offer was made by J. B. Dennis in the name of Patterson. Maj. Martin R. Delaney, colored, was present, and corroborated Elliott's statement. Gov. Moses afterward appointed J. B. Dennis jury-commissioner to draw juries for the prosecution of Patterson when he was indicted in 1873 for procuring his election by bribery, and the arrangement was successfully completed.

Every witness testified that it was generally known and understood among the members that Patterson was purchasing the election. The evidence also shows that votes were bought while the election was in progress. Maxwell, a colored Senator, was paid to change his vote to Patterson, which gave a majority of the Senate and avoided the necessity of a joint Assembly the next day.

LYNCH LAW.

A Mob Publicly Executes a Colored Man Without a Trial—The Lady which He Assaulted Becomes His Judge and Condemns Him.

The following is a full account of the lynching of a colored man at Columbia, Tenn.:

On Saturday morning last, at about six o'clock, Miss Bettie Templeton, a young lady about twenty years old, daughter of the Rev. R. Templeton, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church here, stepped into the back yard about fifty yards from the house, when she was confronted by a negro ruffian called McGhee. The fiend seized her by the throat and threw her down, but she succeeded in frustrating his purpose by her screams. He drew a large knife and forced her to place her hand upon her heart and swear she would never reveal the attempt to any one. He then fled, and she was found insensible where the villain had left her. When she became fully conscious she told the story to her father, who immediately gave an alarm, and in a short time hundreds of men and terrified citizens were scouring the country in search of the negro. Suspicion was soon fastened on the negro named, who had been in town only a few weeks, and had been calling himself Frank McGhee. The description given by the young lady enabled them to readily identify McGhee as the offender.

A CLEW DISCOVERED.

The search was continued in every direction all day. The citizens formed themselves into squads and searched every house in the city, but without success. At night patrols were on the alert, and guards were placed around the town to intercept McGhee if he should attempt to escape. Sunday morning dawned upon the excited and indignant community, but brought no tidings of the wretch who had attempted to desolate one of the purest and happiest family circles. The vigilance of the people did not abate, however, and persons were sent out on the various country paths and railroads to complete the search. A large reward was offered finally for the apprehension of McGhee. On the day before the assault McGhee had handed his employer a letter to mail, but inadvertently it had been over-looked, and upon breaking it open it was discovered that he was from Columbiana, Ala., and he signed his name George Roper.

M'GHEE, ALIAS ROPER, BROUGHT BACK.

On Monday morning a telegram was received from Athens, Ala., stating that Roper had been caught and would be brought back on the train at six o'clock the same evening. The railroad authorities furnished a special train, and Roper, under a strong guard, reached Columbia at 4:30 o'clock. A large crowd assembled at the depot and Roper was conducted to the house of Miss Templeton, in order that the young lady might identify him. She immediately recognized him, but requested that he be taken to jail until morning, when she hoped to be less excited, as she did not desire by any possible mistake to fasten the crime upon the wrong person. In the scuffle with Miss Templeton, Roper dropped his pipe and lost several buttons from his coat, all of which have been secured to assist in identifying him. When Roper was arrested he did not have on the clothes which the young lady had described, but upon searching him it was discovered that he had on a blue blouse-coat under his shirt, and had on an extra pair of pantaloons, both of which suited the description given of him. The buttons picked up on the scene corresponded with those on the coat concealed under his shirt; the pipe was identified by several negroes as being the one Roper was seen to have the evening before the assault. At the request of Miss Templeton and her family Roper was taken to jail.

MOB LAW.

Soon after nightfall a large crowd assembled before the jail and demanded the keys from the jailer. The negro was taken from his cell, but at this moment a number of prominent citizens rushed in and entreated the crowd to await the coming investigation, and partly by entreaties, partly by threats and partly by force, succeeded in carrying McGhee back to his cell. Speeches were made and the people were induced to disperse. Roper, while the angry crowd were dragging him from his cell, stoutly denied his guilt, but said he knew who had perpetrated the deed, and if he were released he could secure the arrest of the right man. At nine o'clock this morning Roper was taken from the jail by the sheriff and a posse of armed men and taken to the house of Miss Templeton to be identified.

PREPARING TO HANG HIM.

A large concourse of people had assembled upon the public square, and several citizens went up into the third story of the court-house and projected a large beam from one of the windows. To this beam was attached a block and tackle. Everything was done quietly and orderly. No one was disguised. Under the beam was written in large letters: "The will of the people." The guard conveyed Roper to Miss Templeton, who exclaimed: "You are the wretch! Why did you treat me so? You must die for it!"

Roper said not a word; in fact, he had been doggedly silent since he was taken from jail last time.

HANGED FROM A COURT-HOUSE WINDOW.

As the guards were returning to jail with their prisoner a crowd rushed upon them, seized Roper and carried him to the spot selected for his execution. The mayor, the criminal court clerk and some negroes then addressed the crowd and asked them not to mutilate the body of Roper. A dry goods box was placed under the beam and the negro was made to stand upon it. Mr. Clinch Truett, a policeman, then asked him if he had anything to say, to which he replied: "Nothing at all." Truett then placed the rope around his neck and drew him up. The fiend exhibited no emotion and met his fate without protest or even a word of denial.

THE STEREOTYPED EXCUSE.

There was not a link missing in the chain of evidence, and the universal sentiment is that his execution was just. Miss Templeton is a handsome young lady, and belongs to one of the best families in the community. Her father, Rev. A. Templeton, came to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church here a year ago from Pittsburg, Pa., where he was pastor of a church for several years. He was originally from East Tennessee.

The Trot at Brightwood.

The last race of the season in this vicinity takes place to-day at Brightwood. H. C. Middleton's Jersey Boy will trot against A. T. Whiting's Ned Buckley in a two-mile heat and repeat, for a purse of $200. The horses will start at twelve o'clock sharp, and the contest promises to be very exciting. The pool-selling at Langley's last evening was very brisk, but Jersey Boy appeared to be a strong favorite, the odds being $50 to $40.

Good News from Turkey.

The Washington (or Centre) Market will be kept open all day Wednesday and until ten o'clock in the evening.

And in order to accommodate all classes will also be kept open Thursday (Thanksgiving) morning until ten o'clock.

The best products are first offered at Centre Market.

GROVETON, N. H., Nov. 28.—Two freight-trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad came into collision near this place last night. Both engines and several cars were wrecked. A man who was riding on one of the locomotives was badly injured.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Letter from Draughtsman John J. Evans.

The following is an extract of a letter from John J. Evans, draughtsman on board United States steamer Huron, written to a member of his family in this city:

"FORTRESS MONROE, November 22, 1877.

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