National Republican.

VOL. XV. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1875. NO. 161.

SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

ANOTHER HISTORICAL POINT DETERMINED.

WHAT HALLECK, CULLOM OR I SAID.

ABOUT FORTS DONELSON AND HENRY.

AND WHAT GRANT AND FOOTE DID THERE.

A Fearful Butt Against the Official Record—Confronting the Letters of the Dead Heroes—Halleck, Foote, Buell and C. F. Smith Left Written Evidence of Grant's Design, &c., &c., &c.

Gen. Boynton's third letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* on Gen. Sherman's memoirs is devoted to the campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson, etc., its origin, &c. It is reproduced herewith:

Of the many remarkable things in Gen. Sherman's book, probably few will excite more comment than his cold-blooded attempts to take away from Gen. Grant the credit which belongs to him for several very important movements. No one general officer of his rank was under greater obligations to another during the entire war than was he to Gen. Grant, and the unjust treatment which the latter receives in this so-called history is, therefore, the most despicable.

Gen. Sherman wrote his book while in Washington. A staff officer at headquarters here copied the rough manuscript daily. All the records of the War Department, including reports, field telegrams and all other species of official correspondence pertaining to every movement of which he wrote, and all arranged for ready reference, were at his disposal. He had only to ask for them, or to send an orderly after them. And yet, incredible as it may seem, he did not avail himself of this collection of records to any degree, but wrote from memory, and from such portions of these records as happened to be at his headquarters.

SHERMAN SAYS HALLECK, NOT GRANT.

In reviewing the campaign up the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, Sherman thus gives the credit to Halleck—or to "Cullum or I"—on page 219 of vol. 1:

"Though it was midwinter, Gen. Halleck was pushing his preparations most vigorously, and surely he brought order out of chaos with commendable energy. I remember one night sitting in his room, on the second floor of the Planters' house, with him and Gen. Cullum, his chief of staff, talking of things generally, and the subject was of the much-talked-of 'advance,' as soon as some movement would be made to open the way for the movement down the Mississippi river; but Gens. Polk and Pillow had a large rebel force with heavy guns in a very strong position at Columbus, Ky., about eighteen miles below Cairo, and Gen. U. S. Grant, who commanded the district, was collecting a large force at Paducah, Cairo and Bird's Point. Gen. Halleck had a map on his table, with a large pencil in his hand, and asked, 'Where is the rebel line?' Cullum drew the pencil through Bowling Green, Fort Donelson and Henry, and Columbus, Ky. 'That is about the line,' said Halleck; 'now where is the weakest place to break it?' And either Cullum or I said, 'Naturally the centre.' Halleck drew a line perpendicular to the other, near its middle, and it divided nearly well the general course of the Tennessee river, and he said, 'That's the true line of operations.'

"This occurred more than a month before General Grant began the movement, and he was subject to General Halleck's orders. I have always given General Halleck the full credit for that movement, which was skillful, successful, and extremely rich in military results; indeed, it was the first real success on our side in the civil war. The movement up the Tennessee began about the 1st of February, and Fort Henry was captured by the joint action of the navy under Commodore Foote, and the land forces under General Grant, on the 6th of February, 1862. About the same time Gen. S. R. Curtis had moved south from Rolla, and on the 6th of March defeated the rebels under McCulloch, Van Dorn, and Price at Pea Ridge.

"As soon as Fort Henry fell, General Grant marched straight across to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river, invested the place, and, as soon as the gunboats had come round from the Tennessee, and had bombarded the water front, he assaulted; whereupon Buckner surrendered the garrison of 12,000 men, Pillow and ex-Secretary of War Gen. Floyd having personally escaped across the river at night, occasioning a good deal of fun and criticism at their expense."

THE RECORDS DO NOT SAY HALLECK.

If General Sherman had taken the trouble to send for Gen. Halleck's letter-book for the time he mentions above, he would have found a letter to Gen. McClellan, then General-in-Chief of the army, following that in which he detailed the plans for a movement up the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and only general ideas of it at most, and that he did not expect that such a movement could take place till long after the time Gen. Grant actually captured both Forts Henry and Donelson, and effectually opened these rivers.

The letter, lying at General Sheridan's very elbow, is dated at the headquarters department of the Missouri, St. Louis, January 20, 1862. The following extracts are sufficient to settle the question at issue:

"I have received no information in respect to the general plan of campaign, and therefore feel much hesitation in recommending any line of operations for Gen. Grant and myself which may be able to withdraw from Missouri.

"This line of the Cumberland and the Tennessee is the great central line of the Western theatre of war, with Fort Donelson below the mouth of Green river as the base, and two great navigable rivers extending far into the theatre of operations. But the place cannot be attempted without a large force—not less than 60,000 effective men. * * * The main central line will also require the withdrawal of all available troops from their posts, along the Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Ohio, which are armed, or still to be armed, and also the transfer to that route, or near it, of all the Kentucky troops not required to secure that state.

"The force at Cairo and on the Ohio river below the mouth of Green river is now about 15,000. Seven regiments have just been ordered here from Missouri.

"By the middle or last of February I hope to send 15,000 more. If 30,000 or 40,000 can be added from the sources indicated, these will be sufficient for holding Cairo, Fort Holt and Paducah, and form the column proposed. * * *

"These suggestions are hastily written out, but they are the result of much anxious inquiry and mature deliberation. I feel confident that a plan, if properly carried out, will produce important results. I also believe it to be feasible.

"I have not designated any particular line or lines of movement, but have left the matter for further study, if the general idea should be approved. Perhaps the main column should move from Smithland, between the rivers, by Dover, and Charlotte, to Nashville, on the Cumberland, or that west of the Tennessee, would be preferable. These questions, however, are matters easily determined. * * *

"H. W. HALLECK, Major General."

As General Grant formally proposed, on January 28, to General Halleck to take Fort Henry, captured it on the 6th of February, moved on Fort Donelson the next day, and took it on the 16th of February, it will be seen from the above letter that General Halleck, by the time Grant had accomplished this work and opened both rivers, had not expected to have men enough by three or four thousand even to begin the vague movement he had in his mind.

HALLECK'S VIEWS DERIVED FROM BUELL.

But if General Sherman had searched the records with the least care he would have found that even these identical ideas of Halleck about a move on a line perpendicular to one joining Bowling Green and Columbus were suggested by General Buell.

For the records show that as early as November of the preceding year Buell had proposed to Gen. McClellan to move from Louisville on one of the rebels at Bowling Green, and advance on Nashville, while supplies and troops from Halleck should move up the Cumberland guarded by the fleet. Gen. McClellan urged co-operation on Halleck, who delayed answering dispatches for some time. Finally, on January 3, at the request of the President, Gen. Buell wrote Gen. Halleck, setting forth most of the ideas that Halleck afterward submitted as his own to McClellan, and which are given above in the letter dated January 20.

A single extract from this letter of Gen. Buell will show that it contains very similar expressions to those which Sherman credits Halleck with using at St. Louis, as he brought down that "large pencil" on his map.

HEADQ'RS DEPT. OF THE OHIO, LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3, 1862.

* * * I do not underrate the difficulties in Missouri, but I think it is quite apparent to all that the great power of the rebellion in the West is arranged on a front, the flanks of which are Columbus and Bowling Green, and the centre about where the railroad between these points crosses the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, including Nashville and the fortified points below.

It will be of the first importance to break the railroad communication, and, if possible, that should be done by columns moving rapidly to the bridges over the Cumberland and Tennessee. The former would probably not be reached at first, being some thirty-one miles above the principal battery that I know of at Dover. The other is fourteen miles above Fort Henry—the first I know of on the Tennessee.

Whatever is done should be done speedily within a few days. The work will become more difficult every day. * * *

Very truly yours, D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commanding Dept. Missouri.

On the 6th of January McClellan wrote to Buell as follows: "Halleck, from his own accounts, will not soon be in condition to support properly a movement up the Cumberland." And again, on the 13th: "Halleck is not yet in condition to afford you the support you need when you undertake the movement on Bowling Green."

From all of which it will appear that Gen. Halleck had not originated, up to the time that Gen. Grant was ready to execute it, any such move as Grant was anxious and waiting to make. Gen. McClellan did not even consider Halleck as prepared to afford a support. The near dates of Gen. Grant's letters and dispatches and those of Gen. Buell, will also show that Gen. Grant did not derive his views from Gen. Buell, and there is nothing in the record to indicate anything of the kind.

THE RECORDS SAY GRANT, NOT HALLECK.

On the 6th of January it appears that General Grant applied for leave to visit General Halleck at his headquarters at St. Louis for the purpose of procuring permission to move on Forts Henry and Donelson. For three weeks previous to this time, as the correspondence of the day shows, Gen. Grant had been actively preparing for a movement, the character of which was carefully kept secret. On the 22d of January he obtained the desired leave, and on the 23d started for St. Louis. According to Badeau, when Grant "attempted to broach the subject, Halleck silenced him so quickly and sharply that Grant said no more on the matter, and went back to Cairo with the idea that his commander thought him guilty of proposing a great military blunder."

Upon reaching Cairo Gen. Grant, however, still exceedingly anxious to make the move, telegraphed Halleck as follows:

CAIRO, Jan. 28, 1862.

With permission, I will take Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, and establish and hold a large camp there.

U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, St. Louis, Mo.

On the same day Commodore Foote, then in command of the gun-boats in that section, also telegraphed Halleck as follows:

CAIRO, Jan. 28, 1862.

Commanding General Grant and myself are of opinion that Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, can be carried with four ironclad gun-boats and troops to permanently occupy. Have we your authority to move for that purpose when ready?

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, St. Louis, Mo.

The next day General Grant wrote Halleck as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO, CAIRO, Jan. 29, 1862.

In view of the large force now concentrating in this district, and the present feasibility of the plan I would respectfully suggest the propriety of subduing Fort Henry, near the Kentucky and Tennessee line, and holding the position. If this is not done soon there is but little doubt but that the defenses on both the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers will be materially strengthened. From Fort Henry it will be easy to operate, either on the Cumberland or twelve miles distant, Memphis or Columbus. It will besides have a moral effect upon our troops to advance them toward the rebel States. The advantages of this move are so apparent that I feel the General commanding asts to myself, therefore further statements are unnecessary.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, St. Louis, Mo.

On the 1st of February permission to make the movement arrived from Halleck, with instructions, and on the 2d Grant began the campaign with 17,000 men—less than one third the force Halleck had said was the least force he thought might be carried on along this general line. On the 6th of February Fort Henry was taken, and on the 8th, for the first time, Fort Donelson was mentioned between Grant and Halleck, by the former telegraphing the latter that he should immediately take that fort and return to Fort Henry. On the 6th he had accomplished the work, and the campaign for which Halleck wanted "not less than 60,000 effective men," 30,000 of which he hoped to have "by the middle or last of February," had been made a success by Grant, with a force of 17,000 men and four gun-boats.

The attention of Gen. Sherman is respectfully called to these records, for use whenever a revised edition of his book may be in course of preparation.

H. V. B.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The Doctrines of the New Church.

An old correspondent, who is a member of the New Church, sends us the following communication, setting forth some of the beauties of its doctrines:

The doctrines of the New Church are not in their teachings or influence destructive of anything that is good and true in any other system by whatever Church taught. They are antagonistic to nothing but error and wrong. Their mission is not negative, but positive. They do not destroy any true doctrine. The doctrines are constructive. The office of this Church is to build up, to strengthen the weak, to give light to those who are in darkness, to quiet groundless fears, and aid men to a higher life than they have yet attained. Its doctrines take men at the further estadvance they have made in spiritual knowledge, and at the greatest attainments they may have acquired, and place them in a new world of truth and supply them with the means of attaining entirely new and distinct degrees of moral and spiritual excellence, and, consequently, of far greater happiness.

These doctrines give us a more distinct and a higher idea of the Lord than any other have ever done or can do, and this increased clearness or perception of the divine person and character is not limited to one point; it extends to all. They show with equal precision and logical clearness that there is

A DIVINE TRINITY

in the one God, and with equal clearness they set forth the distinct office of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, with far greater distinctness than any other doctrines have ever done, while at the same time they combine the three in the glorious person of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. And they show in a perfectly rational and scriptural manner how this can be; in fact, they clear up this great mystery, which has so long darkened the doctrines of the trinity, and place them in perfect harmony with the Bible.

These doctrines also explain the necessity and the great importance of the Lord's advent in the flesh on earth, and magnify our conceptions of the importance of this the grandest event in the life of humanity.

They give us an entirely new idea of the divine revelation, its methods and its scope and sanction. Show them in a new and spiritual sense or spiritual meaning to the Holy Word far above any former conception of it, and give us a key by which we may understand it. To those who have become familiar with this key

THE BIBLE IS A NEW BOOK.

It is seen to be most fully and emphatically the word of God, (see in John iii.) and that it comes with authority and power; that it is the Lord's voice to man and a bond of union between them and him, and we accept it as supreme authority in the conduct of life.

The doctrines of the New Church glorify labor and exalt it to heavenly uses, and make it the means of receiving and giving good. They take the curse out of it, and give strength to perform it; and when we perform it for a heavenly purpose they give us light to see heaven shining through it. Their effect is to produce contentment with our lot, and give us motives to use the means we possess for the formation of a heavenly character in ourselves and a disposition to aid others in the same good work. They certainly do also, in a most remarkable degree, help us to bear our disappointments. They lighten our burdens and show us how to cast them on the Lord. They assuage our sorrows and help us to see even in the bitterest storms of life the prophetic bow of

A BRIGHTER DAY.

If the doubting, fearing, trembling and sorrowing heart knew how much light and strength and comfort and hope were to be found in these heavenly doctrines they would need no persuasion to examine them. They not only make this life more significant and more beautiful, but they reveal to us the spiritual world, the life after the death of our bodies, in such a clear and rational light, that it not only seems much to say that they create the spiritual world for us, and this is done not by any wild ravings of fanaticism or mediumistic jaggery, but by a true understanding of the word of the Lord, the infallible source of spiritual truth. Through the Holy Word they bring the spiritual world, the abode of spirits and angels, near to us, and give us such vivid and rational ideas of its nature and form and the mode of existence and the source of

HAPPINESS OR MISERY

of its countless inhabitants, that we cannot fail to see that it is a real world, in which we are to find our eternal homes, where our affections will have the freest play and where we shall have the richest means and most powerful motives for the enlargement of all our faculties.

If these doctrines performed for us no other service than this they would richly repay us for any effort we might make to obtain a knowledge of them. But this is far from all—they are the most effective means of overcoming our evils and of obtaining the highest forms of spiritual good. They will not destroy or weaken the force of any true religious principle, nor will they blunt the delicacy of any spiritual perception or relax the binding force of any one of the divine commandments. They will not diminish reverence for the Lord, or respect for his Holy Word. On the contrary, they will largely increase the power of every spiritual faculty. They make sin more repugnant and its consequences more terrible, and goodness far more lovely and its rewards far richer and much more abundant. They make the gulf between good and evil, truth and falsity wider and deeper and give force and intensity to every motive "to shun all evils, as sins against God, and to do good because it is of God, and from God."

N. J. M.

THE CROPS IN MARYLAND.

Lady Bug vs. Potato Bug.

The farmers in Prince George's county, Maryland, have good reason to rejoice at the present moment, for the prospect of abundant fruit and vegetable crops was never better. The hay crop, however, will be slim, and the grain not quite up to the average. The peach trees are loaded with young fruit, and unless a considerable amount of propping is done, as the fruit advances towards maturity, many of the branches must necessarily break down under their unprecedented burdens. Pear trees are also looking finely, and many a mouth waters at the thought of the delicious and unlimited pomological feast in view. Crabapples promise to do better than heretofore, and visions of fine crabapple cider next fall are filling the brains of old and young.

The potatoes are doing much better than was expected. It was feared early in the season that the Colorado or potato bug would destroy the greater portion, if not the whole of the crop, but those fears are now happily dissipated. A champion for the farmer has lately appeared in the shape of the little lady bug. This welcome insect follows up the Colorado bug and eats its eggs or larvæ, and not only forces the destructive bug to leave the country, but puts a sudden stop to the propagation of its young. Farmers should be careful not to mistake the lady bug for the potato bug, as they somewhat resemble each other in having round, smooth turtle-shaped backs. The former is small and of a bright yellow color, slightly mottled, while the latter is large and of brownish color. Charles Lowell, esq., a well-to-do Maryland agriculturist, whose broad acres and boundless orchard is the pride of the country, tells us that during the last month he has succeeded, with the help of half a dozen small boys, in gathering several thousand of these bugs, and is now placing them on such of his potatoe vines as not already favored by the presence of this protective insect. This mode of warding off an impending devastation of the potato crop is, it is needless to say, as welcome as it is curious, and there is no doubt that this singular and effective, though somewhat tedious, remedy will some day become quite universal.

SMUGGLING MERCHANTS.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF GOODS FOUND.

MASTERS OF STEAMERS IMPLICATED.

AUCTION HOUSES CONNIVING.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SHARING.

High-Toned Merchants Buying the Contraband Goods on the Sly—Effects of the Repeal of the Moieties, and Relieving Vessels and Cargoes from Forfeiture.

The New York *Sun*, which was one of the chief organs of the smugglers of New York, in advocating the repeal of the moieties and condemning the conduct of Jayne and Sanborn, as informers, gives the following chapter on the success of smuggling under the new law. Formerly ships were liable for contraband cargoes, but now confiscation only touches the illicit packages.

Thirty invoices of silk goods were detained by the custom-house authorities yesterday, on suspicion of irregularity in their entry. There were about one hundred cases, and their contents were said to be worth nearly $100,000. They represent importations made by Phillip Schuloff & Co., and entered at the custom-house at different times and sent to bonded warehouses. The owners were allowed to withdraw the goods from bond on Wednesday, immediately after the *Sun's* exposure of the auction sale of treble crapes in Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.'s store. Twenty thousand dollars, gold, was paid in duties to the custom house, after which permits were granted for the withdrawal of the goods from the warehouses. The withdrawal of so many invoices at one time excited suspicion, and the collector gave orders to detain the whole lot. The goods are to be examined today, and the customs officers will see whether they correspond with the invoices. If any discrepancies are discovered the Government will condemn the goods.

The $20,000 gold was paid into the custom-house by Schuloff, Morris, Fenner & Co., the auctioneers who sold smuggled silks for Lafayette Gaff, the confederate of Lawrence. The firm made heavy advances on the merchandise to Schuloff & Co., and were anxious to have the goods out of bond before attention was called to them. Many of the cases are known to contain crapes, such as were sold on Tuesday.

Mr. W. G. Hitchcock, of the firm of Hitchcock & Porter, importers of crapes, who have greatly suffered by the operations of Schuloff & Co., caused the seizure of case 766, consigned to the latter firm. It was charged that the case contained

TREBLE CRAPE

that had been undervalued. It was opened in the seizure room, but the result of the examination was kept secret. It will be made known to-day. Mr. Hitchcock received advices of the seizure from Lyons some time ago, and has been on the lookout for it ever since. He had two of the auction rooms in which Schuloff & Co. sold their goods watched all Wednesday night. Fifty-three cases were seen to go into one of the auction stores.

Philip Schuloff is the "well-known manufacturer" who, in the course of five years, has risen from a common pack-peddler to be a millionaire trader in imported goods. The custom-house officers say that when he first began to import he only had one case in an entire year, but that his importations increased very rapidly. His store is at 477 Broome street. The sign over the door reads, "Ph. Schuloff & Co., importers of ribbons, silks, velvets, &c." A few doors from the place is the auction house of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., who sold most of his lines of goods. This firm advertises auction sales of silks nearly every week.

A year ago suit was instituted by the district attorney against Schuloff & Co. for $100,000 for frauds on the revenue. The informer was named Hoyes. He was a clerk in the employ of the defendants, and kept transcripts of their correspondence with Fleury De l'Etang, their shipper in Lyons, France. After he made his complaint he disappeared, and has not been heard from since. In his absence the Government had to discontinue the suit for lack of evidence, as he was the main witness against the firm. The suit

FRIGHTENED

Schuloff, however, and he sold his real estate in the city and started for his home in Poland. He recently returned, but sailed for Poland two weeks ago, almost frightened at the success of the silk frauds. His partners are Arnold Kalman and Ansen Oppenheim. A United States examiner, named Hart, who made most of the appraisements for Schuloff, resigned his office as soon as the Treasury Department began to investigate the latter's operations. The resignation was accepted two weeks ago, and Schuloff & Co. afterward advanced their invoices from 40 per cent. before making their entries. The officers watched them very narrowly while they were making the entries.

Three cases of hat plushes, imported by Schuloff & Co. in the steamer Gallic, are under seizure on the charge of being undervalued twenty per cent. The goods are worth $13,000.

The collectors have instructed the appraisers of all goods to the public stores whenever the quantity and cost of each case of goods were not separately carried out on the invoices. This is done to prevent frauds.

Gen. Jacob Sharpe was sworn in yesterday as deputy surveyor of the port, to succeed Louis J. Kirk. The new officer is a cousin of the surveyor, and has a good military record. He is expected to stir up the inspectors to a more faithful performance of their duties.

THE EX-DEPUTY SURVEYOR.

The reasons for Kirk's resignation have not been disclosed. He is estimated to be worth $300,000. The Hon. Jacob Patterson saved him from removal for a long time. Next after Sharpe, Kirk, it is said, made more moieties than any other officer in the revenue service. He and Jayne and Lawrence figured together as informers in several cases. Among his moieties were $6,053, from a seizure from C. J. Ludlum, $1,200 from a seizure of ninety pieces of silk, $1,200 from a case of gloves, $1,200 from a handkerchief case, $1,277 from a seizure of sashes, $1,500 from a seizure from T. Drew and E. Webb, and $6,687 from the Hay and Wild undervaluation case. These represent only a very small part of his moieties.

The stir made by the commissioner of customs about the great amount of smuggling done by passengers has led the Secretary of the Treasury to order that all clothing brought by passengers from foreign ports shall pay full duty, except that which is actually worn. Experts say that the amount of goods that are annually smuggled in passengers' baggage is very great, but it is nothing like the commissioner of customs estimates—$128,000,000. They laugh at the commissioner and say that it shows his ignorance of revenue matters.

Passengers have many devices for smuggling, but a sharp officer may detect them.

THE SMUGGLERS' CONFEDERATES.

Several steamship captains are known to be inveterate smugglers. The commander of one of the National steamers was caught with 20,000 yards of silk hidden under his locker in his cabin. Another captain was detected bringing over several thousand dollars worth of smuggled goods for a Broadway firm. He was fetching them at his own risk. They were confiscated, and on his next trip he jumped into the ocean and the widow and children are supported by the officers who were instrumental in his destruction. His brother, while returning from Paris two weeks ago, was caught by Special Agent Chalker with $400 worth of otter of roses secreted under his coat. It is the frequency with which this kind of smuggling is done that has prompted the Secretary of the Treasury to take measures to reform the system of examining baggage. Merchants suffer nearly as much from the operations of passengers as they do from the undervaluation of invoices.

One of Schuloff's partners attended the meeting in the St. Nicholas hotel to denounce smuggling. He said that he was "all right with the custom-house officers."

The collector and surveyor have had to move cautiously in their proceedings against Schuloff & Co., the collector being personally responsible for any injury done to merchandise while in his custody, and he needed actual proof of wrongdoing on the part of that firm before he would order their invoices to be detained. Among the firms that have relied upon Schuloff's operations are W. H. D. Forrest, dress silk importers; A. De Greiff & Co., draper; Robert Cushman & Co., hat plushes; and Austin, Thorpe & Co., lace.

Surveyor Sharpe has been active in his efforts to stop smuggling. Yesterday he introduced a most important reform in the system of examining passengers' baggage. This work has been done by staff officers, acting under a deputy surveyor. Their fees for passing dutiable goods free has been very large, and they have brought great discredit upon their fellow-inspectors.

Surveyor Sharpe has discontinued the position of staff officer, and sent those who have held the office back to discharging duty. General Nichols and Colonel Burton are put in charge of baggage examination, and Deputy Sharpe is assigned to the command of the barge office.

Inspectors Judd, Steele and Chappell seized 7,500 smuggled cigars in the trunks of three passengers in the steamer City of Vera Cruz yesterday.

Important Arrests of Bond Forgers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31—The Pinkerton agency arrested to-day Jas. H. Gaw, W. J. Stevenson and Peter Burns, charged, in connection with Robt. Wishart, who is reported to be in custody in New York, with having been implicated in the forged bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, which were traced to George F Hilt, whose arrest in connection with the safeguard insurance trouble took place in November last. The parties were placed in $25,000 bail. A woman is also under arrest for dealing in forged and stolen bonds, three one thousand dollar bonds in the name of Mr. Gettinger, of Raleigh, North Carolina, being found in her possession.

Smuggling on the Frontier.

KINGSTON, ONT., May 31.—While a flat-boat, loaded with coal oil, was being smuggled over from Cape Vincent last night it was seized near Wolfe Island. The smugglers escaped.

DECORATIONS YESTERDAY.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, May 31.—Decoration Day was observed here to-day by posts of the Grand Army and citizens generally in strewing the graves of the soldiers' plat in the rural cemetery with flowers early in the day, and later by exercises commemorative of the deeds of those who fell in the Union's defense.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Decoration Day services were held yesterday in Calvary (Catholic) cemetery, when a grand oration was delivered by Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Williamsburgh. Decoration Day was duly observed here to-day. The weather was beautiful. At an early hour this morning the rendezvous in Union square of the various organizations which were to participate in the ceremonies was thronged. Wagons filled with flowerpots, plants, &c., and and old soldiers and children from the Sabbath schools were dotted at intervals through the plaza. Members of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 1, proceeded to Lincoln's statue in the square, where patriotic addresses were delivered by Gen. Martin F. McMahon and Gen. John A. Cochrane. Large numbers of flowers were contributed by the schools of the city and private individuals.

Different parts of the Grand Army formed in the streets bordering on the square, and a few minutes before 1 o'clock p. m. formed into line, numbering between two and three thousand. The route was down Broadway to the South ferry, and while the procession was moving past Grace and Trinity churches the chimes were rung on the bells. Broadway was completely blocked with people along the line of march, while from many of the shops and houses the national flags and banners were displayed. The cheer after cheer from the patriotic and enthusiastic crowd greeted the processionists. At old St. Paul's the column halted, while the comrades were decorating Gen. Montgomery's monument, and Phil Kearney halted at Trinity church and decorated the graves of Major General Phil Kearney and others of their old brothers in arms. The procession then resumed its way to the ferry, the route to Cypress Hill, Greenwood and other cemeteries to decorate the graves of their deceased comrades.

The Brooklyn Veteran Association decorated the statue of General Worth, corner Broadway and Twenty-fifth street. In addition to military organizations which took part in Broadway proceeded to the various cemeteries adjacent to the city to decorate graves. A prominent feature of the Broadway procession was the many wagons loaded down with flowers and plants. A colored military company also participated.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A large procession, consisting of the United States marines, several militia companies and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, was formed in Brooklyn and marched to Greenwood cemetery, where the ceremonies were presided over by Mayor Hunter, and a patriotic address was delivered by Rev. J. Schenck, of St. Ann's church. Similar services were held at Cypress Hills, Calvary, the Evergreens and Holy Cross cemeteries by detachments from the Brooklyn and New York processions.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The memorial exercises of the Grand Army of the Republic were held this evening in the Academy of Music before a large audience. The platform was covered with flowers and shrubs, and on it were seated many prominent citizens. Mr. William Cullen Bryant presided, and the opening prayer was offered by Rev. Heber Newton. Addresses characteristic of the occasion were delivered by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Stewart L. Woodford and Hon. Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps. Patriotic songs were sung, recitations given and music by Governor's Island band. The benediction was delivered by Rev. Dr. Rob Howland.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—The graves of Union soldiers at Loudon Park and other cemeteries in this vicinity were strewn with flowers to-day, attended by the usual ceremonies. The post office and custom house were closed. Appropriate ceremonies and decoration were also had at Laurel cemetery at the graves of colored Union soldiers.

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, May 31.—The graves of the Union soldiers at the National cemetery here were decorated this afternoon. Many people were in attendance, more than half of whom were ex-Confederates. There was no parade beyond the appearance of the Chickasaw Guards and the Irish volunteers of the State Guards in full uniform. Hon. Hosea Townsend, orator of the day, made an eloquent and appropriate address, in which he referred to the presence of the ex-Confederates. Col. Trumbull, an ex-Federal, read an original poem. Gen. Pillow made a brief and appropriate reply.

AT RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—Federal Decoration Day was observed here to-day. The Raleigh Light Infantry and self-appointed escort, accompanied by an escort the companies from the Federal camp to the Federal cemetery, and participated in the ceremonies of the day. The Raleigh companies embraced many men who fought in the Southern army in the late war. This is the first occasion of the kind in the South. Everything passed off well.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The General Assembly North.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—The Presbyterian General Assembly reassembled this morning. The Moderator stated that there remained twenty-two items of business to be considered. Speeches were limited to five minutes. Resolutions of sympathy for the grasshopper sufferers were adopted, and the presbyteries were instructed to extend all the aid possible to the sufferers. The report of the committee on overtures, allowing churches to elect elders for temporary periods, was adopted. A record was made to-morrow. The session will probably close to-morrow.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—In the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly it was recommended that the first week in January next be set aside as a week of prayer.

Resolutions were adopted expressing satisfaction with the reports of the missions in foreign fields; congratulating the missionaries, and sending greetings to all missionaries and native helpers; the foreign board, and asserting them of increasing affection, confidence and support.

The report of the standing committee on reduced representation was read and adopted.

The report of the committee on theological seminaries was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

General Assembly South.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 31.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly South to-day on motion the headquarters of the committee on foreign missions was transferred from Columbia, S. C., to Baltimore, Maryland. The effort to change the seat of the committee on sustentation from Columbia to Baltimore failed. Dr. Girardeau was unanimously elected to the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Theological seminary at Columbia, S. C. The doctor asked for time to consider the matter before accepting the position.

Ex-Governor Letcher and Judge Ingles were appointed delegates to the assemblies of the Cumberland Presbyterians and Reformed church. Dr. Stuart Robinson offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to confer with the Northern Presbyterian churches about the international assembly of Presbyterians to meet in London next July, and to consider the question of sending delegates to the assembly. Dr. Girardeau opposed the resolution.

He thought this assembly should not take any part in any assembly convened for organization of the Presbyterian churches. The new organization would undoubtedly exercise a moral advisory and executive power over various churches to the usurpation of their individual powers. He was not willing to become a factor in the organization of a body which may do things contrary to the true principles of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and thus become in part responsible for such unorthodox proceedings. He believed that by entering into fraternal relations with the Northern Presbyterian Assembly would virtually go back on their late action in reference to fraternal relations with that Church.

Several speeches were made in favor of the resolution, the principal one of which was delivered by Dr. Markland, who said overtures had been received from four of the presbyteries of the Church in favor of sending delegates, and he thought they should receive proper consideration. He believed the assembly was not infallible, and that an international assembly, composed of most learned men in different Churches, would be less likely to commit follies and errors than any assembly representing only members of one Church. He believed in the interchange of opinion, and thought that Southern Presbyterians should not be behind in the great work of consummating the unity of the Church of God. He desired to be more closely united with the Presbyterian Churches of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, France and Canada.

Reports of committees on systematic benevolence and on Sunday-schools were read and adopted.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—At the evening session the discussion of Dr. Robinson's resolution was continued, and the resolution was finally adopted by large majority. The assembly will probably adjourn to-morrow.

United Presbyterian Assembly.

WOOSTER, O., May 31.—In the United Presbyterian General Assembly the home mission report was adopted. The committee on Sabbath schools made report, and the Assembly adopted a series of resolutions appertaining to Sunday school work.

Rev. H. L. Sloane, of the Southern Church, at the request of Rev. Dr. J. A. Bair, of Chicago, addressed the Assembly. He wished, in behalf of his Church, to assert the existence of sympathy and friendly relations toward this Church, and to counteract any opinion of hostility or wrong feeling.

He hoped a committe would be appointed from this assembly to meet a similar committee from the Southern church for general conference and to adopt co-operative measures for carrying on foreign missions. Action will be taken on Rev. Sloane's proposition to-morrow. The afternoon session was taken up in adopting further resolutions in regard to Sabbath-school work, after which, a report of the committe on church extension was submitted.

Rome (Ga.) Bonds.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 31, 1875—A meeting of the holders of the Rome, (Ga.) Bonds, representing one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, was held here to-day. A proposition was made to Col. Printuss and Councilman Shropshire, representing the city of Rome, to compromise at 75 cents on the dollar, payable in new bonds, and outstanding coupons, with accrued interest at 7 per cent., to be paid within twelve months. It is believed that the proposition will be accepted as the committee favor it.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

RETRENCHING DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES.

PAY OF THE ARMY RUNNING SHORT.

HANGERS-ON ABOUT THE COURTS TABOOED.

The Attorney General to Inspect Accounts

National Currency Outstanding—Watts on the Grasshoppers—He Wants to Know All About Them: Whence They Came, Where From, What Time of Day, and Which Way the Wind Blew, and Its Effect Upon the Locusts, &c., &c.

Yellow Fever at Key West.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department yesterday from Key West, Fla., announces one death Sunday afternoon from yellow fever. No other cases are reported.

Fifty Pension Clerks to be Dismissed.

The Commissioner of Pensions has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior stating that on account of the limited appropriation at his disposal he has selected the names of nearly fifty male and female clerks, whose services will be dispensed with on the 30th of June.

Revenues and Finances.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $296,419; the custom receipts were $728,686. The transactions at the national bank redemption agency yesterday were the largest which have taken place in any one day. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption was $1,925,357; the amount deposited by national banks for the credit of the five per cent. fund was $1,672,670.

A Pleasure Trip to the Yellowstone.

There is no truth in the report that Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Custer, the Secretary of War and other prominent officials, with an escort of fifteen hundred cavalry, are about to visit the Yellowstone Fork this summer on a pleasure trip. Secretary Belknap, with Senators Allison and a few other gentlemen will visit several military posts in the West this summer, and during their absence will make, at their expense, a visit of the Yellowstone. Neither Gen. Sheridan nor Gen. Custer will accompany the expedition.

The New York Mails.

After a long and earnest discussion by the Postmaster General and Mr. Garrett of the question of carrying the mails between this city and New York, the Postmaster General directed a letter to which was at once sent to Col. Scott, of the following importance: That the Post Office Department feels fully satisfied with the manner in which the mail service has been conducted between this city and New York by both roads, and would very much regret to have anything occur to disturb or interfere with the existing arrangements. This place the matter where it belongs, Col. Scott. Nothing further will be done until an answer shall be received from him to this letter. The letter sent last week by Strickland Kent to Colonel Scott, in which the Pennsylvania railroad would not be allowed to pass over the track of the Pennsylvania road after June 1.

Professor Marsh on Indians Affairs.

Prof. Marsh called on the President this morning, and had a long conversation with him about Indian affairs. The Professor showed him some statements from officers confirming the former report of the bad character of supplies furnished to the Indians at the Sioux agencies. The President expressed interest in the welfare of the Indians and a firm determination to correct any abuses in their management. He seemed to think the best way to secure an honest delivery of supplies to the Indians was to have them sent through the commissary department of the army. He expressed a determination to keep all intruders out of the Black Hills until the Indian title is extinguished. The conversation showed that the President studied the subject with great care, and had an earnest desire to adopt such means as would best promote the permanent interest of the Indians.

Naval Gazette.

Lieut. Wm. P. Day is ordered to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York. Surgeon A. A. Oberly is ordered to the Pensacola navy yard. Chief Engineer George W. Sensner is ordered to the Kearsage, Asiatic station. Capt. Edward Y. McCauley, detached from the command of the Lackawanna, and ordered to present home and await orders. Lieut. James K. Cogswell, detached from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Monongahela, South Atlantic station. Lieut. S. W. Very, detached from the hydrographic office, and ordered to the Richmond, South Pacific station. Master Chas. P. Perkins, detached from the Richmond, and ordered home. Lieut. Joseph Marthon, Master H. L. Fremont, George P. Colvocoresses and C. W. Ruschenberger, Surgeon W. K.