

ate ought to have leave to go home, and that the House could take care of itself; and intimating that the Senate and its President were interlopers.

The excitement at this point cannot be described. It extended through the entire hall into the galleries. Colfax sprang to his feet and in a voice that could be heard above the terrible roar and din, directed the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest any member of the House who refused to obey the order of the President. The Sergeant-at-arms sprang into the thickest of the fray, apparently just in time to prevent a personal collision between Messrs. Ingersoll and Farnsworth. There was little abatement of the excitement for some time, but Wade found an opportunity to declare the result and it was announced that U. S. Grant, of Illinois, has been elected President of the United States, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Vice President of the United States. He then ordered the Senate to retire.

The Speaker resumed his chair and called the House to order, when Butler smarting under his defeat, said he arose to a question of privilege, and submitted a resolution declaring that the action of the Senate and its President were arbitrary and tyrannical. Upon this resolution he took the floor and spoke half an hour, only as Butler can speak under the severest mental excitement. While confining himself to parliamentary language, he yet found words of the most cutting and abusive character. He denounced the Senate; he denounced Wade; he instanced supposed cases which inferred most dishonorable motives to Colfax. His words boiled out, seething and hissing with a rage which he did not attempt to conceal. Colfax, whose feelings could only be judged from blanched face and trembling hands, asked permission to reply, having previously vacated the chair to Dawes, and taken a seat among the members. Butler declined to give him the floor, and continued to pour out his impassioned eloquence, till at last, from sheer exhaustion, he resumed his seat, and the floor was given to Colfax.

No trace of anger was visible in his voice or manner. Very calmly and smoothly he began, and for the first time during the day there was silence in Chamber. There was no invective, no denunciation in his speech; it was dignified, calm, impressive and manly, but every period cut to the quick, although not a single harsh word was used.

The House, without coming to a vote on Butler's resolution, finally adjourned, not however before it became necessary to light the hall.

The vote is announced: Grant and Colfax 214 votes; Seymour and Blair 80 votes, counting Georgia 71 without Georgia.

LEGISLATIVE.

Feb. 11th, 1869.

HOUSE.—House resumed its sessions at 2 p.m.

The Committee on Claims recommended that \$215 be inserted in the Territorial appropriation bill for the relief of Hans Nicholissen: Agreed to.

The Committee on Judiciary reported back the bill for "An act pertaining to Rules and Regulations for the execution of the trust arising under the act of Congress entitled an act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," which was passed.

A message was received from the Council announcing their concurrence in the House amendments to the act to amend an act entitled an act prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territorial and County taxes, and for other purposes, with further amendments to said bill.

The Committee on Roads, &c., were instructed to report on the propriety of making an appropriation to be expended on the main thoroughfare in Davis county between Salt Lake, Weber and Morgan Counties.

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

Feb. 12.

HOUSE.—A message from the Governor was received and read, noting his approval of the following bills:

"An act changing the county seat of Summit county."

"A joint resolution changing the name of Richard Hoar to Richard Orr."

"Memorial to Congress praying that the net proceeds of Internal Revenue be set aside for the erection of a Penitentiary."

Mr. Rich moved that \$202,56, the balance of taxes due from Rich county for the year 1868, be expended on the road leading from Huntsville to Ithica under direction of the county court of Rich county; referred.

Mr. Rich also moved that the committee on Claims insert in the Territorial appropriation bill the sum of \$500, to be expended under the direction of Lorin Farr in Beaver kanyon, on the road leading from Huntsville to Bear Lake valley; referred.

The Council notified the House of their

concurrence in the act prescribing rules and regulations for the execution of the trust arising under "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns, &c."

House took a recess until 2 p.m.

February 13th.

COUNCIL.—(H. F. No. 22.) An Act for general incorporations for pecuniary profit, was read and referred to the Committee on Private incorporations.

Counciler Haight reported back report of E. Snow, concerning expenditures on Territorial Road from Beaver Dam to the valley of the Muddy, and recommending an appropriation of \$635,47 to cancel amount expended in excess of last years appropriation. The report was accepted.

A communication was presented from Theodore McKean Esq., Territorial Road Commissioner, asking for an appropriation of two thousand dollars to open a new Territorial Road running through the city of Provo. Read and referred, to Committee on roads etc.

Counciler E. Snow, reported back (H. F. No. 13,) being an Act defining the duties of Poundkeepers and for other purposes," which was amended, read and ordered Engrssed.

HOUSE.—House met at 10 a. m.

The House concurred in the Council's amendments to the act pertaining to damage done by animals, and defining a lawful fence.

The Council announced their non-concurrence in the Grantsville City Library charter.

The special joint committee on the part of the House, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Salt Lake City, praying for an appropriation to erect an Insane Hospital, recommended that \$10,000 be appropriated for said purpose, provided the Corporate authorities of Salt Lake City and the County Court of Salt Lake county appropriate \$20,000, or see that the sum is raised from other sources. The report was adopted.

The committee on municipal corporations and town cites reported back the bills for city charters for Fountain Green and Springtown with a recommendation that legislation thereon is inexpedient. Recommendation adopted.

The committee on counties reported back the bill providing for the organization of Rio Virgen County, which was referred back for amendments.

The financial report of Rich and Wasatch counties were presented and read.

Mr. Farr moved that \$1,000 be appropriated, to be expended on the road south of Ogden city plot; referred to committee on roads.

The act to provide for a mechanics' and laborers' lien was taken up and passed.

Mr. S. S. Smith presented petition of Ebenezer Hanks, praying that the Union Iron Company's Works be exempt from Territorial taxation for the period of ten years; referred to the committee on revenue.

Feb. 15, 10 a.m.

COUNCIL.—(H.F.48.) An act dividing the Territory into Road Districts and defining the duties of Road Commissioners, and for the protection of the public thoroughfare was read and referred.

(H.F.30.) An act to provide for a Mechanics' and Laborers' lien was passed, and the House notified accordingly.

Mr. Callister presented account of Patrick Lynch, Clerk 3rd District Court, which was read, and the committee on Claims and Appropriations were instructed to incorporate the same in the general appropriation bill.

Mr. E. Snow presented a petition of J. G. Bigler, and eighty-seven others, citizens of Nephi and Levan, praying for an appropriation for road purposes, which was read and referred.

Mr. E. Snow presented communications from J. T. Willis and A. P. Winsor, with regard to change of boundaries of Kane and Washington counties, and the removal of the county seat to Toquerville, which was read and referred.

Mr. Johnson presented (C.F.17), An act to amend an act entitled "An act concerning transfer of land claims and other property, approved Jan. 1855," which was read and laid on the to come up in order. Several other bills were laid upon the table to come up in their order.

Council adjourned till 2 p.m.

HOUSE.—House met at ten a. m.

Mr. Pace presented Memorial to Congress for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the late Indian war; read and referred.

Mr. Murdock presented "Beaver county receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 1st, 1868."

House took a recess till two p.m.

Correspondence.

ST. THOMAS, ARIZONA,

January 10th, 1869.

Editor Deseret News.—In your issue of No. 44 of the Weekly News appeared a learned effusion of a French vinticultural authority, by which the author, P. A. Droubay, of Tooele valley, thinks he has finally upset my fragile theories advanced on this subject in a few desultory remarks.

Although averse to the spirit of controversy, I cannot let this singular production fall a prey to oblivion, inasmuch as it contains some points which are true and correct, and I desire the writer to know that I acknowledge them as such, and also

some weak points which he should not expose to a criticising public. It appears to me that he has only read my writings with the purpose of culling out some incomplete statement, which is explained by the context; but may be exposed as deficient by ignoring its concomitants. Any one who has read that fraction of my articles published in No. 12 of the Telegraph, knows that I have ascribed due importance to the influence of soils upon the vineyard product. Mr. Droubay must have failed to read it, or trusts that the readers of his letter have not seen or else forgotten it. By the way, those articles for the Telegraph were written much over a year ago and were divided up and abridged to suit the publisher; and as to the charge of plagiarism, with which Mr. D. winds up his letter, I must confess that my memory is greatly at fault if there was not due credit given to the authority quoted from in my manuscript; but as there are several parts yet to appear, the probability is that the apparent omission will yet be rectified in the eyes of the public.

The statement of Mr. D. that excellent light wines may be raised in northern localities is perfectly correct, and has been stated by myself; while all that I have claimed for our southern wine regions has been also candidly admitted by Mr. Bertrand. The only point in my remarks that inflamed the sons of Gaul, was the unlucky omission of the names of the Burgundy wines in enumerating the far famed wines of the world. This I must confess was an omission only to be palliated by the statement of the fact that I did not expect that our southern localities would produce wines of that character, and I classed them therefore with the famous productions of similar climes. I do not expect that we shall ever be able to raise any kind of famous light wines, for the plain reason that all kinds of grapes, when raised in this climate, produce a strong, sugary and consequently alcoholic wine. Yet I am not unable to account for the unwillingness of our French friends to place the strong, heavy-bodied wines of the sunny south among the best wines of the world, while tastes differ so widely and while they must admit that "John Bull" and "Jonathan" are largely in favor of strong wines. Certainly the appellation "best" must either signify, preferable to the taste, or else superior by dint of chemical qualities. At any rate if Southern Utah can array the bulk of "John Bull" and "Jonathan" his cousin on the side of her wines, the customers for the French productions will be limited. As to the peculiar quality of the strong wines of the south "to cause the drinkers to fall under the table" it is a great pity if the drinker cannot learn the strength of his beverage in time to prevent such a phenomenon. Surely no sane man would eat as much bulk of fried eggs as he would of potatoes, and if he has a wine of 35 per cent of alcohol before him he must drink a smaller pail full of it than if he had a product of 10 or 12 per cent. The drinking and carousing of which Mr. D. speaks are as possible with light as with heavy wines and persons having such dispositions will take sufficient quantities to suit their purpose.

The passage in Mr. Droubay's letter, referring to this part of the subject, has a tendency to turn the bigotry of uninformed individuals in a direction prejudicial to our Southern wine growers, who have given time, means, and energy to this great industry, believing that they were thereby performing a part of their mission to this land. Probably he did not intend this, or at least did not intentionally and advisedly do it. Friend Droubay, there is abundance of room for all of us to do good without colliding, each in his sphere and according to his location and circumstances, and this great industry will bear elucidating to the full extent of our capacity, and nothing should be said to lessen its increase or deter men from its pursuit; for verily, silk culture and grape culture are the two main industries of this people, the ones in which they have the climatic advantage over the Atlantic States, the only ones in which they can excel the broad fields of the East in production of dollars. In both these industries the proportion of pounds and consequent cost of marketing is small to the value, in both the breadth of land needed is small in proportion, to the immense wealth produced. I will admit that silk will probably engage a larger number of the population than wine, and that its culture will be the more general one; yet wine and raisins will, at no distant day, add largely to the comfort and wealth of our people, especially in this southern region. You may produce around your northern valleys light wines that will rank high in the estimation of Europeans in your midst; we will here raise the wine that will delight "John Bull" and "Jonathan," as well as the continental European, and we will produce for you raisins that find no equal in the land of France. What need of restraining any of us? There is ample room for us all, we will never glut the markets of the world, and in this broad free country we need not step on each other's toes.

My reason for quoting American authority is mainly, because I am writing for the American people, and our European ideas must be modified by applying unerring principles in a manner to suit the conditions of this land and the peculiarities of the American climate. What experimental knowledge I possess was acquired in Switzerland, in a climate similar to that of your native land; but it is of little use here until

assisted by practical knowledge gained under the changed conditions of this land.

But Mr. Editor, so much having been said by our French brethren in behalf of the unapproachable excellence of the French wines, permit me to draw the attention of your readers to the report of the committee of the American Commission at the World's fair at Paris in 1867, published in the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, for March, 1868, which is worth careful perusal. I will here extract a few lines from that report. On page 154 the committee says:

"The wine husbandry of the Swiss and Germans is of the first order. Nowhere do you see in their vineyards the straggling appearance so common in those of France, (the effect of frequent layering) but the lines are always beautifully true and even." Page 155, "Now Johannisberger is the most delicate of wine, as it is indeed superlative in every respect. By the kind invitation of the Princess Metternich, the committee were allowed to taste specimens of the best the castle cellar contained, including some that was twenty-one years old in the cask, and some from a cask that was, *par excellence*, called the "Bride of the cellar," and the opinion formed was that the quality of the Johannisberger is such that it can not be described, and can be communicated only to the organ of taste, nor can it be understood or even imagined, except by those who have been so highly favored as to have a taste of it. But this marvelous wine is but the crowning product of the famous district of the Rhinegan, or that portion of the valley lying just north of Mayence, a strip less than ten miles in length whose fruit yields a juice that surpasses all others of the world, combining richness with flavor and delicacy with strength. Altogether we must award the palm of excellence to the white wines of the Rhine as we do to the skill and industry of the vine dressers who produce them."

Now I trust that the intention of our Southern brethren to produce as good a wine as grows on the shores of the Mediterranean will be emulated by the endeavor of our northern people to produce a rival to the Burgundy and Rhine wines, and that we shall realize in this industry a worthy helpmate to silk culture, by whose joint assistance we may arrive at a position of consideration among the exporting communities of this continent.

Yours truly, D. BONELLI.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

The credentials of Senators Fenton and Stockton were presented.

Pomeroy offered an additional rule, bring a provision that three-fifths of the Senators may determine the time when a debate upon any pending proposition shall close, and that then the main question shall be taken up; tabled.

Stewart introduced a bill declaring that all white persons of foreign birth, not convicted of crime, who did not participate in the rebellion, and who now or hereafter shall become permanent residents of the United States, and elect to become citizens thereof, are hereby declared naturalized citizens.

The Senate discussed a joint resolution for the publication of five thousand copies of a medical and surgical history of the war until the expiration of the morning hour. The cost of the entire work, in three volumes, it was stated would be about \$100,000.

Sherman moved to take up the currency bill, but the Senate refused, 19 to 30, and resumed the consideration of the river harbor bill. After disposing of several amendments the bill was recommitted.

Robertson introduced a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment, giving Congress power to determine all questions as to the validity of an electoral vote in any state.

Frelinghuysen from the committee on the judiciary, reported a substitute for the naturalization bill. Soon after the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The morning hour was devoted to private bills. The bill for the relief of Knott &c., American merchants doing business in China, was passed.

On the expiration of the morning hour, Broomal, from the committee on Public expenditures, reported with regard to the Wells Fargo contract for carrying the overland mail. The committee exonerates the Post Office Department from all blame, and reports that the difficulty originated in the act of Congress, which threw four hundred per cent more mail matter on the route, but the Postmaster General did the best he could.

Hooper reported a bill regulating the reports of the National Banks. After some discussion the bill was passed.