WASHINGTON.

The Grant Movement at the National Capital.

OPPOSITION OF THE EX-PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS.

Progress of the Grab Game for the Presidency.

THE MAINE COUNT AS AN ELEMENT.

Mr. Kellogg's Senatorial Career Likely to End.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1879.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT IN WASHINGTON—FRIENDS OF THE GENERAL OPPOSING A RE-ENTRY INTO POLITICAL LIFE—AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS PURPOSES ANTICIPATED.

The assembling of the members of the National Republican Committee here brings the so-called Grant movement once more to the surface. Most of the members are reticent on the question of Presidential nominations, but several of them speak of General Grant as the only man the party can elect, which is taking a gloomier view of the party's prospects than most republicans do. Meantime it is reported here to-day that a number of General Grant's personal and political friends will hold a consultation in Philadelphia, while the General remains there, to deliberate with him on the question whether he ought any longer to allow himself to be spoken of and regarded as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. A considerable number of these friends of the General are known to be very decided in their opposition to his re-entering political life, as offensive to the traditions of the country, compromising his present high position and fame, exposing him anew to the disagreeable turmoil of a partisan contest and in every way needless and unfit for him. A number of his friends are also understood to be strongly of the opinion that the time has come when he should publicly decide the matter one way or the other, and that it does not comport with his high public position, now that he has returned home and has leisure, to have the question of his candidacy flung about the country or left any longer a matter of doubt. To remain silent, it is urged, is for the General to stand in the attitude of an expectant, and this, they say, does him injury in the general esteem—greater injury than even a frank declaration that he desires a nomination to a third term. They say:—

"It makes him look like a beggar mutely holding out his hand."

Some of General Grant's friends here expect an announcement of his purposes to be made by him, or for him by authority, within the next week or ten days. It is known that some leading men in the Nicaragua Canal project are in Philadelphia and will strongly urge him to accept the offers of a position which they are prepared to make him, and a number of his most intimate and devoted personal friends are determined to urge him now to accept these offers and to make at once a definite announcement that he will not re-enter political life, is not a candidate for the republican nomination, and will not accept it in any event.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1879.

THE MAINE COUNT—CURIOUS EFFECT ON THE MINDS OF NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN—INTERESTING FACTS AND POSSIBILITIES AFFECTING THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The result of the count in Maine was the subject of general comment at the Capitol to-day among the republican members of Congress. The republicans of the Maine delegation in the House, Messrs. Frye, Lindsey and Reed, say they have expected just what has happened, and are not therefore surprised. The matter has awakened more interest on account of the recent discussion of the proposed change in the manner of selecting Presidential electors in the State of New York. Senator Hamlin says that he does not believe that the New York Legislature will try anything of the kind now, and the general expression among the republicans was one of disgust for the way in which a republican State would be changed to a democratic Commonwealth.

CHANGING THEIR MINDS.

The most remarkable development of opinion, however, was among the republican members of the New York delegation, whose views on the proposed change in the method of selecting Presidential electors, as expressed to your correspondent yesterday, were published to-day and showed, with few exceptions, a willingness to let the present system of choosing them alone. Conversation with the same gentlemen to-day showed that without exception they were in favor of the Legislature assuming its full constitutional authority by repealing the existing law providing for the election by the people and enacting that hereafter the entire body of electors for the State of New York should be chosen directly by the Legislature.

IN THE NAME OF LIBERTY.

One of the members of the delegation remarked that the agitation of the subject by the HERALD had brought it prominently to the attention of the people of New York as well as before the entire country. Now that the fusion government of Maine had seen fit to take advantage of technical and trifling errors to defeat the will of the people, why should not the Legislature of the State of New York also take advantage, he said, of every privilege conferred to protect the liberties of the people. Another prominent republican member of the delegation, who yesterday had not made up his mind, to-day said he was now in favor of the Legislature assuming the fullest responsibility—such a one as would be an emphatic declaration to the solid South and all of its Northern allies that it would be futile for them to attempt methods of unfair dealing to secure the next Presidency.

THE FLORIDA ELECTORAL VOTE.

The subject was talked over after the adjournment of the House, and attention was directed to the fact that the large influx of Northern people into Florida since the last Presidential election, when the vote was exceedingly close, warranted the assertion that on the popular vote next November that State would undoubtedly be republican; but this would be overcome, it was said, by calling a special session of the Legislature, which, being democratic now, would assume the power of choosing the electors, so that the vote of the solid South might be relied upon for the democratic nominees next year. All these contingencies have awakened an unusual interest in the important part New York may take in the coming Presidential campaign.

A GREENBACK VIEW.

The greenback members of the Maine delegation, Messrs. Ladd and Murch, say that beyond question the State of Maine will elect through the aid of the democracy the seven electors who will vote for the greenback candidates for President and Vice President. Therein the democracy can be of use to itself, they say, for if New York and New Jersey or New York and Connecticut can be carried for the democratic candidate with the vote of the solid South there will be no election by the people, and then the democrats will have it their own way when the question comes before Congress. "To illustrate," said Mr. Murch, one of the greenback democratic Congressmen from Maine, "the vote of the South with New York and New Jersey would be but 182. Now, if the seven electoral votes of Maine were for a third candidate instead of for republican nominees the republicans would have only 180 of the electoral votes, and 185 you know is necessary for a choice by the people. In other words, if the democracy can carry New York and Connecticut and will help us carry Maine it will be as good as electing their ticket at the polls, for Mr. De La Matyr, one of our party, holds, as everybody knows, the balance of power in the House. If the democracy cannot carry two Northern States they had better come over to us greenbackers and start a new party."

THE INDIANA CONTESTED CASE.

In this connection it is a very significant fact that Mr. McCabe, who was contesting the seat of Mr. Orth, the republican member from Indiana, and who has, after a year or more has expired, not taken the first steps to vindicate his claim, should again renew his application for the extension of the privilege of taking testimony and at this date should suddenly become in earnest. It was announced more than a week ago by the House Committee on Elections that Mr. McCabe had forfeited every right to a further extension of time, and that a majority of the committee had virtually decided to drop his case. The unseating of Mr. Orth and the seating of Mr. McCabe would make Mr. De La Matyr's fealty to the democratic party of no consequence, as the majority of the Indiana delegation would then be democratic. But before the privilege asked by Mr. McCabe can be granted the House has first to give its consent to the resolution, so that immediately after the holiday recess there is a probability of the thunders of the Presidential campaign of 1880 being heard in the hall of the House.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP—KELLOGG TO BE TURNED OUT—TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE UPON WHICH THE ACTION IS TO BE BASED.

The democratic members of the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections have privately decided to report in favor of unseating Senator Kellogg. As yet there has been no formal action in full committee, but a prominent democratic member of the committee said to-day that Mr. Kellogg would undoubtedly be out of the Senate before the end of February.

The claim of the democratic members of the committee is that the testimony of Mr. Kellogg's own witnesses, as taken in Louisiana, was of itself sufficient to justify the Senate in deciding against him. When the investigation of this case during the extra session closed, the democrats on the committee and in the Senate generally felt that Mr. Spofford's own witnesses had been so thoroughly broken down and had so completely discredited themselves that it became a matter of serious consideration whether the majority side of the Senate could afford to unseat Mr. Kellogg after such an utter failure on the part of Mr. Spofford's chosen witnesses. There was a feeling that the course of these witnesses was so outrageous, as well as so grotesque, that any attempt on the part of the democrats to argue the case on the floor of the Senate would, under the treatment of the case by such men as Senators Edmunds, Conkling and Blaine, cover the managers of the case and their party with ridicule in the eyes of the whole nation. It is now claimed that the testimony lately taken in New Orleans presents a very strong case against Mr. Kellogg, which is independent of the witnesses of Mr. Spofford, and which is at the same time quite sufficient to justify the democracy in putting him out of the Senate. It is claimed by the democratic members of the committee that this testimony shows clearly that Mr. Kellogg went so far as to attempt to bribe witnesses who were called in the case while the investigation was in progress in Washington during the last session.

The exact shape which will be given to the resolution to be presented by the committee has not yet been determined. Some favor a resolution setting forth the facts claimed to have been established against Mr. Kellogg and ending by declaring his seat vacant, the result of which would be to obtain a new democratic Senator at the hands of the recently elected democratic Legislature of the State. The other plan involves a resolution declaring that Mr. Kellogg was not legally elected to the Senate and that Mr. Spofford was so elected and is therefore entitled to the seat at present held by Kellogg. It is well understood that quite independent of the merits of this case the action which has at last been decided upon has been largely influenced by the belief that the political control of the Senate in 1881 may depend upon the questions whether Kellogg is allowed to remain or whether a democrat is now put in his place.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE—FAVORABLE PROSPECTS FOR DON CAMERON AND CHICAGO.

The situation of the two questions before the Republican National Committee does not differ materially from that telegraphed last night. There has been an attempt during the day to defeat the election of Senator Cameron for the chairmanship, but late to-night those who have taken part in it believe that they have failed and that he will be elected. As to the place for the Convention, the Chicago men feel absolutely confident of success, and there are few who believe that they will fail. The Blaine men, however, are considering the propriety of voting against Chicago, and if they do this they feel confident that they can secure the selection of some other place. The objection, in their minds, to Chicago arises from the strong Grant feeling which they find among the delegation from that city.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL—A SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE HOUSE ON THE SUBJECT.

The motive of Congressman King, of Louisiana, in offering his resolution to-day for a special committee of eleven members to take into consideration all papers, bills, &c., relating to an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, was to get all the suggestions that have been offered massed before one committee. Of the papers already introduced on this subject about half have gone to the Committee on Commerce and the other half to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was feared that this state of things would give rise to a conflict which might seriously interfere to prevent the accomplishment of anything effective. The same difficulties could not arise if one committee is intrusted with the whole subject. What the advocates of the canal want is a well digested, harmonious report. The Foreign Affairs Committee is satisfied to be relieved of the responsibility of the matter, but members of the Committee on Commerce are disinclined to surrender the bills that have been referred to them. They will be obliged to do it, however, under the terms of General King's resolution. The committee will be organized without delay, with Mr. King as chairman, and the Speaker will select the others from the ablest members of the House, the object being to make it a strong and useful committee.

Mr. King said to-night that it was very gratifying to him that the House, without dissent, agreed to the resolution, as it was an evidence of the general interest now taken in the matter, and which was so closely allied to the prosperity of the South. He thought the sooner the people of his section paid more attention to commercial and business enterprises and less to politics the better it would be for the interests of the whole country.

EXTRAVAGANT AND ILLEGAL CHARGES IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS—AN INVESTIGATION TO FOLLOW.

The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day agreed to report the resolution of Representative Young, of Ohio, providing for a special committee to investigate the methods of business of the officers of United States circuit and district courts, with a view of correcting the abuses that have grown up in all quarters in the matter of extravagant and illegal charges. The committee omitted the restriction to circuit and district courts, and made the resolution apply to all United States courts. This was for the purpose of including an examination into the system of fees and costs in the Supreme Court as well.

Representative Young presented written statements of various species of irregularities in several of the circuits, including Louisville and the Eastern District of Tennessee. He detailed the late discoveries in Cincinnati, and showed that the present system of auditing accounts by the Judges required far too much time of the latter and seriously interfered with their more important duties. The committee will probably report the resolution to the House to-morrow.

THE TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA—DESIGNS ON INDIAN TERRITORY—A NEW EMIGRATION SCHEME THREATENING.

The bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Vest, of Missouri, to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, was in compliance with the resolution of the Legislature of his State, and was referred to the Committee on Territories, of which Mr. Vest is a member. A similar bill is already pending before the House Committee on Territories, and is now in the hands of a sub-committee. This bill looks to reorganizing the Indian Territory, and besides the general support which it is receiving from all the Southern and Western members of Congress in both houses, it is also urged by a combination of financial interests in the East, which is determined to open up this Territory to settlement without delay. It is also said that Carpenter, who planned the emigrant raid on the Indian Territory which was broken up by the President's proclamation and the interference of the army, will renew his scheme this winter, so that a large number of squatters will be ready to again venture on the forbidden soil next winter.

In addition to this the Secretary of the Interior, in his last annual report, says that during his recent visit to the Indian Territory, he deemed it proper to call the attention of the representative men of the civilized tribes to the probability of the raid being renewed, and that it might assume such proportions as to baffle the power of the government to keep out settlers, and urging them to prepare for such a step by dividing their lands like white men. He advised them to take this matter into serious consideration which, under the assured protection of the government, they were perfectly free to do. It is claimed that the bill introduced in the Senate and House fully respects the rights of the Indian tribes or else it would never receive the President's approval. The measure will be reported early in January, after the reassembling of Congress.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1879.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day decided to postpone action upon all the pending army nominations—110 in number—until after the Christmas recess. This order was made on account of the lack of time to consider them sooner. Not more than two or three of the nominations are likely to be contested.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day agreed to recommend the passage of the House bill to authorize allowances for the leakage of spirits in bonded transportation. The committee also decided to report favorably upon Mr. Bayard's bill to exempt from customs duties all competitory prizes won by American citizens abroad.

The House Committee on Judiciary held a busy session this morning with a full attendance of members. The bill introduced in the House by Representative De La Matyr, entitled "To regulate estates in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States," was taken up by the committee and an opportunity accorded to all who desired to be heard upon the subject. The bill provides that in all marriages hereafter contracted the property of both parties, together with the accumulations during marriage, shall be common property. At the death of either the survivor, after the payment of debts, shall actually own one-half of the common property and the use of the other half during life. In case of divorce the wife shall be entitled to all her separate property and one-half of the common property, after payment of debts; a homestead of the value of $5,000, or, in case there is none, personal property to that amount, to be exempted from levy and sale, and in case of the death of the husband shall belong to the wife and be exempt from all claim.

The above are the main features of the bill which was urged upon the favorable consideration of the committee by Mrs. Belvah A. Lockwood, Mrs. J. W. Stowe, of California, and Mrs. Doll, of Boston.

The House Committee of Commerce resumed consideration of the Reagan Interstate Commerce bill this morning. It was expected that representatives of several railroads would be present and submit arguments against the bill. Mr. Totten, attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the only railroad man in attendance; but he did not wish to submit any argument to-day. The committee, however, decided not to consider the bill any further in committee, and after adding one unimportment amendment, instructed its chairman to report the bill to the House.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs instructed their chairman to report favorably upon Representative Conger's bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic regions. The committee make some slight amendments to the bill as it was originally referred to them.

INVIOLABILITY OF TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES—ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SENATE ELECTION COMMITTEE IN THE INGALLS CASE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day heard Colonel John L. Thompson, of Chicago, counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company, in an argument supporting the request of the company to be excused from compliance with the sweeping subpœna *duces tecum* served upon the manager of the Topeka office in the Ingalls case. The committee took the subject into consideration and will meet again to-morrow.

The modified subpœna, upon which the argument to-day was based, requires Mr. E. L. Smith, manager of the Topeka office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to appear before the committee in Washington as a witness and to produce "all original telegrams and copies of telegrams received at Topeka, Emporia, Atchison and Wamego, in the State of Kansas, and at Kansas City, Mo., from January 1, 1879, to March 1, 1879, sent or received by Calvin Hood, J. S. Danford, Joseph C. Wilson, James S. Merritt, David Auld, J. D. Beck, John J. Ingalls, J. R. Hallowell, C. G. Foster, W. F. Downs, Henry King, Byron Roberts, A. C. Dawes and H. M. Holden, including telegrams received in cipher at Topeka and Emporia during said period, and all copies and originals of telegrams received at Washington, D. C., during the said period, directed to P. P. Plumb, John J. Ingalls and Charles A. Morris." The subpœna, until modified within the last few days, required the production of the company's "books and records," as well as the telegrams, and covered a period of about six months instead of two. The committee's demand for the despatches sent and received by Mr. Ingalls, having been ratified by his own request to the company, they were delivered to Chairman Saulsbury yesterday.

The argument of Colonel Thompson, to-day, bearing on the remaining matters of controversy, was devoted to the establishment of propositions which may be succinctly stated as follows:—

First—That there is no sufficient designation or specification of the despatches desired to be used by the committees, and the production of all the telegraphic correspondence, with a view of ascertaining if some might not be proper and competent evidence, would almost necessarily have the effect to expose the private and confidential communications of the persons named in the subpœna, which might and probably would be productive of incalculable harm.

Second—As a technical reason for the request to be excused from compliance with the subpœna it does not appear that any of the despatches are relevant or competent, and the rule of the law is believed to be well established that without at least a prima facie showing that the evidence sought is competent, there is no power to order its production.

Third—That the search for and enforced production by the witness of the papers called for would be an unreasonable and unlawful search and seizure within the meaning of the fourth article of amendment of the federal constitution.

Fourth—Telegraphic communication, as it is now understood by the public, is entitled to the same privacy and secrecy as is conferred by law upon communications through the United States mails.

Fifth—There is a stronger reason for a refusal to compel the production of telegraphic messages as evidence than that which applies to letters sent through the mail, in the fact that when messages are sent by telegraph they are usually so short as to render them blind and misleading to all except those who are parties to the correspondence, and are therefore liable to misconstruction and injurious interpretation.

Sixth—As a matter of public policy which invites free communication a declaration of the right to compel the production of this species of correspondence would operate as a restraint upon industry and enterprise, and also prevent that free social and family correspondence which should be encouraged.

So far as the committee expressed their views during the progress of the argument they seemed to be inclined to the opinion that the constitutional question was very serious, but they were not inclined to admit that letters sent by mail and despatches sent by telegraph were entitled to equal protection.

GRANT.

The General Back at the Starting Point of His Great Journey.

THE POMP OF PHILADELPHIA.

Welcomed with Popular Enthusiasm and Splendid Pageantry.

ADULATION AND ACCLAIMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1879.

General Grant has arrived, has been welcomed with all the pomp of civic and military parade, and is now the guest of the city. The reception was, without question, one of the most tremendous ovations ever tendered to any man in the United States; and the moving column, which was more than twelve miles in length, was admirably managed. It occupied six hours in passing any one point. The military display included about seven thousand men and the Grand Army of the Republic turned out 8,000 strong. Much of the success of the parade as a pageant was due to the thorough preparation of the committee, many of whom were old army officers. A perfect line of telegraphic communication existed from the starting point to the end of the route. These wires were tapped every few blocks, operators with pocket instruments were placed at these stations, and District Telegraph boys were in readiness to act as aids. The consequence was that from the moment the head of the column moved, at the northern extremity of Broad street, until the point was reached at which each separate troop or body of civilians left the line of march, there was not a moment of uncertainty or anxiety.

Among the officers of the army and navy present were Generals Burnside and W. S. Hancock, Horace Porter, Phil Sheridan, Commodore Pierce Crosby and Colonel Tredwell, and prominent among the invited guests were Colonel Henry B. Pierce, of Massachusetts; ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts; Governor Hall, of Delaware; Senator J. Donald Cameron, Hon. Hamilton Fish, A. E. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson, George S. Boutwell, John S. Morgan, John Welsh, Edwards Pierrepont and George Augustus Sala.

A BRIGHT DAY.

The weather was pleasant, although in the early morning quite cold, and while the sky was overcast at noon, during the latter part of the afternoon the clouds melted away, leaving the setting sun in a field of blue and silver gray. The special train left Harrisburg at six o'clock this morning. The fact that the General and his party passed the night in the palace car in the depot was known to few, and the hundreds of enthusiastic Grand Army members who made the night so hideous and overloaded all the trains that passed eastward were unaware that the object of their devotion was greatly disturbed in his rest by their noise. The train was made up of five Pullman coaches. In the first car were the members of Governor Hoyt's staff. The second car was devoted to the newspaper correspondents, the third to the City Council, the fourth was the coach in which the General had crossed the continent, and the last was occupied by General Grant's party. In the latter were comprised Senator J. Donald Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, General A. T. Goshorn, Governor Hoyt, and W. M. Smith, a relative of Mrs. Grant. Lancaster was passed at ten minutes past seven. It was bright daylight—a clear, cold, raw morning. The train did not stop, although a large crowd had assembled in the hope of seeing the General at the car window. The party breakfasted on the train. At Mantua the rear palace car, containing Mrs. Grant and her lady companions, was detached and taken at once to the West Philadelphia Depot, where the ladies were received by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs and conducted to carriages in waiting. The party drove direct to the Continental Hotel. The remaining four cars were taken by way of the New York junction to the intersection of Broad and Somerset streets.

RECEIVED BY THE MAYOR.

The point at which Mayor Stokley was waiting to receive General Grant was reached at twenty minutes past nine. General Grant and his friends had moved into the fourth car when the fifth was taken into West Philadelphia, and in this car he received the Mayor. Mr. Stokley was accompanied by Presidents Caven and Smith, of the Common and Select Councils; Colonel Charles T. Jones and a few other city officials. Upon entering the car Mayor Stokley raised his hat and cordially grasped the extended hand of the ex-President, the latter holding his hat in his left hand. The Mayor then welcomed the distinguished guest to the city in the words, "General, I'm glad to see you." He then in a jovial tone remarked, "What little I have to say I'll read." With infinite good nature in his face he then read the following address of welcome:—

GENERAL GRANT—On behalf of the municipal authorities I bid you a cordial welcome to Philadelphia, whose people have assembled to-day to express their congratulations upon your safe return to the city from which you started, nearly two years ago, on your travels around the globe. The distinguished honors received by you from the rulers of the countries visited, while gratifying to you, as expressing their admiration of your services as a soldier and a statesman, and also the estimation in which your native land is held among the nations of the earth, have awakened a feeling of pride in the heart of every true American. But the spontaneous uprising of the people from the golden shores of the Pacific, where the Mayor of San Francisco had the honor of receiving you when you again stepped foot upon American soil, continuing at every point of your journey until the ovation here prepared by the people of this good City of Brotherly Love must have inspired you with the feeling that you have a warm place in the hearts of your fellow citizens. I am sure that these tributes of respect and affection are dearer to you as a citizen of our great Republic than all the honors conferred upon you by those who govern empires or control the affairs of nations. As I bade you God speed upon your journey I now welcome you home, and trust that in your stay among us you may feel that you are at home, and that the people of Philadelphia, by their hearty greeting, may impress upon you that it is indeed a City of Brotherly Love.

During the reading of the address General Grant stood with his hands by his side and listened very respectfully. At its conclusion the Mayor added, "I once more heartily bid you welcome to our city."

FLOORED BY A SPEECH.

General Grant had apparently expected to say a few words immediately after the address was read, for the supplementary remarks of the Mayor appeared to "put him out." With some hesitation for a word, General Grant tautologically replied:—

"To you, Mr. Mayor, and the good citizens of Philadelphia, which has always been a home to me since I became acquainted with the citizens of Philadelphia, I return with great pleasure."

A few moments' general conversation followed. The Mayor said:—"You look about the same, General, as when you left us." To which, with a smile, General Grant, pointing to Colonel Charles T. Jones, near by, replied:—"The Colonel thinks I have lost flesh; but," he jokingly added, "you know I'm only forty-seven, and I've been forty-seven for about ten years." The entire reception ceremony took place in the palace car, where the General remained until he was conducted to the open carriage. His self-possession never seemed to forsake him so long as he had not an address to reply to. A large force of the police reserves was drawn up on the platform to keep back the crowd, and when it became known that the distinguished visitor was about to alight from the train it required all the skill of the officers to keep the multitude back.

General Grant left the train at twenty-two minutes after ten, accompanied by Mayor Stokley. Then followed Governor Hoyt, Colonel Jones, the members of the Reception Committee and others. There was a glad, a tumultuous shout of welcome as General Grant was recognized by the crowd. The Mayor and his guest entered a six-in-hand barouche and drove off to take the place assigned in the procession, which, from daylight, had been forming on Broad and all the streets leading into it between Market and Girard avenue. The other members of the party followed in open carriages. As soon as the barouche reached the point on Broad street designated the column closed up and about thirteen minutes past eleven began to move.

THE PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal Colonel A. Louden Snowden and mounted aids, as follows:—

Chief Aid—General J. W. Hoffmann.

Aids—Major General A. T. A. Torbert, General Lucius H. Warren, General Charles L. Leeper, Colonel Robert L. Orr, Colonel Charles A. Barnes, Colonel S. Bonnaffon, Jr., Colonel Charles M. Betts, Colonel C. C. Knight, Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, Colonel Galloway C. Morris, Colonel A. J. Sellers, Colonel John W. Kester, Colonel Daniel Branson, Colonel Thompson Lennig, Colonel John P. Nicholson, Major Henry K. Kelley, Captain J. B. Bize, Captain J. Spencer Smith, Captain Clarence A. Hart, Captain James W. Allen, Captain Walter Widdifield, Captain James Tatham, Captain William Baugh, Frederick M. Walton, David S. Cresswell and Daniel P. Adger.

Following was a barouche containing General Grant, Mayor Stokley and Colonel Charles Thomson Jones, Chairman of the Reception Committee, with the Philadelphia City Troop as escort.

Next followed the members of the City Council Committee on Reception, army and navy officers and invited guests.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal Major General Hartranft and Staff.
United States Troops, Ordnance Department, United States Marine Corps, Captain Collier.
Second Brigade, New Jersey State National Guard, Brevet Major General William J. Sewell.
Delaware Battalion, Major McAllister.
Third Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Brigadier General J. K. Siegfried.
Second Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Brigadier General Frank Reeder.
First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Brigadier General George R. Snowden.
Provisional Brigade, under command of Major O. C. Bosbyshell, of the Second Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, consisting of the Cadets of the Educational Home, Captain W. H. Davis.
Cadets Lincoln Institute.
Cadets Girard College.
Cadets Pennsylvania Military Academy of Chester, Colonel Theodore Hyatt.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, Colonel George B. Brown.
Veterans of 1812, in barouches.
Scott Legion.
First Defenders, of Pottsville.
Grand Army of the Republic.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal James Dobson,
Composed of textile manufacturers.

FOURTH DIVISION.

West Philadelphia Republican Club, 600 men.
Republican Invincibles, 500 men.
Fifteenth Ward Club, 250 men.
Twentieth Ward Club, 500 men.
People's Club.
Old Reliable Club.
Feronia Club, 300 men.
A. C. Harner Club, 300 men.
Continental Club, 150 men.
Lincoln Club, of Wilmington, 300 men.
Electric Club, of Trenton, 50 men.
Equal Rights League (colored).
Delmonico Assembly (colored), 75 men.
Arcade Social Club, of Mifflintown, Pa., 30 men.
U. S. Grant Social Club.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Hamilton Disston.
Manufacturers in Iron, Locomotive Engine Builders, Boilermakers, Fire Proof Safes, Hardware, Machinery, Scalemakers, Iron and Tin Pipe, Saws, Files, &c.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal, W. H. Dixon.
Shipbuilders and Material pertaining to Shipbuilding, Models of Yachts and Ships, mounted.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Mayor J. P. Forward, of Chester.
Model of the Steamship City of Tokio, mounted.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Marshal, H. W. Gray.
Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, in barouches; Brushmakers, Turners, Wagon Makers, Carriage Builders, Cabinet Makers, Chairmakers, Housekeeping Goods, Manufacturers of Pianos and Organs, Musical Instruments and Boxmakers.

NINTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Joseph P. Walters.
Clothing and Millinery Interests and Leather, Shoe and Tobacco Manufacturers.

TENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Thaddeus L. VanGerslice.
Manufacturers of Paper, Newspaper Printers, Bookbinders, Wall Paper Manufacturers, Paper Box Makers, Engraving and Printing.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, ——.
Ceramics, Porcelain Manufacturers, Glassware, Pottery, Paving Blocks, Marble Workers, Fire Brick, Brickmakers' Associations.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Marshal, ——.
Manufacturers of Chemicals, Oils, Products of Oil, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Paints, Varnishes, Soap and Candlemakers.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, H. J. Brinton.
Employés of the Mint.
Employés of the Post Office.
Board of Education.
Seventy-six Club, composed of ladies.
Pupils of the Public Schools.
Board of Health.
Fire Department of Philadelphia.
Visiting Firemen.
Polytechnic College.
School Boards from the Second, Third, Sixth, Twelfth, Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth Sections.
Employés of the Bound Brook Railroad.
Board of City Trusts.
Board of Surveys.
Board of Managers of the House of Correction.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, John Mundell.
American Protestant Association.
Patriot Order of Sons of America.
Associated Pioneers of Philadelphia.

FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, William Giller.
Loyal Orange Institution.
Junior Order of American Mechanics.
C. C. Baker Pioneer Club.
United Order of Cadets of Temperance.
Cadets of Temperance and Honor.
Bellevue Section 43 I. O. C. H. of T.
Citizens of Media.

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, George C. Kerler.
Bakers, Packers of Pork, Flour and Feed Dealers, Produce Dealers, Confectioners, Dealers in Seeds and Plants, &c.

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Theodore C. Engle.
Brewers, Maltsters, Manufacturers of Soda Water Bottles, Bottlers of Beverages, &c.

EIGHTEENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, L. Shuster Barnet.
Butchers Mounted.
Butchers in Wagons.

NINETEENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, William S. Mann.
Milk and Express Company.
Draymen and Expressmen Mounted.
District Telegraph Company.

TWENTIETH DIVISION.

Marshal, William Marks.
Eastern Township Citizens.
Citizens' Cavalcade.
Citizens in Carriages.

In the ranks of the government employés was a press, from which were turned out along the route bronze medals as souvenirs of the day and event.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

Any number of columns might be written about this triumphal journey, whose itinerery led down Broad to the new public buildings, thence around into Market, passing under an arch bearing the legend, "All Honor to the Hero of the Nineteenth Century;" down Market to Fourth, through which the column passed to Chestnut. The old Independence Hall was decorated and festooned from the pavement to the roof, and in front was the grand triumphal arch spanning Chestnut street, decorated with exquisite taste, and showing the motto, "Philadelphia's Welcome to the Patriot and Soldier." Turning westward, the grand ovation of the day was received during the progress of the procession up this fashionable thoroughfare. First, the city's arch, a glittering bower of flowers and flags, was passed; then the magnificent archway, stretching from house to house and far outshining the former in beauty and massiveness, built by Mr. Wanamaker. Upon this archway were 500 ladies. Far as the perspective effect permitted the eye to see up the street was a fluttering forest of flags and streamers. The route led down through Thirteenth street for a few squares, so that the column could be brought to pass before the Union League Club's building, on the corner of Broad and Sansom streets. Opposite that point a reviewing stand was erected, at which General Grant arrived at twenty-two minutes of three and alighted. He was received by George H. Boker, president of the Union League Club, assisted by James L. Claghorn, of the Guests' Committee. As the parade swept by for two hours longer loud cheering was indulged in by the men composing the column in the belief that the city's guest was there. The fact was, however, that fatigued by the labors of the day and oppressed by cold General Grant had been considerately conducted through the crowd at twelve minutes past four to the Union League Club House, where an impromptu reception was accorded to a few friends.

A PRETTY INCIDENT.

To sum up the whole parade in one paragraph, it may be said that the appearance of General Grant's carriage was heralded blocks ahead—to the ear by the shouts of applause and to the eye by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Nowhere was any disapprobation shown, but everywhere good humor and welcome. As his carriage reached the front of Independence Hall, a few moments before one o'clock, a round of applause greeted him, the bell tolled forth a salute and this was the signal for a general outburst of enthusiasm all along the line. A very pretty incident occurred on Market street, near the corner of Seventh, and I believe it was the only noteworthy one of the march aside from the ovation. The ropes along Market street, which should have kept back the crowd, were very defective, and at the point referred to had become broken down. A man of the middle class (if it is proper so to speak in a republic) was standing in the front with a mere mite of a child by his side. As it happened the barouche containing only the Mayor and his guest halted at this point, and the interest was so centred in the city's visitor that the father lost his hold upon the child. The little fellow walked across the car track and almost under the wheels before anybody appeared to notice the fact. Had the horses started suddenly the child would certainly have been knocked down and probably run over. General Grant observed it before anybody else, and, quickly leaning forward, caught it by the arm and lifted it first on the step and then into the carriage. There for a few moments he sat holding the two little hands together in one of his, after which he returned it to the father, and the procession moved off. It was a very pretty incident, one which obviously occurring by pure accident served to show the consideration of the General for the smallest and most thoughtless of all the thousands who were gathered to do him homage.

RECEPTION AND SERENADE.

In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and Independence Hall, by the aid of calcium lights, shone forth with a splendor never before witnessed. Private dwellings were lighted from the first stories to the roofs and the hotels were illuminated by calcium lights. A dinner and reception to General and Mrs. Grant were held at the house of Mr. George W. Childs. At the dinner the twenty-six guests were seated as follows:—

General Sheridan.

Dr. Da Costa.	George S. Boutwell.
Geo. Augustus Sala.	Mrs. Paul.
Miss Stanley.	J. S. Morgan.
A. J. Drexel.	Mrs. Sheridan.
Mrs. Cameron.	A. E. Borie.
Hamilton Fish.	Mrs. Grant.
Mrs. Childs.	George W. Childs.
General Grant.	Mrs. Sala.
Mrs. Borie.	Mr. John Welsh.
Edwards Pierrepont.	Mrs. Da Costa.
Mrs. Drexel.	J. D. Cameron.
U. S. Grant, Jr.	James W. Paul.

George M. Robeson.

General W. T. Sherman was also invited, but at a late hour last night forwarded his regrets. The reception, which followed at nine o'clock, was very select, only about one hundred and fifty persons being invited. These were presented to General and Mrs. Grant. At a quarter of ten the General was serenaded by the city authorities, and Mayor Stokley entered and paid his respects to him in his capacity as a private citizen.

At ten o'clock General Grant left Mr. Childs' house, and, in company with General Sherman and James L. Claghorn, visited the Academy of Fine Arts, where a reception was held in his honor. The General returned to Mr. Childs' about eleven o'clock, and soon afterward left for his quarters at the Continental Hotel.

GENERAL GRANT'S VISITS TO PHILADELPHIA.

General Grant's first public reception in Philadelphia was on June 24, 1865, when as the Lieutenant General of the victorious federal armies he was welcomed by a magnificent banquet, given under the management of the late Morton McMichael, the President of the Union League Club. His next visit was on August 28, 1866, when he accompanied President Johnson and Admiral Farragut on the journey to Springfield, Ill., to lay the corner stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas. His next visit was on New Year's Day, 1869, when he was received at Independence Hall and dined by the Union League Club. His inauguration as President took place on the 4th of the following March, and his first visit as Chief Executive of the nation occurred on October 29, 1869, and he passed the following Sunday here with his personal friends. President and Mrs. Grant again visited Philadelphia in the spring of 1870 (on St. Patrick's Day, I believe). Again on the 6th of January, 1872, President Grant, accompanied by many members of his Cabinet, visited the Quaker City. On December 17, 1875, at the special invitation of the City Councils, President Grant, most of the members of his Cabinet, a majority of each house of Congress, the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and many military and State officials visited Philadelphia. On the 18th the whole party was driven to the site of the Centennial Exhibition Buildings, in Fairmount Park, when a formal inspection of the partially built structures was made. The General remained the guest of Mr. Childs until the 20th, when he followed the other members of the party to Washington. His memorable act of opening the Centennial Exhibition on May 10, 1876, can only be referred to. It has been estimated that 500,000 people were in Fairmount Park and on the heights overlooking it on that day. His last visit previous to to-day was on the event of his departure for Europe. He sailed on May 13, 1877—two years and seven months ago, since which time he has circumnavigated the globe and "many strange countries and peoples viewed."

SECRETARY DONELAN'S DEFENCE.

WHOLESALE DENIAL OF THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM BY THE DEPOSITORS OF THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS' SAVINGS BANK.

The taking of testimony on behalf of the defence in the trial of the indicted officers and directors of the Mechan