wholesale district and two in the upper part of the city, one at 8 a. m. and the other at 10 a. m.

PAEANS OF PRAISE ARISE.

BRILLIANT MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES.

LARGE CONGREGATIONS AND ELABORATE DECORATIONS THE RULE.

There were elaborate services in all the churches of the city yesterday, and they were all well attended. The most noteworthy were at the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches where brilliant and joyous music with numerous lights and rich decorations made the celebration of the Saviour's birth particularly impressive.

Flowers and palms were massed on the great altar of Trinity Church, and evergreens and palms filled the recesses of the reredos and the font, and stood about the entrance to the choir. Ropes of cedar were twined about the pillars of the nave. Jules Gobert, the sexton, had charge of the decorations, and they were superior to anything seen in the church before on Christmas Day. The building was well filled at 11 a. m. when the first notes of Garrett's "Prelude de Noel" were played on the great organ by Victor Baier, the assistant organist. The ancient hymn "Adeste Fideles" was the processional. Best's melodious anthem, "Behold I Bring You Good Tidings," was the introit. The music of the mass was Gullmant's brilliant service in E flat, and Gounod's Christmas Song "O Sing to God," for women's voices, was the offertory. The recessional was Hymn No. 17, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing." Charles Forster's singing of the Et Incarnatus (tenor solo) in the Credo is worthy of mention. Dr. Dix, the rector, was the celebrant and preacher. Dr. J. Nevett Steele was the gospeller; the Rev. G. Ernest Magill was the epistler, and the Rev. J. W. Hill was the deacon. During the communion Mr. Baier played a pastoral by Merkel, and for the postlude De la Tombelle's "Offertoire sur le Noel."

Dr. A. H. Messiter, the gifted organist and choirmaster, directed the large choir of men and boys in his usual admirable manner. At 3:30 p. m. H. W. Parker's cleverly written Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in E, the chorus "For Unto Us a Child is Born" and the "Heavenly music," from "The Messiah," were sung. The noteworthy features of this service were Mr. Baier's playing of the "Pastoral Symphony" and Benjamin H. Old's singing of the recitatives. Gullmant's "Offertory on Two Christmas Hymns" was the prelude and Grison's Offertoire in C minor was the postlude. The music, with the exception of the introit, which will be Barnby's "The Word Was Made Flesh," will be repeated next Sunday.

At Grace Church the decorations were beautifully and effectively arranged. The entire body of the church, as well as the chancel, was profusely embellished with evergreens. Bishop Potter celebrated and preached at the morning service. Dr. Huntington, the rector; the Rev. H. W. Wells and the Rev. P. F. Hall assisted. Special music was sung. Bishop Potter blessed the new Auchincloss memorial pulpit, which was recently given to Grace Church by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis P. Child. The pulpit, which was designed by William W. Bosworth, of Boston, is built of oak, in sexpagonal form, and is supported by seven columns which rise from a large base.

At St. Thomas's Church the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, the rector, preached, and was assisted at the celebration by the Rev. Henry M. Kirkby. An elaborate musical programme was rendered. This church, as usual, was crowded to the doors. The most elaborate and beautiful decorations in any of the prominent Episcopal churches yesterday were at St. Bartholomew's. About the chancel, pulpit and altar were massed evergreens and holly, while the nave of the church was also profusely decorated. Over the altar, in red letters, were the words "Glory to God in the highest." Dr. Greer, the rector, preached, and the Rev. Robert C. Booth and the Rev. Dr. McGrew assisted at the celebration.

At Holy Trinity Church, Forty-second-st. and Madison-ave., the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren preached to a large congregation. The Rev. M. G. Thompson was the assistant. Dr. Warren celebrated. The church was decorated with evergreens and palms. At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, all three services were well attended. The church was artistically decorated. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford preached at the morning service and was assisted at the celebration by the Rev. E. de P. Miel, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, the Rev. J. F. Carter and the Rev. Mr. Schoolcraft. Special music was sung in the morning, and the music at the evening service was elaborate. The Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley preached at St. Agnes's Chapel, in Ninety-second-st. near Columbus-ave., to a large congregation. The assistants were the Rev. C. A. Hamilton and the Rev. Edward Bradley. Special music was sung by the choir. The church was decorated with evergreens and holly. Holy communion was celebrated by Dr. Bradley.

The Church of the Redeemer, at Park-ave. and Eighty-second-st., was crowded yesterday morning. Father Henry A. Adams celebrated, and Father Johnson preached. The ritual was most elaborate.

At many of the other Episcopal churches special Christmas music was sung, among them being All Angels', All Souls', Calvary, Heavenly Rest, St. Ignatius, St. Mary the Virgin, St. Chrysostom's Chapel and St. Andrew's.

The observance of Christmas Day in the Roman Catholic churches is always attended with elaborate ceremonies and an increased number of worshippers. Yesterday was no exception. In St. Patrick's Cathedral the scene at the different masses was impressive, and especially at the Pontifical High Mass. Within the sanctuary the decorations, which were costly and profuse, were arranged with care and taste. Near the tabernacle, on the High Altar, where the Host is kept, were many handsome vases filled with roses, while on the altar steps were potted plants, ferns, palms and evergreens, arranged artistically. The first mass was said at 4:30 a. m. by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, the rector. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon. The last low mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock. The solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan at 11 o'clock. The Rev. William J. Day was assistant priest; the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, deacon of honor; the Rev. Patrick Daly, sub-deacon of honor; the Rev. James J. Brown, deacon of the mass; the Rev. Michael P. Gallagher, sub-deacon of the mass; the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, deacon of the cross, the Rev. James N. Connolly, assisted by the Rev. Henry T. Newey, master of ceremonies.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Patrick A. Halpin. At the end of the mass the Archbishop gave the papal benediction. The musical programme at this service was: Prelude for orchestra, Mackenzie; mass in C, for solo, chorus, orchestra and organ, Cherubini; graduale, "Pastores," Weigand; offertory, "Adeste Fideles," Novello; postlude for orchestra and organ, Kretschmar. The choir in the great organ gallery, consisting of a quartet and large chorus and a full orchestra, was under the direction of Dr. William F. Pecher, the organist. The services at Pontifical Vespers at 4 p. m. were also extremely impressive, and were attended by a large number of worshippers.

The first High Mass was celebrated at 4:30 a. m. at the Church of St. Francis Xavier. The second was at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Daniel A. Doherty preached. At the last mass elaborate music was sung. At 8 p. m. there was solemn vespers. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Hermon C. Denny. At the Church of St. Paul the Apostle High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Edward B. Brady. St. Leo's Church was handsomely decorated with Christmas greens. The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey delivered the sermon at 11 o'clock.

In the Church of St. Nicholas the Rev. John B. Mayer celebrated High Mass at 5 a. m. The mass at 10 o'clock was celebrated by the Rev. Joseph H. Mechler, assisted by Father Mayer as deacon and the Rev. Peter Dubbe as sub-deacon. The High Mass at 4 a. m. in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer was celebrated by the Rev. Andrew Kiegler. At 10 o'clock High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Joseph Weber. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Herbert Bore. Elaborate services were also held at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Cecilia's Church, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, St. Stephen's Church, St. Agnes's Church, Holy Cross Church, St. Teresa's Church, St. Peter's Church and St. Alphonsus's Church.

Christmas music and Christmas decorations were more general in the churches in Mount Vernon yesterday than heretofore. The special musical service in the First Presbyterian Church was arranged by Professor Arthur W. Hams, the precentor. The organist was M. P. Currier. The programme included the anthem, "Arise! Shine!" a Te Deum, by Kretschmar; "Christmas Song," "Adeste Fideles," "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," and the anthem, "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," with solo by Mr. Beard. The Rev. C. S. Lane preached the sermon. The Sunday-school service was held in the afternoon. Special services were held at the Congregational Church both morning and evening. There was special music and the Rev. Mr. Buel preached at both services. Professor J. Hayden Morris, the organist of the Baptist Church, had an elaborate programme for his choir. The Rev. Charles H. Todd preached. There was a special programme for the choir at the Church of the Ascension. The Rev. Dr. E. M. S. Taylor officiated. Besides the special music programme in the morning, at the Methodist Church, there was a Sunday-school festival in the evening.

Christmas was observed yesterday in all the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches with special music in Brooklyn. Many of the other churches also had music and services especially prepared for the day. At Holy Trinity Church the usual elaborate display of greens and decorations was made, while the music attracted a great throng of people besides the regular worshippers in the church. St. Ann's Church was crowded to the doors at an early hour. The regular Christmas service was held, while an unusually fine programme of music was given. At the Church of the Messiah an attractive programme of music was rendered. Plymouth Church held its usual services in the morning, at which special Christmas music was sung.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

HAPPY THEATRICAL CHILDREN.

THEY ENTERTAIN AND ARE ENTERTAINED—GIFTS FOR ALL OF THEM.

The "little children of the stage" had a fine time at their Christmas festival, which was held in Tony Pastor's Theatre and Tammany Hall last evening. Children of all ages, from the babe in arms to the newest arrival in the ranks of comic opera, were there in large numbers, and enjoyment was shown on every face. The festival was arranged by "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge and Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, who throughout the evening were busily engaged in doing everything possible to make the occasion as pleasant as possible for the appreciative audience which filled the house to overflowing. More than $2,000 was realized, and this was spent in giving a dinner to the children and purchasing whatever toys they desired.

"AUNT" LOUISA ELDRIDGE.

The programme in the theatre was made up of selections which were given by the stage children. It was as follows: Piano solo, Elma Pratt; Spanish National dance, Carrie Fredricks; song, Irene Franklin; recitation, "The Christening," Edna Springer; song and dance, Flora and May Hengler; scene from "Rip Van Winkle," Nanon Fowler and Baby Parker; recitation, Percita; dance, Vennie Daly; recitation, "Little Rocket's Xmas," Edith Widmer; specialties, Walter Leon; recitation, "Tired Out," Ada Vanden Gilbert; song, Master Lennie; recitation, J. Alexander Brown; song, "Speed On," Lillie Heckler; recitation, Alyma P. Pearson; song, "Love and Duty," Gertie Boswell; recitation, "Old Yaller," Irene Franklin; specialties, Tiddlewinks; recitation, "Crooked Dick," Gertie Homan; song, Walter Leon; recitation, "Little Jim," Wallie Eddinger, and specialties, Essie Graham.

After the performance the children filed into the banquet hall and feasted upon the good things provided them. When the dinner was over the distribution of Christmas presents in Tammany Hall was begun. Each child received gifts from the two large Christmas trees which stood upon a platform, which was also crowded with articles of clothing and jewelry. The wish of each child was studied, and special presents were given to children who desired certain articles. The little ones were in great glee and not a murmur of discontent was heard. Dancing followed. The doors of the hall were not closed until midnight, when the children, tired out, but supremely happy, started for home.

The presents were distributed by the following: "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, president; Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, vice-president; Mrs. Tony Pastor, Mrs. Nell Burgess, Mrs. George Stoddard, Mrs. D. H. Roberts, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Miss Celia Ellis, Miss Dora Goldwaite, Miss Grace Wilson, Miss Clara Thropp, Miss Madge Deane, Mrs. Edward Harrigan, Mrs. Lester G. Gurney, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Queenie Vassar, Miss Anna Boyd, Miss Annie Ellsler, Miss Bijou Fernandez, Miss Julia Arthur, and Miss Kenyon Bishop.

CHRISTMAS CHARITY FREELY GIVEN.

THOUSANDS FED BY INSTITUTIONS IN THE CITY—SOME DINNERS YET TO COME.

The children of the Five Points House of Industry, at No. 155 Worth-st., enjoyed their Christmas dinner yesterday afternoon. A musical programme, consisting of Christmas carols, was given by the children previous to the dinner. It is estimated that over 1,000 individuals in all have been given Christmas dinners by this institution in the last three days.

At the Five Points Mission, No. 63 Park-st., the usual Sunday services were held. The Christmas dinner of this mission was given on Saturday evening.

The inmates of the Elizabeth Home for Girls, at No. 307 East Twelfth-st., will have their Christmas dinner this afternoon, at 12:30 o'clock. Turkey and plum pudding galore, the gift of Mrs. William W. Astor, will be served, and a musical programme will be given in the evening.

Over 800 men and 150 women ate dinner at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, No. 2 Lafayette Place, yesterday. The services of three policemen were required to keep them in order. Three long tables in the basement accommodated about one-third, while a portion of the others remained upstairs, and about 400 stood in line on the sidewalk in the cutting wind awaiting their turns. The dinner was wholesome and plentiful and brought as much solid enjoyment as any dinner in the city yesterday.

The children at the Children's Lodging House and Industrial school, at No. 287 East Broadway, had their Christmas dinner last Saturday night. Several hundred children were on hand.

Douglas Robinson, jr., will give a Christmas dinner to 110 boys at the West Side Boy's Lodging House, at Seventh-ave. and West Thirty-second-st., this evening, at 6:30 o'clock. An elaborate bill of fare has been prepared, and each boy will receive a warm flannel shirt after the dinner. The boys of the lodging house will give a literary and musical programme.

TO MAKE THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN HAPPY.

The applications for tickets on behalf of poor children to take part in the distribution of Christmas gifts, to-day at Madison Square Garden have been so numerous that the committee have been obliged to post up a notice that no further tickets will be issued, as the capacity of the garden will be taxed to the utmost. The doors open at 11 a. m., and from that hour until 3 o'clock there will be a distribution of candies, cake, apples, etc. There are twenty-six tons of candies, and 300 barrels of apples. The children will enter on the Madison-ave. side of the garden, when each child will receive a bag of candies. These bags are stored in the galleries on each side of the entrance, and in order to save time two inclined chutes have been arranged from the galleries to the floor.

At 3 o'clock, the distribution of Christmas presents will take place at the Fourth-ave. end of the garden. There are 15,000 toys attached to what may be called clothes lines. These cords descend at an angle of forty-five degrees, and as there are some dozens of them the effect while perhaps not so pretty as the time-honored Christmas-tree in all its glory of tinsel and blazing candles is striking, and will be simply paradise to at least 15,000 pairs of eyes. There will be sixty distributors on either side of the garden, whose duty it will be to haul down the lines and detach the toys and hand them to the boys and girls. After the distribution of gifts the children will pass out by the Fourth-ave. doors.

After 2 p. m. the side entrances to the garden, one in Twenty-sixth-st. and one in Twenty-seventh-st. will be opened for adults only. There will be no charge for admission.

THEY WANT THE DIRECTORS REMOVED.

A suit in chancery has been begun by W. Edward Foster, of Brooklyn, and Owen T. Bagg and Joseph L. Mann, of Newark, against Elias L. Ward, Wilbur A. Mott, William Scheerer, Osceola Currier, C. J. Bonnel and the United States Export Company. The company owns a patent for a machine for cleaning cotton-seed, and all the parties are stockholders. The complainants allege that in June directors were elected. Ward was made president; Bagg, secretary, and Mott, treasurer. That at a meeting on December 1, by a new election, Scheerer became secretary, and at a subsequent meeting the officers voted to themselves extravagant salaries, the money to be raised by the sale of territorial rights. Foster, on November 1, acquired the majority of the stock and the controlling interest, and the allegation is that he and other stockholders are to be defrauded by the wasting of the assets in the payment of pretended salaries. The answer of the defendants charge that Foster is not the real owner of the controlling interest which, they say, really belongs to John F. Searles, of No. 117 Wall-st. The controlling interest was obtained by a trick, they allege, and all the transactions of the defendants were right and proper, it being unreasonable to expect the officers to work without compensation.

The total capital stock is $500,000. The petitioners ask for an order restraining the directors from action, removing them, and that a receiver be appointed, to remain until there can be another election held by the stockholders.

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CHEERS FOR DR. M'GLYNN.

HIS FRIENDS CROWD COOPER UNION.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION GIVEN TO THE RESTORED PRIEST—A FEW WORDS ABOUT HIS CASE.

Cooper Union was crowded to the doors last night by the friends and admirers of Dr. McGlynn who went there to hear what he would have to say about his restoration to his functions as a priest in good standing in the Roman Catholic Church. There was not a vacant seat in the hall when he stepped upon the platform. It is safe to say that few persons ever received such a welcome in that hall as Dr. McGlynn had last night. When he appeared on the platform nearly every one in the hall arose and cheered him till the building began to tremble. This applause lasted seven minutes. He attempted to speak when this first outburst subsided, but as soon as he stepped forward to the rostrum the applause was renewed. Handkerchiefs were waved, hands were clapped, feet were stamped, and a score of American flags were waved. Dr. McGlynn bowed and bowed again and motioned for silence. No one would pay any attention to his wishes, however, and every one kept on cheering and applauding.

After several songs had been sung by a choir, Dr. McGlynn was permitted to walk to the edge of the platform without being interrupted with applause. Before he could say anything, however, the applause broke out again and a laurel wreath, along with several bunches of flowers, was placed at his feet. The applause before he had a chance to speak lasted nearly twenty minutes. Scarcely ever was such enthusiasm exhibited in the hall of Cooper Institute. Even when Dr. McGlynn was permitted to talk he was repeatedly interrupted by cheers, clapping of hands, stamping of feet and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs. Everybody seemed to be wild, especially true is this of the women. They seemed to lose all their senses as soon as Dr. McGlynn stepped upon the platform. A notable incident of the meeting was the fact that a number of priests were present. It has been many a day since a priest attended any meeting at which Dr. McGlynn spoke.

As soon as quiet was partially restored Dr. McGlynn began to speak. He was highly pleased with the enthusiastic reception with which he was welcomed, and when the opportunity was given him to speak he rubbed his hands and began to smile, shaking his head at the same time, as much as to say: "I tell you these people are my friends." The subject of his sermon was "The Significance of Christmas." Before beginning his sermon he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen and dear friends, I feel that it would be a disappointment of a most reasonable expectation if I proceeded upon the subject announced last Sunday for this evening without first saying something regarding a recent change. Something has happened that by your applause at the mere hinting at it shows that it is no small matter. For me to deny or imply that it is not of paramount importance to me or to you, who for years have clung to me so as to touch the heart of my heart, would be creating a wrong impression.

"I say it were an injustice to you not to note the fact that the event of some years ago has made a change in my life, a bitter change for me. I was not born to be a mere agitator, a preacher of political economy. I was born to preach God's truth to men, to be a minister of His wisdom, to do what so poor a man as I could do. I say the Lord, in his infinite goodness, has willed my vocation to be a priest in Christ's Church. While it may be an honor, and it is, to receive such a vocation, it is an awful burden, a terrible responsibility, and I am most thankful that I cannot be proud. Not without vocation from the Lord had I preached the sacerdotal power of His name, and it was no small matter to me to be thrust from his altar.

"Those who know me best know that it was not my wish to leave His altar and depart from His sanctuary. I speak as a brother to my fellow men, as a citizen to my fellow-citizens, as a man to man, even as the priest from the altar, from a secular platform, the tail of a cart or from the head of a barrel. I still thought and believed as a priest of Christ, and I felt that no place was so secular or unholy as not to be eminently fit for me to preach the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Such being my spirit, to-day is a memorable one.

"Today I stood before that altar, so dear to me, and to-day I who was excommunicated, have communicated. I have received from my own hands the sacred holy eucharist, the life and flesh of Christ and have drunk from the holy chalice, and I would not have done that if my conscience was not at perfect peace. And now, dear friends, since last Sunday this important event has happened to me. I have been restored to those altars which I love, and it is to my delight and yours. I thank you for your sympathy that you have shown in my trials, and hope that you may rejoice with me in the new happiness that has come to me." (Cheers.)

It was fully five minutes after he had finished his remarks about his own case before he was allowed by the audience to go on. When the applause subsided, he devoted the rest of his address to the subject of his sermon. After the meeting was over he was asked whether he had anything to say about his plans for the future, and he said that he had not.

Dr. McGlynn yesterday celebrated three masses in the Seminarians' private chapel, at St. John's College and Seminary, at Lewis and Willoughby aves., Brooklyn. The first mass was celebrated at 7 a. m., the second at 9 a. m., and the third at 10 a. m. These are the first masses which Dr. McGlynn has celebrated in a church in five years. There were only a few people present besides the celebrant.

THE EASTMANS LEAVE PINE RIDGE.

REPORTS ABOUT INDIAN OUTBREAKS SAID TO HAVE LED TO THEIR DEPARTURE.

Chadron, Neb., Dec. 25 (Special).—Dr. Eastman and wife and the principal of the Indian schools at Pine Ridge Agency have, it is reported, been discharged from the employ of the Government for sending out sensational reports to the effect that the Indians were preparing for an outbreak. The Indians visit Chadron nearly every day, trading, and only about a week ago they gave an exhibition of the "Omaha war dance." The crowd of spectators gave a neat little sum, which they rapidly spent for blankets, etc.

Mrs. Eastman was Elaine Goodale, well known as a poetess and a friend of the Indians. She is the daughter of Henry S. Goodale, manager of the Windemere apartment house in this city. Mr. Goodale sent down word last night, when a Tribune reporter called, that he would make no statement about the matter. It was learned at the Windemere that Mr. and Mrs. Eastman had left the Pine Ridge Agency, but nothing was known about the circumstances of their departure.

DEATH OF JACOB HENRICI.

Pittsburg, Penn., Dec. 25.—Jacob Henrici, the head of the Society of Harmonists at Economy, Penn., died at 4 o'clock this morning, aged eighty-three years.

Father Henrici was born on a farm in Grossbach, Bavaria, January 15, 1806, and came to this country when he was twenty years of age, and shortly after connected himself with the Harmonist Society. He was received with open arms; and when Father Rapp, the founder of the sect, died, in 1847, he succeeded him, and has since been the governing spirit.

There were over 100 families in the society when it founded the Village of Harmony, and they employed themselves in agriculture and manufactures. In 1824 they sold their property and moved to Beaver County, where they founded the Village of Economy.

On account of the peculiar religious beliefs of the society, which keep them them from marrying, its members have gradually decreased until they are a mere handful as compared to what they were formerly.

DR. M'GONEGAL DYING IN PRISON.

Dr. Henry C. McGonegal, who was sent to Sing Sing Prison a month ago, for manslaughter, is dying in the prison hospital from pneumonia. He was taken ill a few days ago and sent to the hospital for treatment. His condition soon became alarming, and yesterday morning the prison physician gave up all hopes of his recovery, and telegraphed for his wife to go to the prison.

A CHURCH DESTROYED IN NEWARK.

St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church in Sussex-ave., Newark, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday. A fire was made in the furnace to warm the church for early mass, and it is supposed the flues became overheated. The building was of wood. The loss is about $15,000, covered by insurance. The rectory and parish school building adjoining were saved by the firemen.

THE MILITIA AT HOMESTEAD.

MAJOR-GENERAL SNOWDEN'S REPORT.

HE APPROVES OF THE PUNISHMENT OF IAMS—HOW THE TROOPS WERE MOBOLIZED—RECOMMENDATIONS.

Harrisburg, Penn., Dec. 25 (Special).—Major-General Snowden, Division Commander, has forwarded his annual report to the Adjutant General. He begins with the movement on Homestead and Mt. Gretna. At 11:45 a. m. on Sunday, July 10, receiving a dispatch that the Governor wished to see him, he took the 12:20 p. m. train for Harrisburg. The Governor was expecting an important message from the Sheriff of Allegheny County, and after 10 o'clock at night handed to General Snowden an autograph order to put the division under arms, move at once with ammunition to the support of the Sheriff at Homestead, maintain the peace, protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and laws of the State and communicate with him. The report continues substantially as follows:

Dispatches were at once transmitted to General Gobin to concentrate the Third Brigade at Lewistown, moving West; to General Wiley, to assemble the Second at Drinton, P. R. R., and to General Dochert to go into camp at Mt. Gretna, except that the First Troop, P. C. C., was ordered to Drinton. Serious strikes elsewhere than at Homestead, with the prospect of further disorder, made it advisable to have a strong reserve in hand to move rapidly wherever desired, and Mt. Gretna was considered the best place to put it. These dispatches were received by General Gobin shortly after midnight; by General Wiley about 2 a. m. on the 11th, and by General Dochert at 10:50 p. m. on the 10th. It was Sunday night, when many offices were closed, and dispatches sent out by various commanders were in some instances held until the morning hour of delivery, yet the First Brigade arrived at Mt. Gretna, 103 miles distant, in eighteen hours after General Dochert received notice; the Second assembled at Radebaugh about 2 a. m. on the 12th, except the 16th Infantry, which followed shortly afterward, and the Third Brigade before midnight on the 11th.

On the night of July 11-12 General Snowden arranged finally to occupy Homestead. Through a personal visit there by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot much useful information had been obtained. A provisional brigade, consisting of the 4th, 10th and 14th regiments and Battery C, under Colonel Hawkins, was directed in Swissvale to occupy hills opposite Homestead, and the three troops of cavalry were formed into a squadron under Captain Jones. The main column, with the Second Brigade and 15th Infantry in the lead, in trains at a thousand yards' interval, moved at 7 a. m. slowly to Turtle Creek, where it turned off, crossed the Monongahela on the bridge at Port Perry, and proceeded on the left bank to Munhall, the road being closely observed and the tunnel near Port Perry carefully reconnoitred. Meantime, Colonel Hawkins went to his destination, and the several positions were simultaneously occupied. Thus the Second and Third brigades, with full ranks, 5,378 strong, arrived at their destination, a distant point for many of them, within thirty-two hours after the Governor issued his orders. It is believed that this is the first time troops have ever been maneuvered into position by rail.

Arriving at Munhall on the 12th near 3 a. m., the regiments were disembarked and proceeded to the hills south of Homestead. Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, provost marshal, was sent to the town, supported by a battalion under Major Kay of the 18th.

The difficulties to be apprehended were not so much at Homestead as from points above and below on the right or north bank. A brigade could have been thrown across, the First Brigade could have been called up in a few hours, and thus a force of 6,000 men could have been assembled promptly to dispose of any troubles in these directions. There is no doubt that the presence of so large a force, so startling in its sudden and unexpected appearance, preserved that part of the State, perhaps the country at large, from disturbances such as we have not heretofore witnessed, and the First Brigade contributed its full share.

About 12 o'clock on the 12th the celebrated interview with Coons, O'Donnell and others, took place. To the offer of a reception by the citizens and cooperation by the Amalgamated Association to keep the peace, the Major-General replied that he could not and did not recognize the association, and that with the ample force at his back he did not need the cooperation of any other body, social, political or religious; that he had sufficient troops to enforce order, preserve the law, and support the Sheriff, and as he was ordered he proposed to do so. He represented the Executive arm of the State and would recognize only the Sheriff, the lawful authorities, and the law-abiding citizens of the county. The only way to assist him was for everybody to go peaceably about his business and submit to the Sheriff. Declining all orders to join in a parade or accept any ceremonies on behalf of the Guard, he thanked the citizens for their good intentions, and remarked that it was not to be suggested that the National Guard was unwelcome in any part of the State.

There were several occasions when a conflict seemed imminent. A parade in honor of Burgess McLuckie was secretly organized, and being declared by the Sheriff to be an unlawful assembly was promptly dispersed, and a like honor to be tendered to O'Donnell on his release from prison was prohibited. A threatened disturbance at Duquesne, four miles above, led to a march of the squadron escorting Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot on a reconnoissance with a view to occupation, but it returned without incident.

The admirable military spirit displayed by all the troops, 8,615 in number, was kept up throughout, except by one man, Iams, of the 16th. The attempted assassination of Mr. Frick led to great excitement and tumult in Pittsburg and some apprehension in camp. Guards were doubled and Colonel Hawkins, in particular, was instructed to be on the alert. Iams jumped up and called for "three cheers for the man who killed Frick." Mr. Frick was no more to the troops than any other reputable citizen, but the act was done in sympathy with riot and anarchy. In the state of war then prevailing, as since laid down by the Chief Justice, Iams's act was mutiny and treason and Lieutenant-Colonel Streator would have been justified in using extreme measures if necessary upon the spot; in fact, an officer failing to repress mutiny is liable to a severe penalty. Iams would not explain or apologize for his conduct. In the face of imperative necessity to enforce discipline which seemed to admit no delay for a court-martial, which might have put on Iams the most extreme sentence, and after consultation with Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Streator imposed upon the man a penalty of which the severity has been greatly overstated. If the punishment, although often inflicted in war, may be said to be unusual, the circumstances were extraordinary.

Afterward the Major-General was informed of the case and requested to give direction as to further punishment. The discipline of a regiment is in the hands of its Colonel, and that of the brigade and the trial and punishment of enlisted men in those of the brigade commander; in this case it was in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Streator and Colonel Hawkins respectively. He was not called on, therefore, to approve or disapprove of action so far taken, and has refrained from doing so officially until now, for Lieutenant-Colonel Streator might have asked for a court of inquiry, or on the charges a court-martial might have been called for, both in the discretion of the division commander. Now that it is proper to express an opinion, he has no hesitation in saying that Iams was punished according to the customs of war, and no more than he deserved. The firebrand is no more dangerous in a powder magazine than a mutineer or traitor in the ranks. It was necessary to get him out of camp at once, for his presence might lead to open sympathy or perhaps opposition to his confinement. Hence the division commander, acting on the communication referred to, ordered, as written by Lieutenant-Colonel North: "Discharge him in disgrace; drum him out of camp, and send him home." Lieutenant Critchfield, acting aid to Colonel Hawkins, reported to him as an order an intimation as to the method of carrying out the command, and that officer was justified in so considering it and acting accordingly. It is a source of great gratification to know that the course pursued by Colonels Hawkins and Streator has been fully vindicated in a court of law, and that the legality of the division commander's order was sustained by the honorable judge who tried the cause, the case, strangely enough, being the first one tried out of all those resulting from an event which involved riot, murder and treason.

The inspections were conducted with celerity, promptness and close attention. Guard duty was never before so well done, the necessity of it being obvious to all. A night alarm showed vigilance by officers and men, and the readiness of Major Evans to meet the emergency; the regiments turned out promptly, and displayed admirable discipline under trying circumstances. Homestead was in a very bad sanitary condition, and in spite of cleaning and disinfecting, the authorities themselves refusing to do anything, a number of typhoid cases developed, resulting in several deaths, notably that of Lieutenant-Colonel Hogson, 16th Infantry. A judicious pension law, incapable of abuse, to be administered, perhaps, by the Military Board, is much needed and would be just.

The campaign is not without valuable results and information. It showed the staff to be intelligent and efficient, an organization of which the State may be proud. It proved that the claim so confidently put forth, that the division could be assembled in a few hours in any part of the State, was well founded. In rapidity and strength it has never been equalled. On July 11 the First Brigade had a percentage present for duty of 96.6 per cent. and on the 12th of 98.8 per cent. In the 1st Infantry every place was filled except one. A concentration of so large a force from far distant parts, with ranks so full, without previous notice, was never before accomplished. Officers and men came from all directions and from long distances, Maine, Texas, Montana, etc. The success of the movement shows the soundness of the principles upon which the Guard was reorganized and has since been conducted. It would be an act of great risk to depart from the ways now long trodden which have led to such splendid results.

It showed, also, that regiments of two battalions are not adapted to our service, and that those of three battalions are recommended. The ten-company formation is antiquated, and ought to be increased to twelve. The three-battalion system is urged by the President, Secretary of War, commanding generals and regular officers generally. One company of engineers, at least, is needed, as is also a signal corps. The admirable services of the cavalry confirm views heretofore expressed of the value of a full squadron, and another troop ought to be raised, as well as another battery to compose a battalion.

A COMPARISON OF THE DRYNESS AND QUALITY OF THE NEW IMPORTATIONS OF

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WILL CONVINCE FASTIDIOUS WINE DRINKERS THAT IT IS THE CHOICEST VINTAGE EVER OFFERED.

CENTRAL PARK IN WINTER.

MUCH MORE LIFE THERE THAN MOST PEOPLE SUPPOSE—INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

There is a general impression that Central Park in the winter is a sad and dreary place, to be religiously avoided by the pedestrian, unless, of course, the lakes are frozen over and there is skating. This idea is a pity, for the Park has its winter charms as well as those of summer. It was wonderfully beautiful after a recent storm, when every bough and twig carried its load of snow. The fir trees stood out in almost sombre blackness against the virgin white of everything around, and the snow rested heavily on the boughs which bent under the weight. There was little of life apparent while the storm lasted, and even the next day, when the snow was thick upon the ground. The sparrows, of course, were around, trying to look happy, and as much like russet-brown puff-balls as possible. A squirrel now and then would leave its "draw," or nest, and clamber down the tree and pay a visit to the "cache" where it had hidden its winter store of nuts. In a thick clump of fir trees, just north of Eighty-second-st., a cardinal bird was busy feeding on the fir cones and stood out in beautiful contrast to the white all around it. Yesterday the snow had nearly all vanished. It was only in the sheltered nooks that there were patches of it; and on the grass plots large balls that had been rolled by boys were quietly melting away. The lakes were all covered with about a quarter of an inch of beautiful ice, but as one stood and watched it, a report almost like a pistol shot would break the silence and give evidence that the thaw was doing its work.

Along the banks of the lakes and small streams which feed them, the water-rats were busy foraging for food. One rat, more venturesome than its comrades, or more hungry, ran across the path and into the Ramble. One of the tribe of half-wild cats, which have made their home in the Park, was concealed behind a tangle of branches and dead leaves of a creeper, and with one spring had caught the rat, which sent up such an agonizing scream that every other rat within hearing distance scuttled down its hole. The squirrels, especially about the Ramble, were running about everywhere, turning over the leaves and looking for a meal. One was noticed to go toward a pile of old lumber, which is stored behind the keeper's lodge, and soon the little fellow was busy clearing away a pile of dead leaves with its front paws, while the tail kept spasmodically jerking. When it had got down to its store, it was disturbed, but only retreated a few paces, and sitting on a rock grunted angrily while the man examined the store, which consisted of hundreds of acorns and beech-nuts.

Among the trees there were a number of tree-climbers, tits, goldfinches and other birds, busy searching for the chrysalisis, the grubs and eggs of insects, which next spring would otherwise play sad havoc with the trees, so that these little birds were doing great good. While watching a small tree-climber, the writer saw coming down from the north, with almost motionless wing, a hawk. It would now and then circle, and hovered a few times before it settled in a tree near the lake. It was a sparrow-hawk, a rare visitant to the Park. Another rare lot of visitors were three wild geese. They saw the swans, geese and ducks swimming about the Lady's Pond and no doubt thought they would rest for awhile before going further south. There was a terrible hubbub among the geese and ducks when they dropped in among them, but the wild ones were soon busy eating the food provided for their captured brothers, and after resting for nearly an hour took wing again and disappeared in the direction of Long Island.

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TO ARBITRATE THE DISPUTE.

BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE MISSIONES BOUNDARY QUESTION TO BE SETTLED—RESULT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Some