

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Denunciation of Treasury Management.

Rumors of Secretary Richardson's Removal.

CONGRESSMAN MELLISH'S FUNERAL.

Passage of the Deficiency and Centennial Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1874.

The Substitute for the House Currency Bill.

The following is the House substitute for the Senate Currency bill. On Saturday it was reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency by Mr. Farwell, of Illinois:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled...

Section 2.—That section 31 of "the National Bank Act" be amended...

Section 3.—That section 22 of the said act and the amendments thereto...

Section 4.—That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act...

Section 5.—That any association organized under the provisions of the said act...

Section 6.—That the Comptroller of the Currency shall under such rules and regulations...

Section 7.—That the entire amount of United States notes outstanding...

Section 8.—That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the principal or interest of the public debt of the United States...

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demanded impeachment and which demanded the commitment of Sanborn to the penitentiaries of the country. The Sanborn contract was made by Richardson, as acting Secretary, taking advantage of the temporary absence of Mr. Boutwell, and that under it Sanborn was allowed his fifty per cent in cases where indictments were already pending, so that there could have been no pretense of "discovery" on the part of Sanborn. Referring to Mr. Richardson's statement before the committee he declared that it was absolutely untrue to see a man at the head of a great department of the government pleading intancy and imbecility as an excuse for all his acts; that the Assistant Secretary had stood by and backed his superior, each trying to throw the blame on the Solicitor or the Comptroller, had showed that he had but obeyed the orders of his superiors. Mr. Eldredge here remarked that Mr. Hook had charged and sustained the charge that the Secretary of the Treasury had been guilty of an impeachable offence. If that were so the Committee on Ways and Means would not have done its whole duty until it presented to the House a resolution of impeachment. At the close of Mr. Beck's speech the previous question was ordered, and the matter went over until to-morrow. The bill amendatory of the revenue and customs laws was then debated upon. Mr. Dawes explaining its provisions. The action accomplished resulted in the changing of the duty on still wines in casks to fifty cents a gallon and in bottles to \$1.50 a case. By this means an increase of over \$1,000,000 in the revenue is anticipated.

The following committee of visitors to the West Point Military Academy were announced by the speaker:—Messrs. Hale, of New York; G. H. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Young, of Georgia.

After the obsequies of Mr. Mellish the House adjourned.

Vice President Wilson on the Administration—The Republican Party Without a Cause—Need of Active Reform to Save it from Reverse—Secretary Richardson's Successor.

Vice President Wilson, in conversation with your correspondent this evening, denies the truth or accuracy of the statements which are going the rounds that he is dissatisfied or has found fault with the administration. Neither has he spoken with General Grant on the subject of remodeling his Cabinet; but on his way home, when it was rumored that the President was going to remove Mr. Richardson from the Secretaryship of the Treasury, in April last, he did write to the President, and said that if the removal was going to take place he thought that it would be eminently judicious to select Judge Hoar, who had been in his Cabinet, and who would give satisfaction to New England; and, besides, it might settle some of the unsettled questions of the contest for the United States Senatorship. Mr. Wilson says he is not in the line of constructing Cabinets, and knows full well that as Vice President he is not expected to perform that duty. Through a long, unreserved conversation, in which he chatted gayly and sincerely over the political matters of the day and the affairs of the administration, not one single word of dissatisfaction or unfriendly disposition towards President Grant was dropped. He was free to remark that he had spoken long and earnestly with him on public affairs, but he never for a moment obtruded his opinions as to what the President should do or whom he should select as his constitutional advisers. He is not anxious, in view of the advice of his doctor, under whose care he is, to engage in any excitement of public affairs at this time or to mix up with things that do not properly belong to him, and he says that he believes he has had experience enough in political affairs, extending over a lifetime, in which he has written much and made more speeches than any living man on record, to warrant him in the belief that he knows what it would be proper for him to do.

He does not disguise the fact that he has said candidly to General Grant that as the republican party had no great living principle to contend for now, and was at a disadvantage in the contest for the country and the establishment of that principle, during which the popular mind looked over many less important things, it was evident that the administration of affairs and the discharge of official duty would be looked into more exactly and scrutinizingly now, and hence it became the party to see to it that any errors or political evils in the past should be promptly and effectually corrected. Thus, in the prevailing exaction, the republican party, coming up on the line of progress in every requirement had of it, would hold its place in the public esteem and regain any ground which it had lost. This might be averted the danger which now presented itself of having the next Congress democratic by reason of apathy or a turning away in disappointment of the friends of the republican party. He thought it now the duty of the hour to look to that and prevent, by calling to hand every element of strength and assistance, the reverse which threatened its fate. Everything was pleasant. The President received what was said in part, and Mr. Wilson, who has never had a difficult word or disagreement with him, felt that he was only doing his duty in saying this much and as a friend seeking to strengthen the President's hands in his discharge of official responsibilities. The statements made to the contrary of this, he says, are in their entirety incorrect.

Rumors of Secretary Richardson's Retirement from the Treasury Renewed—He Denies the Report—Position of the President and the House.

The rumors of Secretary Richardson's early retirement from the Cabinet were renewed to-day, the Kentucky delegation, all democrats, having assurances that General B. F. Bristow, formerly Solicitor General, would be the new Secretary. Your correspondent called on Secretary Richardson this evening, and in response to the question whether he had resigned or a change was likely to soon occur in the Cabinet, he replied with much firmness, but calmly and with self-possession:—"Has there been a time since I entered upon the duties of Secretary that the rumor of my resignation has not been about every week? It is as true to-day as it was a year ago. I propose to remain in this office, with the President's approbation, as long as I please, and I am free to say that nothing has occurred recently, or is likely to occur, which would induce me to resign. Of the President's approbation the assurances are as strong to-day as they have always been."

This announcement does not please those who have been trying to make the President think that they do about the necessity for his speedy retirement. "He will not be Secretary forty-eight hours if the report from the White House is true," says one; and chimes in another, "No; the President has assured members of the Ways and Means Committee that a change shall shortly be made." As to the resolution of censure, if it is ever reported to the House, it will develop such opposition and debate as to divert it of all party censure, and it is now very doubtful whether it would pass. The Judiciary Committee, republican and democratic members, are pledged to oppose it, as the most extraordinary encroachment upon the honor of the government that could in a time of profound peace be perpetrated. The sentiment of the House is unequivocally that the Sanborn contracts were very laxly managed by the Treasury Department; but in view of the questionable legislation supported in Congress in a routine way, it is now seriously asked whether it would reflect credit upon the House to set themselves up as without sin and cast reproach upon those less guilty of exactness in the discharge of official duty.

New York Merchants Beseeching Congress to Abolish the Mokey System—A Promise of Relief.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day considered the repeal of the laws sustaining the system of moieties. All the members of the committee except Senator Bayard were present, and Mr. Jackson S. Schuyler, aided by Messrs. Schwab and Dodge, presented the views of the New York merchants and the desire they have that something should be done this session on the bill of Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New York, which has been offered in the House, and which meets their views and those of the committee generally. Possibly, with some amendments, it will be favorably reported, together with Senator Benton's bill governing the salaries of customs officials, on next fall. The urgency of the matter is made and the necessity of its being passed, as well as the apprehension which the merchants of New York have of the result likely to arise from the spirit of retaliation which will be felt against them for having gone so far in their protests against Congress against the Customs House officials. This feeling is avowed, almost beseechingly, with a demand for protection. The merchants of New York in this matter appear in the attitude of those parties in Louisiana and Arkansas who have been asking for government help to save them from threatened danger. As a Senator remarked to-day, "It is a sad commentary on the system of plunder which has grown up in the republican party, apparently with the endorsement and encouragement of Congress. The committee listened attentively to the statements of Messrs. Schuyler and Schwab, and Senator Sherman assured them that a living interest would be taken in the case as presented, and everything would be done which a just regard for the interests of the government, as well as the acknowledged rights of the merchants, would admit of."

The District "Irregularities"—No Records Kept by the Board of Public Works—One Man Power—Mr. Cluss on Governor Shepherd.

There was further strong evidence to-day in the investigation of the affairs of the District of Columbia, showing the careless method of transacting business in the Board of Public Works. The Secretary of the Board, Mr. Charles S. Johnson, testified in effect that there were no formal records kept of any of the proceedings. Testimony was also given which would create the impression that the Board of Public Works consisted in reality of but one man, the Vice President of the Board, who dictated the action of all the other members. An employe of the Board of Public Works, who holds a contract of the District of Columbia for \$2,000 a year, formerly a member of the Board of Public Works, came on the stand and proved by vouchers the truth of his contradictory testimony of certain testimony of Governor Shepherd. He also protested against the charge of perjury which such men as the Governor had preferred against him, and said that he did not consider them Christians. Mr. Adolf Cluss was yesterday proved by order of President Grant, who nominated to fill the vacancy Lieutenant Hoxie, of the Engineer Corps. Lieutenant Hoxie is not eligible for the place, as he is not a resident of the district and is at the present time an officer of the army.

The Last Honors to the Late Representative Mellish—The Obsequies in the Capitol—Touching Funeral Service.

The funeral of the late Congressman, David B. Mellish, took place at four o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The chair and casket of the deceased were heavily draped in black, a beautiful bouquet of amias and lilies crowning the desk. At precisely four o'clock, the Senators entered the Hall preceded by the officers of the Senate, and were assigned seats in front rows to the right of the Vice President pro tem, who occupied the desk with the Speaker. Vice President Wilson sat with Judge Hoar in the rear of the Hall and near them was Governor Shepherd. In a chamber where the speaker sees only turmoil and confusion, incident to so large a body in transacting business, the scene presented to-day was so strikingly impressive. While business has more than once been suspended during this and other sessions to hear eulogies on deceased members, it has never been over eight years since the Hall of the House was one of mourning. At half-past four the cortège was announced by the Speaker's gavel, the pallbearers and house committee preceding the coffin. On the catafalque, placed parallel with the reporters' table, the casket was laid, its sombre covering relieved with massive silver trimmings, the lid hidden from view by a wreath of white flowers and crosses. The mourners were assigned to their places, directly in front of the first circle, the widow and her three little children, with the brother of the deceased, being nearest the casket. The services consisted of prayer by the Chaplain of the Senate, reading of the Scriptures, a short address by the Chaplain of the House, concluding with prayer and the benediction. The remains were then removed, the Senators and Representatives remaining standing until the cortège passed out, the eye of every one in the hall following the bereaved family. The Senators then retired to their Chamber, and on motion of Mr. Tremain the House adjourned. The remains were taken to the depot, and at nine o'clock were conveyed to New York, and thence will be taken to Auburn, Mass., for interment.

The melancholy circumstances attending the death of Mr. Mellish awakened the deepest sorrow. The presence of the orphaned children and the grief of the mother touched the hearts of all who were present during the services. The solemnity of the scene was marked, and it was the most touching of any of the sorrowful events witnessed at the Capitol.

Nice Plans of Brooks' Embassy to Cause Congress to Favor Their Private Interests.

Since last night a change has occurred in the tactics which the determined Brooks officials intend to pursue with the President. The desire now is that, instead of executive interference, the committee of investigation asked for by resolution in both branches of Congress to look into Arkansas matters, shall be appointed and at once proceed to business at Little Rock. From this it is expected, at least that while the committee are at work, the lawless element will remain quiet and harmless in order to gain the good opinion of the committee. Thus the Brooks officials now here and in St. Louis as refugees, as it were, from the violence and danger to life in which they stood at the hands of the Baxter forces, may return under the protection of the moral influence of the Congressional committee, settle up their property and domestic affairs, which they claim are now their imperative duty, and they have closed up everything which they can now save, in the expressive provincial language of Arkansas they will "up stakes and skip away."

Safe Arrival of the Vessel and All Her Passengers.

WHO RAN HER SHORE?

A Question of Off-Shore Pilotage and Steamship Economy.

SCENES AT FIRE ISLAND.

THE SPECIAL TRAIN AT THE DEPOT.

THE PASSAGE TO CASTLE GARDEN.

THE RETURN OF THE WARRING STEAMERS.

WHAT THE CAPTAIN SAYS.

WHAT AN ENERGETIC WOMAN CAN DO.

ATTACHING A LINK TO THE SHORE.

WHAT MR. SAMMIS HAS TO SAY.

WHAT THE STORY OF THE "LOOKOUT."

PILOT COMMISSIONER BLUNT'S OPINION.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE?

A YOUNG GIRL SHOT.

Sad Result of Pointing a Loaded Pistol in a Boarding House.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1874.

A young lady named Lexie Tamplin was shot in the face this morning by Charles Yedder, both parties being at the time in a boarding house. Yedder entered the room where Miss Tamplin was, drew from his pocket a six-shooter and pointed it at her temple. When the pistol was fired one of the most beautiful beauties in the city was shot in the face, and she fell dead.

The Teachers and Pupils' Fund—The Approaching Birthday of the Great Scientist.

BOSTON, May 26, 1874.

The plan for the establishment of a "teachers and pupils' fund" in memory of Agassiz has met with general and cordial approval. The superintendent of public instruction in thirty-one of the States and Territories have taken a strong personal interest in it. The States of Maine, New Jersey, Illinois and Kansas, and the cities of Salem, St. Louis and St. Paul, have issued official circulars to accompany the circulars which have been issued by the committee, nearly 60,000 of which are now in the hands of teachers throughout the country. The birthday of Agassiz, which falls on the 28th inst., is day fixed upon for receiving the voluntary offerings of the schools of the country, but contributions are already being received from various sources, including gifts from children in humble schools in the far West. The result promises to be one of great interest and interest. When the plan was first constituted one of the most beautiful tributes to the memory of Agassiz.

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Mr. Williams, of the line to which the Idaho belongs. He had been engaged at the time the accident happened, for the simple reason that he did not pilot until they came within the limits of the harbor, the vessel was under the command of the Captain, therefore, responsible for the accident.

THE IDAHO WAS NOT IN THE PILOT'S CHARGE.

IN THE ABSENCE OF PILOT COMMISSIONER MR. G. W. BLUNT, A HERALD REPORTER GAINED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS AND LIGHTHOUSES, NEW YORK, MAY 26, 1874.

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