

WASHINGTON.

The White House Invaded by Unpaid Workmen.

AN INTERVIEW DECLINED

Strong Denunciation of His Excellency by the Bone and Sinew.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1875.

HIS EXCELLENCY SADLY DISTURBED WHILE AT CHIBBAO.

The "bonnet rouge" has been at work. The White House was invaded to-night as never before since President Grant's occupancy. The usual quiet which reigns about it, except upon reception nights, was broken by the ominous tread of nearly 3,000 men, in ranks, who, with a band at their head, streamed into the western part of the portico and carriage way, which, when reached, the column halted and closed up en masse to the music of "Hail to the Chief." There was an air of mystery and portent about it just as the music ceased and a half dozen men mounted the steps, when one of them, in clear, ringing tones, announced to the gathered mass, the larger part of which was composed of colored men, that the committee representing the workmen of the district would now proceed to wait on the President in their behalf and lay before him their grievances. It then became developed that it was a monster meeting of workmen, who had not yet been paid by the District contractors, and while their faces betokened sternness of resolve and an understanding of what they were doing, their demeanor was orderly and subdued. The committee now advanced calmly to the door of the Executive Mansion, where they were told by the police officer posted as doorkeeper, as he held the ponderous portal half ajar, that it was after hours and no one could be admitted. A message was then sent to the President by one of the household attendants, testifying the desire of the committee from the Workmen's Central Council to see the President. Shortly a response was obtained from him to the effect that he desired to be excused. At the time the President was in the library playing cribbage with his relative by marriage, and as he gave his response went on with the game, saying with the utmost nonchalance, "FIVE, TEN, FIFTEEN, SHARE."

THE COUNTY BILL.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON EXPLAINS HIS ACTION THEREON—WHAT THE BELL-BOY TELLS OF THE WAR WAVE A MONTH DEMAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1875.

The following letter has been written by Vice President Wilson concerning his casting vote on the County Bill:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

SIR:—In reply to your inquiry touching my casting vote on the County Bill, I beg to inform you that I was for nearly twelve years chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate; that most of my acquaintance in the army and navy were war veterans; that I was in contact with the highest knowledge of the officers and men, their feelings, sentiments and services. There were two armies during the first two and a half years of the war about 1,250,000 men who were to receive, as compensation, \$13 per month and a bounty of \$100. The pay and bounty were not received until after the war was over. The Government had received the services of these men for three years, and they had received large loans of money, and had been in the army for three years, and had suffered from the inexperience of their officers and their own want of arms and food, and had fought great battles for the country, yet when they saw new men enter the army with national bounties three times larger than their own, that justice demanded that they should receive an equal share of these new recruits. At the close of the war they looked with confidence to the Government for the payment of their bounty, and the equalization of national bounties could do it.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPACHES.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1875.

DEFINITION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE THIRTY-FIVE DISTRICT BONDS—THE FAITH OF THE GOVERNMENT FLEADED TO PAY THE INTEREST.

The following is the opinion of the Attorney General in reply upon the subject of the responsibility of the general government for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government:—

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1875.

THE NATIONAL DUTY.

It is my duty to inform you that the act of 1866, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1866, and that the act of 1867, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1867, and that the act of 1868, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1868, and that the act of 1869, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1869, and that the act of 1870, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1870, and that the act of 1871, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1871, and that the act of 1872, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1872, and that the act of 1873, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1873, and that the act of 1874, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1874, and that the act of 1875, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1875.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM M. GOMM.

The distinguished English officer, Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards and Constable of the Tower of London, died on the 15th inst., aged ninety-one years. He was Quartermaster General of the British Army from 1841 to 1845, and was distinguished in the campaign of 1815, and in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1820.

SETTLING THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

It is my duty to inform you that the act of 1866, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1866, and that the act of 1867, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1867, and that the act of 1868, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1868, and that the act of 1869, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1869, and that the act of 1870, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1870, and that the act of 1871, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1871, and that the act of 1872, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1872, and that the act of 1873, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1873, and that the act of 1874, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1874, and that the act of 1875, which provided for the payment of the interest and principal on the thirty-five bonds of this district government, was passed on the 2d of March, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The final performance of "Medea" by Mme. Ristori attracted last night an overflowing audience to this theatre. We have already commented at length on the power and beauty of the most admirable of performers, and we have only to express our sense of the beauty and delicacy of her presentation of this remarkable portrayal of human passion which sweeps over the whole gamut of human emotions. Mme. Ristori gives the character of Medea of much of the repulsive, almost morbid, character which is associated with and gives us strictly soul pictures, in which love and hate, so intermingled that we scarcely know whether the actor is a heroine, a passionate woman, whose intense love wrecks her reason and makes her a murderer and avenger. No one who has witnessed her in the part is ever likely to forget her rendering of the tragic episode, which under her treatment seems almost intensely weird. Her tragic nature, to-morrow night this grand actress appears in a role which is perhaps the grandest of her career—Loretta, Georgia. No one who has not seen her in the scene with her husband and child, whom she has just murdered, can fail to be struck by the grandeur of her performance. She has seen the highest effort of dramatic art witnessed by this generation. That scene alone will give her a reputation which will live for all time. Her performance of the human heart seems to have been touched, on Wednesday night she appears for the first time in the season in the part of Antiochus, a role which will give her an opportunity for the display of the heavy qualities of her wonderful art.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The Olympic Theatre, which has been doing a very large business for many weeks, is losing nothing either in the attractiveness or the number of its patrons if we are to judge from last night's performance. The whole bill was excellent, and the few defects which we observed only went to prove how very strong it was by contrast with that which was weak. The Performers, for instance, who made their first appearance since their return from Europe, made the mistake of introducing a burlesque temperance lecture in their act, and the result was a total failure. The musical specialties are so charming that it is to be regretted that the management will not experiment with anything so tremendous as the "King of the Harts" or "The Flying Dutchman." The success in what is called the "Olympic song," a very difficult undertaking, since it consists of a very large number of songs, and the management has done well to allow it to be sung in the interval. The musical burlesque "King of the Harts" is a very good thing, and the success in what is called the "Olympic song," a very difficult undertaking, since it consists of a very large number of songs, and the management has done well to allow it to be sung in the interval. The musical burlesque "King of the Harts" is a very good thing, and the success in what is called the "Olympic song," a very difficult undertaking, since it consists of a very large number of songs, and the management has done well to allow it to be sung in the interval.

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OBITUARY.

WILLIAM J. HAYS.

William J. Hays, the well-known animal painter, died on Saturday, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was a native of New York, and was educated at the University of the City of New York. He was a member of the Century Club and of the Society of Naturalists. He was a very successful painter, and his works were highly valued. He was a very kind and generous man, and was much beloved by his friends. He was a very successful painter, and his works were highly valued. He was a very kind and generous man, and was much beloved by his friends.

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JAMES H. BUDWORTH.

Mr. James Henry Budworth, the negro and Dutch comedian, died yesterday at his residence in this city. He was a very successful comedian, and his works were highly valued. He was a very kind and generous man, and was much beloved by his friends. He was a very successful comedian, and his works were highly valued. He was a very kind and generous man, and was much beloved by his friends.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Table with columns: Steamer, Sail, Destination, Office. Lists various shipping companies and their routes.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

Table with columns: SUN AND MOON, HIGH WATER, SUN SETS, MOON SETS. Provides astronomical data for New York.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1875.

CLEARED.

Steamer City of London (Br), Eynon, Liverpool via Queenstown—John G. Landon.
Ship Magdalena (Ger), Henke, Bremen—Chas. Liding & Co.
Ship G. L. P. (Pinkham), Bristol—Geo. F. Butler.
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ARRIVALS.

Reported by THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.
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BELOW.

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MARTINE MISCELLANY.

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