TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Proceedings in the Spanish Cortes.

The Republicans Desire the Expulsion of the Duke of Montpensier from Spain.

AN ISABELLA CONSPIRACY IN GRENADA.

SPAIN.

Powers Conferred on the Provisional Government—The Republican Representatives and the Duke of Montpensier—Arrest of General Pezuela—Conspiracy Discovered in Grenada.

MADRID, June 19, 1869.

The Cortes has passed a bill giving the acts of the Provisional government the force of law, and conferring upon it the power to carry them into effect.

After a stormy debate the republicans have succeeded in bringing before the Cortes a resolution expressing disapproval of the presence of the Duke of Montpensier in Spain, and demanding that the government order him to return to Portugal.

General Pezuela, a strong supporter of the ex-Queen, arrived here on the pretext of visiting his estates in Segovia, claiming his right to do so as a citizen under the constitution. He was arrested and sent to Aranjuez to await further orders. He will probably be exiled to the Canaries. It is said that a steamer is now waiting at Cadiz to take him to the islands.

A conspiracy for the restoration of Queen Isabella has been discovered at Grenada.

On taking the oath of office yesterday as Regent of Spain, Marshal Serrano made a speech, in which he promised to respect the constitution and liberties of the country. President Rivero, in reply, assured him of the support of all Spaniards.

The New Ministry and the Cortes—Prim's Speech—Action Regarding the Duke of Montpensier.

MADRID, June 20, 1869.

The members of the new Ministry were presented to the Cortes yesterday. General Prim addressed the Chamber. He promised that the government would observe all the provisions of the constitution and exact equal respect for them from the nation. He exhorted the majority of the Cortes to continue united in action and urged the republicans to preserve an attitude of moderation.

After a long discussion the resolution condemning the presence of the Duke of Montpensier in Sapin was rejected by a vote of 94 to 67. General Prim opposed the resolution, arguing that the Duke had perfect liberty to inhabit any part of the country.

Arrest of a Prominent Republican in Cadiz—Declaration of General Prim.

MADRID, June 20, 1869.

The president of a republican club in Cadiz has been arrested for making a speech against Marshal Serrano. The action of the authorities caused great excitement in Cadiz.

In the Cortes yesterday General Prim said the government must be hard, inflexible and even cruel in repressing disorder. He also proposed economical reforms in the administration of the finances.

FRANCE.

All Quiet in Paris—The Chinese Embassy Preparing to Leave for Russia.

PARIS, June 20, 1869.

The city of Paris remains perfectly tranquil; no attempt has been made to renew the late disorders.

Mr. Burlingame is making preparations to leave for St. Petersburg with the Chinese Embassy.

AUSTRALIA.

The Difficulties in the Colonial Parliament.

LONDON, June 20, 1869.

Later advices from Melbourne report that the troubles in the Colonial Parliament continued. The members expelled for bribery had been reelected; and the parties guilty of bribing the Legislators, who were sent to jail by order of the Parliament, had been released by the judges on the ground of wrongful committal. The Parliament now appeals to the Privy Council.

YACHTING.

Latest Match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club—The Cambria Again Beaten.

LONDON, June 20, 1869.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club match took place yesterday. The course was from Gravesend to the Nore and back. The Druid beat the Cambria by one minute and the Silver Cloud by four minutes. The time of the winner was five hours fifty-seven a half seconds.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Opening of the Argentine Chambers—Address of President Sarmiento.

LISBON, June 20, 1869.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings dates from Buenos Ayres to the 5th inst.

The session of the Argentine Chambers had commenced. President Sarmiento, in his opening speech, declared that the strongest friendship existed between the allied South American powers. He said they felt none but generous feelings for the Paraguayans, and they now proposed to establish a provisional government at Asuncion for the benefit of the people.

MARYLAND.

The Recent Seizures Near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1869.

The important seizure for violation of the internal revenue laws, made near this city a few days since, was not made public at the request of the officers having the matter in charge. The particulars are as follows:—Two weeks since Alexander Fulton, Supervisor of this district, proceeded to make an inspection of Ulman's large distillery, situated at South Side, Baltimore county, on the Washington turnpike, a few miles from this city. The result of the inspection was the issue of an order by the Supervisor and Collector of the district to seize all the property, including buildings, machinery and apparatus and about 2,000 barrels of whiskey, the value of which exceeds $300,000. It is alleged that, through connivance or culpable neglect of government officers, every facility has been afforded the proprietors to perpetrate frauds upon the revenue, so that every section of the Revenue law regulating distilleries, the imposition and collection of taxes on distilled spirits, has been violated. The matter will soon come up in the United States District Court.

Charles H. McDonald, aged sixteen, employed in the Frederick *Republican* office, at Frederick, committed suicide this morning by taking laudanum.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Withdrawal of British Troops From the Province.

ST. JOHNS, June 20, 1869.

The British troop ship Crocodile arrived here on Saturday night, eleven days from Plymouth. She will embark the fourth battalion of the Sixteenth rifles and sail on Tuesday for England. There will then be no British troops left in New Brunswick, and it is supposed that not more than one company, if any, will be stationed here in the future.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

First Execution Under the Reconstruction Laws—A Negro Hanged for Murder.

CHARLESTON, June 20, 1869.

The first execution in South Carolina under the reconstructed State government took place on Friday afternoon at Arlington Court House, where a negro named Cyrus Coachman was hanged for the murder of Robert P. Suggs, white, in January last. The execution passed off quietly, the Sheriff and ministers who officiated, as well as most of the spectators and guards, being all negroes. Coachman confessed his guilt.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Emigration of Chinese to America—The Civil War in Japan—Trade and Shipping Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1869.

The steamship Great Republic, from Hong Kong May 19, Yokohama 29th, arrived to-day, with the following passengers for New York:—Mrs. J. L. Hammond and two children, C. J. Emery and wife, Mrs. McGrath and two children J. S. Lulum, Rev. Mr. Gunocent, wife and child; J. Boyle, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Williamson, C. B. Cleveland, Daniel Gaw, F. P. Almedia, Mrs. Dana and child, G. B. Thomas, W. Watson, W. Lambeth, Captain Samuel Newton, wife and child; W. S. Kauffman, J. L. McGowan. For Europe, A. S. S. Palmer, O. S. W. Walker and James Rutherford.

She brings the following merchandise for New York:—465 packages tea, 150 packages silk and 174 packages sundries.

The Great Republic brings over 1,300 passengers, 1,250 of whom are Chinese.

The steamer Great Republic brings the following additional intelligence concerning the vessels of war of the United States.

The flagship Piscataque was at Nagasaki, which was the rendezvous for the Monocacy, Iroquis, Maumee, Oneida, Ashuelot and Idaho.

The Aroostook, from the Amoor, and the Unadilla remained on the South China station.

The Mikado arrived at Yeddo on the 9th of May. Numerous outrages are reported to have been committed upon upon foreigners. The English Minister had complained to the Japanese government regarding the matter.

The anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria was observed in a splendid manner. Sir Henry Parks reviewed the English troops of the garrison and the marines from the fleet. There was a regatta during the day.

The whole fleet of the Mikado had arrived safely at the port of Arvomori.

Admiral Enomoto was strongly fortified on the island of Yesso, impatiently awaiting an attack by the Mikado's forces. Three of the Admiral's vessels attempted to capture the ram Stonewall, but the attack was unsuccessful. One of the Admiral's vessels was beached and burned.

There were in the port of Hong Kong four English, three French and one American (the Monocacy) vessels of war.

The ship Howell arrived at Yokohama on the 29th of May.

Exchange—On London, 4s. 7½d.; on Paris, 5f. 80c.

The following are the latest advices from Shanghae brought by the Great Republic:—

The American Minister had returned to Pekin from his southern trip to the consular posts, accompanied by Consul General Seward from Shanghae.

An uneasy feeling prevailed among the Chinese officials with reference to the future course of political events at Pekin. There were no complaints concerning foreign matters, and so far everything was working to advantage.

Heavy dust storms were prevalent, and but little rain had fallen for some time.

The Russian man-of-war Port Lieson had arrived from Corea, where she had had a difficulty with the inhabitants, in which several men were killed and wounded.

The Chee-Foo gold fever had entirely died out, and but little interest was manifested in gold mines.

The annual parade of the Shanghae Fire Department took place on the 12th of May. It was a grand affair. There were 300 foreigners and one Chinaman in the procession.

Trade was dull at Tien-Tzin, and unless rain fell soon the growing crops would be entirely ruined. The market was bare. The following were the quotations:—Sheetings, taels 4..9..0 a taels 4..0..0; drills, taels 4..0..0 a taels 4..5..5.

The Shanghae market was very quiet, with light sales of black and green teas. The present stock of black tea was 207 chests, and of green 4,800 chests. The settlements of green teas amounted to 3,272 half chests. Common was quoted at 21.7.5 a 27.0.0 taels. The weather was favorable. Arrivals of teas were looked for.

The market for silks was dull; the total settlements to date were 61,130 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 2d. a 6s. 2½d.; on Paris, 7f. 77½c.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Sacred Sunday Concert in the Coliseum—Proposed Continuance of the Harmonious Furor Throughout the Week—The Coliseum to Stand Until Winter.

BOSTON, June 20, 1869.

The Peace Jubilee still hangs fire, and crowds from abroad still linger to participate in it. It was conceived and announced yesterday afternoon that there would be a grand sacred concert in the Coliseum this evening, and, notwithstanding the weather was lowering, and the tickets of admission the extravagant sum of two dollars, there was an audience of fully twenty thousand. The appearance of the vast multitude, together with the decorations and thousands of blazing gas jets, was brilliant in the extreme, and surpassed in numbers and dazzling splendor any Sunday evening gathering ever assembled. The programme of the evening consisted of the best selections from the five previous concerts, and although the chorus and orchestra were not as large as during the past week, there was a sufficient number to render the programme with much power and precision. Six hundred singers and two hundred and fifty instrumentalists were present, and Madame Rosa, Miss Phillips, Miss Whitten and Ole Bull were the soloists. There was a marked improvement in some of the choruses, but the "Thanks be to God," from "Elijah," was again taken too slow. The conductor, Zerrahn, also nearly ruined the orchestra by quitting his stand and advancing into the middle of the chorus, ostensibly for the purpose of keeping them in time, but really exposing chorus and orchestra to the danger of an utter collapse. A violinist stood up in the orchestra and conducted while Mr. Zerrahn was promenading around the chorus. Messrs. Gilmore and Eichberg were the other conductors, and proved themselves efficient ones. The applause was enthusiastic and there were several encores.

There is to follow a series of promenade concerts in the Coliseum during the present week, and on about Wednesday of next week it is contemplated to give a benefit to Mr. Gilmore, on which occasion many of the singers and musicians present at the Jubile have volunteered their services. There has been no definite arrangement yet as to what disposition will be made of the colossal edifice, but it is likely that it will not be demolished until the approach of winter. No official statement of the receipts and expenditures have been made yet, but it does not seem as if there had been much less than $1,000,000 taken, and the expenses have not been half that.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, June 20, 1869.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending June 19:—

Sugar—A small business is doing at unchanged rates. Stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 385,000 boxes; 18,000 hhds. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 64,000 boxes, 3,500 hhds. to foreign countries; 14,000 boxes to the United States. Muscovadoes dull, at 7¼ a 7¾ reals for fair to good refining. Lard firmer, at 19¾c. in tierces and 21¾c. in 25 lb. tins. Flour easier, at $9 50 a $10 25 per bbl. Tallow buoyant, 11c. a 12c. per lb. Petroleum declining; quoted at 4 a 4½ reals rer gallon in barrels, and 5 reals in tins. Hams active, at 24c. Lumber steady—for yellow pine at $26 50 per thousand; white pine firm at $32. Shooks—Box flat at 7 reals. Empty hogsheads quiet at $2 75. Freights steady; per box of sugar to United States, $1 75; per hhd. sugar, $7 a $8; per hhd. molasses, $4 25 a $5; per ton to Falmouth and orders, 47s. a 52s. 6d.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Base Ball Notes.

To-day the "Red Stockings" and Athletics play at Philadelphia, and the "Haymakers" and Atlantics play at the Capitoline grounds. A large crowd has gone on to Philadelphia to see the game there, as a repetition of the Mutual-"Red Stocking" game is expected. The Philadelphia people feel quite confident of the ability of their pets to win the game, and are ready to back them at all hazards.

There will also be a great crowd at the Capitoline, to see what the "Haymakers" will do with the Atlantics.

On Wednesday the Yale College nine will play with the Mutuals on the Union grounds.

The Empires will have a special meeting at "The Study" on Friday next.

Matches to Take Place.

June 21.—Atlantic vs. Haymakers, first of home and-home games, on the Capitoline Grounds.

June 21.—Adriatic vs. Empire, of Brooklyn, at Greenpoint, at 2 P. M.

June 21.—Cincinnati vs. Athletic, of Philadelphia.

June 22.—Cincinnati vs. Keystone, of Philadelphia

June 23.—Yale vs. Mutual, on the Union Grounds.

June 24.—Atlantic vs. Union, of Morrisania, on the Capitoline Grounds.

June 24.—Gotham vs. Athletes, at Washington Heights.

June 24.—Harlem vs. Nameless, at Peekskill.

June 24.—Cincinnati vs. Maryland, of Baltimore.

June 24.—Social of New York, vs. Union of Hudson City, at Hudson City.

PROBABLE MURDER IN NEWARK.

Yesterday afternoon John Kinney, residing at No. 88 South Orange avenue, Newark, N. J., became involved in a quarrel with his wife, and in the course of the dispute the enraged husband seized an axe and inflicted a wound upon her head which will, in all probability, terminate fatally. For some time domestic embroilments have existed between Kinney and his wife, but have never until yesterday culminated in any serious violence. Kinney was arrested by some citizens and lodged in the statiun house, where he is now detained to await an examination, which will probably take place to-day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	72	73	3 P. M.	88	89
6 A. M.	74	73	6 P. M.	88	83
9 A. M.	77	78	9 P. M.	83	80
12 M.	83	81	12 P. M.	80	78

Average temperature yesterday 79¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 80⅝

THE PARK METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.—The record of the Park Meteorological Department for the week ending June 19, 1869, shows the following:—Barometer, mean, 29.980 inches; maximum at 2 P. M., June 18, 30.212 inches; minimum at 2 P. M., June 14, 29.622 inches; range, .590 inches. Thermometer, mean, 72.88 degrees; maximum at 6 P. M., June 18, 84; minimum at 4 A. M., June 13, 58; range 26. Rain fell June 14 and 15; total depth of water, .99 of an inch.

THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.—The people of that portion of the city which is furnished with gas by this company are beginning to complain loudly, not only at the quality of the gas, but also at the way in which it burns. It is continually and violently flickering, and often changes in an instant from a full flame to a diminutive and hardly visible blue point, and often it goes out entirely. The fault must be in the mains, where at some point between Sixth and Eighth avenues, and with Forty-ninth street for a centre, that district being most afflicted with the nuisance, water must have accumulated in the pipes. The matter or the pipes should be looked into speedily.

COACH DRIVERS VS. COACH PROPRIETORS.—For some time past the coach drivers of New York have tried to get up an agitation with respect to the wages they are now receiving. On the whole they are hard working, and with few exceptions, heads of families, and the pittance they earn is hardly sufficient to keep them on bread and water. The number of hack drivers in New York is 700, and their wages $1 71 per day. To this sum may be added any *pourboires* given by generous fares, but the Jehus say that their employers are so avaricious and the sums demanded for hacks so exorbitant that but few are inclined to remember that their driver looks to the small currency he picks up from those who hire him to feed and clothe himself, and perhaps a wife and children. One great mistake the public have fallen into is this—that as imposters and rascals have been detected and punished among coachmen, all coachmen must, of necessity, be rogues. This is unwarranted, for from 300 to 400 of the New York coachmen are society men, citizens of the United States and obliged to have resided in New York at least six months before obtaining a license. As society men they are not received unless they possess a good character, and any complaint either from employer or fare affecting a man's reputation is carefully investigated by his union, and if the charge is found good he is dismissed the society.

The men work on an average sixteen hours a day for the above named pittance, and as Sunday is comparatively a day of rest, the coaches knocking off an hour or two earlier, the meetings of their union are held on that day, generally at nine P. M. Last evening a regular meeting took place at Constitution Hall, Twenty-second street and Third avenue, Mr. Michael Rodgers presiding, and after the transaction of some ordinary business a resolution was offered, and unanimously adopted, to respectfully submit the claims of coach-drivers to their bosses and ask an advance to two dollars per day. This request, both modest and reasonable will undoubtedly be met in a proper spirit by coach proprietors and no fears of a strike are entertained.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF MONEY.—Charles Warnock, a blacksmith, residing in Seventeenth street, was arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on complaint of Daniel Curry, of 307 West Thirteenth street, charged with stealing thirty dollars in money from him on Saturday. Curry states that he left the money hanging in a vest in his stable, which was locked, and gave Warnock the key. When he again entered the stable for the purpose of getting his vest he discovered the money gone, and charges the prisoner took it from the fact that he was the only person besides himself in the stable. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, but was committed, in default of bail, to answer.

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE TROUBLE.—The two men, Taylor and Wicks, whose arrest on a charge of conspiracy to defraud was announced in yesterday's HERALD, were this morning arraigned before Justice Mansfield at the Essex Market Police Court. It will be remembered that these men, as alleged, by false pretences persuaded Mr. L. J. Benson, of No. 123 Adams street, Brooklyn, to pay $300 for a partnership in their intelligence office at No. 478 Broadway. Mr. Benson made an affidavit setting forth the facts in the case, and the Justice held both men to answer the charge. At the close of the examination Justice Mansfield made some comments on the case in the course of which he spoke in strong terms of the conduct of the prisoner Taylor, winding up by informing him that it was his hope that if any person had been victimised by him (Taylor) complaint would be made, promising that he the (Justice) would do all in his power to obtain justice for the victims.

A BOGUS CHECK OPERATION.—Officer Chandler, of the Court squad, yesterday brought before Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, a man named Nathaniel L. Loeweincke, who was charged with obtaining money on a bogus check. Mr. Julius Knoop, of 131½ Bowery, who carries on business as a cigar and tobacco merchant, was the complainant, and he stated that on the 16th of June the prisoner, Loeweincke, came to him with a check purporting to be drawn by Rudolph Hauser & Co., upon the Chatnam National Bank, and asked for a loan thereupon. Mr. Knoop advanced the prisoner $120, and has since found that the check was worthless. The prisoner was locked up for examination.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—Officer Sandford, of the Eighteenth precinct, yesterday arraigned James Huyland before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, upon complaint of Moritz Eberhart, of No. 508 Sixth street, charged with picking his pocket of a watch and stealing a breastpin from the bosom of his shirt, valued in all at fifteen dollars. The complainant states that on Saturday night he was riding up town in a Second avenue car, when the prisoner, who was accompanied by three or four unknown men, who are still at large, seized hold of his watch chain, forcibly took the watch from his pocket, also taking the pin from the bosom of his shirt, after which they left the car. The prisoner stated in his informal examination he was nineteen years of age, residing in First avenue, by occupation a car driver, and not guilty of the charge, alleging that all he done was to knock off his hat. He was, however, committed without bail to answer.

SUNDAY AT THE TOMBS.—It was an unusually busy day yesterday at the Tombs Police Court. There were sixty-seven prisoners. Fifty-three were for intoxication, indicating an unwontedly free indulgence on Saturday evening in the flowing bowl. There were ten arrests for disorderly conduct, one only for assault and battery, showing the contents of the aforesaid flowing bowl to have been remarkably peaceful in its fruits. The remaining three arrests were one for grand larceny, one for petty larceny and one for having no visible means of support. The grand larceny case was a charge against Rachel Archley, a young German girl, who was employed as a servant by Mrs. Sarah Barwich, No. 63 Baxter street. Mrs. Barwich missed some finger and ear rings, of the aggregate value of forty-one dollars, and on having the accused arrested they were found in the latter's possession. The prisoner was committed to answer in default of $500 bail. Carl Franchu was accused of stealing two dollars fractional currency from John Anguy, No. 53 Rose street; not being able to give $300 bail the said Carl was locked up. Michael Moon allowed his angry passion to rise and struck John Murphy, of No. 13 Elm street. He gave bail in $300 to answer.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Chief Justice Chase will leave Raleigh, N. C., today for Richmond, Va., where he will spend a few days.

J. B. M. Stebbins, an old and prominent business man in Springfield, died yesterday, aged seventy-one years.

The funeral of Dr. March took place from Dr. Campbell's Presbyterian Church in Albany yesterday, and was the largest ever witnessed there.

Frederick Lombard, aged nineteen, clerk in the Springfield (Mass.) Five Cent Savings Bank, was drowned while bathing near that city on Saturday evening.

Rufus C. Nash, acquitted at Canandaigua last week of the charge of dealing in counterfeit money, was at once rearrested and taken to Albany, on Saturday, charged with assisting a prisoner to break jail.

Thomas Hynes, released from Auburn State Prison in March last, stabbed Michael Cochrane in Buffalo on Saturday night, with a carving knife, inflicting three serious wounds. Hynes is in prison and Cochrane's life is despaired of.

Judge Joseph P. Allyn, of Hartford, formerly one of the United States Judges for Arizona Territory, who died recently in Paris, has left by will $5,000 each to the Orphan Asylum, in Hartford, the Hartford Hospital, the Hartford Charitable Society, and the Young Men's Institute; $5,000 for the erection of a piece of statuary on the park in that city; $2,500 to Gideon Welles and William Faxson, late of the Navy Department, who were warm personal friends, and the balance to his relatives.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

A Morning at Home and an Afternoon with Stewart—Calls and Confabulations with Distinguished Callers—The President to Leave for Washington this Morning.

Something like a score or, possibly, a couple of scores of sensation clergymen were disappointed yesterday morning, for the question where Grant would attend divine service, as the cant of the pulpit expresses it, was a mooted question on Saturday. Mooted most anxiously it was, too, and many a clerical heart, cool as clerical hearts generally keep, even in hot weather fluttered excitedly. "If—if the President should happen to drop in to-morrow it would be the making of me," reasoned the clerical gentleman internally, keeping up the same imperturbable exterior; "and really, for the sake of the example to Godless New York, he ought to attend somewhere." For, be it understood, the apostles of this Nineteenth century are emphatically apostles of the period, and a little vanity encased in a black coat and strangled at the throat with a white neckcloth is pardonable, provided always that the said vanity be not too obtrusively exhibited. Clergymen will indulge in worldly calculations occasionally, and it is useless to find fault with them—quite useless indeed. They will; and there is an end of the whole matter. They did on Saturday. It is simply a fact which one must beg pardon for stating. They even called on the President—the Rev. Dr. Blank and the Rev. Mr. Spreadeagle and the Rev. Tweedle Dee Dee, with numerous other D. D.s, by way of a reminder that it was eminently proper on that gentleman's part to set an excellent example to the American people. They sent up their cards. They would have put the "Rev." in italics had it been possible without conveying too palpable a hint.

They got no satisfaction, however, in any sense. The President was willing enough to shake the clerical palm, but was non-committal—kept mum as to his intentions—did not assure the Rev. Tweedle Dee Dee that he should like to hear him, which would have been satisfaction enough. So all the New York divinity doctors went to bed on Saturday night in a delightful state of restlessness, dreamed that the President occupied the front pew, and woke up in the night to find it only a dream; got up yesterday morning pale and nervous and disgusted. The family attributed it all to hard study; the poor divinity doctor knew better, but kept his own counsel, as is proverbially the case with divinity doctors.

For the first time in all their professional careers they manifested an unwonted and very Godless determination to read the Sunday papers, and took frantically thereto before breakfast, greatly to the scandal of the calling. They exhibited a special avidity for the perusal of the movements of the President, reading every report at least twice to find something that really was not there. Finding it not, they breakfasted sullenly, but yet not hopelessly. Members of the press are Godless fellows, and might have forgotten to ask an important question—an important question to the clerical heart especially. Every one of them had prepared something beautiful—full of inexpressibly elaborate periods—packed with the best adjectives in Walker, and there was a prospect that it might be wasted on people of ordinary calibre. They would have called and put the question at point-blank range yesterday morning, but it was so very improper, and could not be thought of with dignity. They confounded the members of the press who had forgotten to ask the important question, and the members of the press were confounded, though not to the extent that their professional brethren were.

Still it was worth the while to be prepared for emergencies, and prepared they were. Beneath Gothic entrances and through Gothic interiors they sauntered, praying mentally, "Oh, it he only would come!" Up carpeted ways they wended into cushioned pulpits as carefully as if their feet had been made of glass and they were afraid of snapping off some of their toes. Over the bulwarks of the fortresses of grace they peered as they had seldom peered before. He wasn't there; and the elaborate periods must be wasted. Unfortunate, but too true, the President had gone somewhere else; or, regardless of the expected example, had stayed at home. The Rev. Bombastes Tweedle Dee Dee was about to waste his ammunition. So were all the rest of the reverends who had ammunition to waste; and sadder men they went on with the service. The President had concluded to indulge in

A MORNING AT HOME.

Mrs. Grant was trifingly indisposed, and it was that trifling indisposition of Mrs. Grant that caused a score or so of beautiful sermons, manufactured to order, to be wasted, every one of them; whereas, but for the unfortunate circumstance, at least one of them might have had an opportunity of hitting the mark. As it was the palace in Twenty-seventh street was the scene of no bustle, no toilet making and no getting ready, though callers were numerous, and hand-shaking was insisted upon with the usual pertinacity. The most distinguished callers in the forenoon were General John A. Dix, late Minister to France under the Johnson administration; Judge Pierrepont, United States District Attorney; Judge Hilton and Mrs. Hilton, and Judge Roosevelt. Contrary to general expectation, General Sherman did not call during his brief stay in the city. Among the ladies who called yesterday morning most prominent was Mrs. Dix, who accompanied the General. There was the usual throng of fashionables, not distinguished for anything in particular except butterflyism, and therefore not to be distinguished from other butterflies that did not call by any special mention.

To General Dix the President accorded a somewhat protracted interview, topics of political range being freely and unreservedly discussed. The general callers were dismissed after presentation, and some even contented themselves with merely a look at the President. The remaining distinguished persons mentioned conversed with the President in familiar terms, being guests of Mr. A. T. Stewart by invitation for the afternoon; and thus the forenoon was whiled away pleasantly, notwithstanding the indisposition of Mrs. Grant, which, however, was not serious enough to interfere with the zest of the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Corbin—the latter a sister of the President—conducted the presentations in the courteous manner of the old school; and, in this way, a reception, wanting the formality and mathematical clockwork of more crowded affairs, was kept up until about one clock, when preparations for the coming dinner were made the order of the day, and the callers, one and all, took leave. After an hour or two of preparation and toilet making the President took command of the party, consisting of Mrs. Grant and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, and was escorted to the carriage by his courteous relative and host. Down Twenty-seventh street was a quick rumbling of wheels; into Fifth avenue turned the heads of the mettlesome span; up Fifth avenue sauntered the party to the corner of Thirty-fourth street, and here the party alighted, and were received by their *pro tempore* host, Mr. A. T. Stewart.

THE AFTERNOON FESTIVITIES.

It is a palace on Fifth avenue, facing a second palace on Fifth avenue more gorgeously ornate than it. The first is a palace of brown stone, filagreed all over with *renaissance* ornamentation. The second is a palace of marble, filagreed all over with ornamentation of the same over-involved sort. The first is a palace with curtains Malines at the window. The second is a palace the sheet-glass windows of which stare expressionlessly into the summer glare of the street and across the way at their curtained fellows. The first is a palace, in which people move about and eat and drink and sleep. The second is a palace uninhabited; and both palaces belong to the same man, to whom also belong two other palaces elsewhere located—the latter being palaces of business. The guests are President Grant and Mrs. Grant, Judge Pierrepont, United States Attorney for this district; Judge Hilton and lady, Judge Roosevelt, and Mr. and Mrs. Corbin. The host is A. T. Stewart, owner of the four palaces mentioned. The occasion is a dinner in honor of his distinguished friend General Grant—General Grant, one may be pardoned for saying, for one is liable to forget the President Grant in the fame of the General of the same name.

At half-past three o'clock dinner was announced, and, offering his arm to Mrs. Grant—the President offering his arm to Mrs. Stewart—the millionaire escorted his guests to the dining room. The affair was simply one of friendly confidence, without ceremony of toast or post-prandial harangue. The host doing the honors of the table, the President was seated at the post of honor, the remaining guests taking their places in accord with the card. Numerous ornamental pieces graced the table, but, with rare delicacy and taste, all mottoes and allusions had been omitted, thus relieving the affair of anything like embarrassing state formality. Familiar conversation, witticism and repartee filled up the pauses, punctuating the intervals of the courses agreeably; and it was five o'clock before the party thought of leaving the table. An hour or more of conversation in the parlor succeeded, after which the President gave the signal for return, and the guests one by one took leave.

IN THE EVENING

General Sickles, administration appointee to the Spanish mission, called and had a protracted interview with the President in private, remaining until half-past nine o'clock.

The party will leave for Washington in the 8:40 train this morning.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 20, 1869.

Vice President Colfax spent the day in this city as the guest of Samuel Bowles, and leaves to-morrow to visit Senator Morrill at Stratford, Vt.

The Vice President is expected at Hartford on Wednesday. A reception in his honor will be given at the residence of Pliny Jewell, father of Governor Jewell.

A SENSATION IN HORSEHEADS, N. Y.—Horseheads, Chemung county, has a lively sensation. Livery stable keeper wrote to a respectable married lady desiring an interview. Was told to call at ten o'clock in the evening. Did so, and invited lady out to ride. Invitation declined, and, turning upon him, lady delivered severe punishment with a strap which had a buckle on it. Then a door was opened and husband of lady entered with several male friends, all of whom fell upon livery stable keeper and beat him mercilessly. During the melée a son of the lady fell down, and, a pistol in his pocket going off, he was severely wounded in the leg. Perhaps lady and husband, son and male friends are almost as much to be condemned as livery stable man.

WASHINGTON.

The Case of Douglass, the Colored Printer.

A Report Favorable to His Admission Adopted by the Typographical Union.

The Meeting Breaks Up in Confusion.

Prospects of the Democracy in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1869.

The Case of the Printer Douglass Before the Typographical Union—A Report Admitting Him Adopted—Confusion and Premature Adjournment.

There was very nearly a big row last night at the meeting of the Typographical Union of this city at Odd Fellows' Hall; cause, once more, that being prolific of so much mischief, Sambo. The case of young Douglass was the principal business that was to be considered, and the attendance was, therefore, full. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the following report was submitted by the committee on nominations:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1869.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 101:—

Your Committee on Nominations would respectfully report that they have investigated the application of the following named gentlemen and recommend them for membership:—George J. Severance, N. F. Ethel, C. T. Benson, A Crogan, J. N. Davis, Jr., William Bennett, James Wands, J. W. Maloney, C. P. Perley. In regard to the application of Lewis H. Douglass, your committee find—first, that he has served a sufficient length of time at the business; second, that he gives satisfaction as a compositor and that he has a good character; and, third, that the only place he has worked since a journeyman where there was a union is Denver, Col., in which place, says Mr. John E. Watkins, Secretary of Denver Union, he is not considered a "rat," from the fact that he was not a union member and that their union never took any action in regard to the matter; also that there is no reason, except race and color, that should deprive him of becoming a member of a typographical union. Your committee are therefore of the opinion that Lewis H. Douglass is a fair man, and recommend that he be admitted to membership in Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101.

Respectfully submitted.

L. H. PATTERSON, Chairman.
JOSEPH H. PALMER.

A minority report was also submitted by A. C. Shaw, as follows:—

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1869.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 101:—

The committee to whom were referred the nominations of Messrs. George Severance, William Bennett and others beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and report favorably on the following named candidates:—Messrs. Severance, Bennett, &c. In the case of N. F. Ethel your committee ask for further time, as reports have been circulated and not properly cleared up in respect to him. The case of Lewis H. Douglass for membership is embarrassed with difficulties, which makes a statement of the facts necessary to a proper understanding of it. From the articles which have appeared in the public journals through the procurements of his friends, it is ascertained that Lewis H. Douglass was born in 1841, entered his father's office in Rochester in 1852 and attained his majority in 1862. The paper was discontinued and he entered the army, and disabled and discharged therefrom. He subsequently taught school in Maryland for some months in 1866, and in the same year went to Denver, Col., where he obtained employment as a compositor in the *Gazette* office, and continued therein until discharged, some time in 1867, for reasons oscillating between failure to get his pay and prejudice of caste. From Denver he came to Washington and found ready employment in the Congressional Printing Office. Such is a rapid review of the facts of this case; and now for the law. The plain requirements of the laws of this union and of the National Union are not to admit to membership a printer without card who comes from a place where a union exists, unless he brings from such union a certificate satisfactorily explaining why he has none. Apply the law to the facts. When he left Rochester, New York, on the discontinuance of his father's paper in 1862, he had attained his majority and was eligible to union membership, even if that union made majority a prerequisite, of which there is no evidence. He admits he made no application, because of minority. After service in the army, as already stated, in 1866 and 1867 he worked in Denver at an office in bad repute, and still under the ban of Union No. 49. According to his own admission, he neither made application for membership through an officer of the union, as prescribed by general union laws, nor through any reputable craftsmen, but continued in the office where he first found employment until dismissed therefrom, for one or two reasons already adverted to. The character he established for himself in Denver still attaches, and does not lift him above the operation of the general law, outside of which Union No. 101 cannot safely travel. The committee do not think it proper to notice arguments from parties outside of our interests on this question with which the press has teemed for a month or more. Applying to the case laws which regulate the disposition of all others, the committee are constrained to recommend that the applicant be not admitted. Your committee would respectfully refer to papers numbered from one to five inclusive, all of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. SHAW.

Mr. Flynn moved to lay the minority report upon the table, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded. The vote was taken amid frequent interruptions and great confusion, and resulted in yeas 229, nays 164. The announcement of the vote was received with applause mingled with hisses. On motion of Mr. Flynn the majority report was adopted amid cheering and confusion. The Union then proceeded to vote upon the candidates proposed for admission with the exception of Lewis H. Douglass. Three names having been balloted for and the candidates elected, the President was about to read the name of the fourth when Mr. Flynn moved that the Union adjourn. This motion was met by a perfect storm of hisses and cheers, and the speaker's voice was lost amid the confusion. T. Cavis stated that as the Union was in progress of balloting for candidates reported upon favorably by the committee the process could not be interrupted by any motion whatever. The Chair decided the point well taken. Mr. Flynn attempted to renew his motion to adjourn amid loud cries of "order." The very windows jingled with cries of "order," "Sit down," "Put him out," "Bottle him up," &c. The speaker vainly endeavoring to be heard, the President using his gavel with a vengeance in his attempt to preserve order. Several members claimed that a motion to adjourn was always in order, which had the effect of adding to the confusion. Mr. Brock appealed from the decision of the Chair. At this juncture an individual, small but spunky, advanced in a menacing manner toward the devoted speaker. This little by-play was the signal for a general eruption, and for a time it seemed as if chaos had come again. The police finally soothed the passions of the crowd, the Chair then making the announcement that the motion to adjourn was in order. Tellers were thereupon appointed, who proceeded to take the vote amid loud outcries and calls for the yeas and nays. The motion prevailed, but the announcement was drowned by a perfect babel of voices. The Union then adjourned. Immediately after the adjournment Mr. Cavis was called to the platform and proceeded to address the large audience still lingering in the hall. He adjured his fellow craftsmen to stand by their organization and to resist the formidable attempt to disintegrate the Printers' Union. In conclusion he warned the employés of the government office that if worst came to worst the regulars of No. 101 would be forced to deny them any further admissions of members, and thereby reduce them to a more hopeless minority, the assemblage then dispersed.

Pennsylvania Senators Indignant—Democratic Prospects in the State.

Some of the Senators who claim that they did not get their share in the distribution of the spoils, owing to the fact that while they were engaged in attending to executive business the members of the House got everything, have been here recently trying to retrieve their losses. The two Pennsylvania Senators, Cameron and Scott, spent two or three days last week in glea