LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from First Page.)

and not retroactive thus leaving six months from January to July, 1871, uncovered.

In your action upon the estimates of expenditures, the rate of taxation necessary to meet the same should be carefully considered.

Your legislation of last year was the first attempt to systematize and foresee into proper relations, the revenues and expenditures of the District. The accuracy of your estimates is very gratifying, although, for reasons already given, they were only approximately correct; nevertheless, they furnished a basis upon which, in the future, you can legislate with almost absolute exactness, in some instances the amounts appropriated being based upon estimated revenues—thus an excess of the actual revenues, and in other the expenditures required will exceed the appropriations.

These deficiencies, amounting in the aggregate to $181,000, are mainly attributable to the causes referred to. In no case should expenditures exceed revenues; and deficiency appropriations to cover excesses of expenditure can be justified only by rare and exceptional necessities.

Under the forms governments of the District one of the chief embarrassments in meeting promptly the current expenses was the delay in the current of taxes which did not keep pace with expenditures, but were largely withheld until the close of the year, and were also largely delinquent, even beyond that period. The law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, allowing a rebate of one per cent. a month upon taxes paid, was designed to correct this evil. It has partially accomplished the object, the taxes having been paid somewhat more promptly than before.

Yet it will not be difficult to devise a scale of abatements and penalties which will greatly increase the efficiency of the existing law, and completely correct the evil it was designed to remedy. The unpaid taxes of the current year are sufficient to meet the expenses for the balance of the year, with the exception of the deficiencies above noted.

In this connection it is earnestly recommended that provision be made for the enforcement of the payment of all taxes in arrears on and after June 30, 1873, including the unpaid portion of the taxes of 1871, 1872 and 1873, and the act of 1871, by the late corporations of Washington, Georgetown and Levy Court, still remaining unpaid. The system of collecting such arrears, which the District government has inherited from its predecessors, is cumbrous, expensive and ineffective. In fact, the receipts from sales for delinquent taxes have yielded but little more than enough revenue to pay the expenses of sale and collection. I recommend that in lieu of the annual public sales now made, the Collector of Taxes be authorized by law to issue interest-bearing tax-lien certificates against the property of delinquents after one month's notice to that effect. This will result in placing the entire uncollected tax levy into the treasury at the expiration of each fiscal year.

The report of the Comptroller will furnish you with a detailed statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the District government from its organization to January 1, 1873, together with estimates of the same, carried forward from that date to the end of the current fiscal year. In no case have the disbursements exceeded the appropriations for any specific object; while in many instances the disbursements for the year will not equal the amounts appropriated.

From the Comptroller's report it will also be seen that the cash receipts of the District of Columbia on its own account and that of the late corporations amounted to $16,007,676.71. Of this sum $1,503,906.13 was received on account of the late corporations; $5,436,900 on account of District bonds and loans; $664,816.39 on account of trust funds and special accounts, and $1,921,354.20 on account of taxes.

This statement covers all receipts of the District government from the date of its organization, June 1, 1871, to December 31, 1872, inclusive—a period of nineteen months.

The expenditures during the same period, pursuant to legislative authority, amount to $16,014,718.64. Of this sum there was expended on account of the late corporations, $1,750,078.39; on account of appropriations from proceeds of loans and bonds, $5,436,900; for current expenses, $4,246,238.99; for permanent improvements, $793,256.21; funds deposited with the District, $793,256.21, and for expenses of the administration of the government, including the various departments and interest on the funded debt, $1,965,441.96, leaving in the trust treasury of the District January 1, 1873, $89,960.97.

The estimates of expenditures for the ensuing year will be transmitted by the Comptroller, as they have been received by him from the proper officers. I hope that these estimates will be rigidly scrutinized, feeling assured that many of them can be materially reduced. It is quite certain, also, that considerable reduction can be made in the clerical force and expenses of the executive offices and other departments, the labor of conducting the government being much less than it was during the process of its organization and establishment. I again earnestly call attention to the importance of keeping expenditures and appropriations therefor within the limits of the well-ascertained revenues of the District.

SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

The operations of the sinking fund commissioners, a full report of which is herewith submitted, have been highly satisfactory. Nearly all the floating debt and unsettled claims of the late corporations of Washington, Georgetown and the Levy Court have been paid off. Some time may be formed of the labor devolved upon the commission when it is stated that about six hundred and fifty claims have been adjusted, amounting in the aggregate to more than $1,800,000. The beneficial results of these payments and of the purchase of District securities by the board are already being experienced. Bonds of the late corporation of Washington, which before the creation of the District government were selling at less than eighty cents on the dollar, are now firmly held at ninety-seven. The funded debt of the Districts cannot, under the restrictions of the act of Congress, exceed $10,000,000. It is now $9,016,591, and is gradually being reduced by the purchases of the sinking fund commissioners, thus rendering what remains of outstanding indebtedness more desirable to investors. An appropriation of $250,000 is asked for by the commissioners for the purpose of reducing, by such purchases, the amount of the principal of the debt during the ensuing year; and I recommend that the appropriation be made.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The extent and details of the vast improvements inaugurated, and in great part completed to successful completion by the Board of Public Works, are specifically set forth in the report of the board to the President of the United States—made in November last—a copy of which is herewith transmitted. The exhibit therein made of energetic, careful and skilful administration, excites gratification corresponding in the just pride of our citizens and the admiration of visitors occasioned by the marked changes in the appearance of the District, and in its increased comfort, attractions and adornment. The liberal appropriations made by Congress at its last session are gratifying evidences that the public spirit of our people in voluntarily undertaking the grand work of embellishing and improving the nation's capital meets its approval, and will receive its future aid. The amounts thus appropriated largely exceed all made from this source during the past seventy years, and proclaim the fact that the whole country is determined to make the metropolis worthy to be the seat of Government.

Detailed statements from the treasurer, engineer, auditor and assessor of the board, herewith transmitted, furnish a summary of its transactions from its organization to the present time, from which it appears that the total amount of accounts audited is $9,779,621.56; amount of cash payments, $8,196,415.66; leaving outstanding indebtedness, $1,570,808.90; from which should be deducted amounts advanced on account of water fund, market-houses, pumps, &c., which are to be reimbursed to the District, aggregating $131,065.34; leaving actual liabilities, $1,439,740.56.

The material on hand equals in value the percentage retained on contracts, and, therefore, this item has not been added to the liabilities in the above statement, as the engineer's report establishes this fact.

The report of the engineer, herewith submitted, shows the cost of completing the contracts outstanding on all work in course of completion to be $14,364,262. To meet this, the report of the assessor, herewith transmitted, shows that there will be realized from assessments on private property, on work already done, $1,937,549.13; from balance due on account of $4,000,000 appropriation, $393,000. Total, $2,179,549.13.

The report also shows that there is an appropriation available after July 1, 1873, made by the United States Government, of $912,000, to meet its proportion of work in progress and to be commenced, from one-third of the cost of work from the District, additional assessments will accrue to the amount of $300,000.

Owing to the extent of the improvements now in progress the amount of special assessments against private property for such improvements will be large. It will afford relief to the taxpayers if the time for the payment of these assessments can be extended over a period of years, and made payable in instalments. Under existing law these assessments cannot be made until the completion of the improvements upon which they are to be based. Hence a large portion of the resources of the board are for the time unavailable. To remedy this, and thus relieve its creditors, as well as the tax-payers, it is suggested that the issue of coupon certificates of indebtedness, bearing a fair rate of interest, shall be authorized, and that the assessment certificates against private property be hypothecated as collateral security for their redemption with the commissioners of the sinking fund, who shall collect such assessment certificates and apply the proceeds to redemption of such certificates of indebtedness, retiring annually such proportion as you may authorize.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our public schools have rapidly advanced in efficiency, and in the extent and character of their accommodations. In evidence of discipline and thoroughness of instruction their superiority is recognized, and many of the best citizens and residents of the District now gladly educate their children in these schools. They are attracting attention and receiving favorable notice from distinguished visitors from other parts of the United States and from foreign countries. It has been, and, I trust, will continue to be, the especial desire and purpose of citizens and authorities alike of the District to make its public school system one of its prominent attractions.

The expense necessarily incurred in carrying forward this great work of popular education has thus far been met by the people of the District, the general Government not having rendered aid as in the case of other Territories and many of the States.

Many spacious and commodious school buildings, elegant in architecture and furnished with every modern comfort and convenience, have been erected; but others will be needed, to keep pace with the growth of population. In the Second school district provision must be made for the accommodation of the schools which have for many years occupied temporary structures on Judiciary square. This site must shortly be vacated, Congress having already made an appropriation for the improvement of the square; and it is believed to be the intention of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds to commence the work during the present season.

Upon the inauguration of the new District government there were outstanding contracts for school buildings in Washington amounting to $218,848.38, including the proportion due, under the act of Congress, to colored schools. The total amount expended by the District government for school purposes up to January 1, 1873, was $696,097.62. The tax realized for school purposes in the same date is $448,447.56.

The expenditures to cure a school population for the coming year will be over $100,000 less than during either of the past two years, owing to the fact that the buildings for new school houses referred to have been completed and paid for, with the single exception of the school building in Georgetown, for which the tax was levied last year. The estimate for school purposes for the ensuing year are $136,456 less than they were last year.

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The report of the commissioners for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia, requiring the confirmation of both the Legislative Assembly and Congress, having been completed before the adjournment of the last session of Congress, was submitted by me to that body. It had been previously submitted to the Supreme Court of the District for examination and approval.

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BASIN OF CITY HALL AND PROTECTION FOR A NEW DISTRICT PUBLIC BUILDING.

Upon memorial made by the Governor and Board of Public Works to Congress an appropriation was made by act of March 3, 1873, of not exceeding $75,000, for the purchase by the United States of the square south of the District in the present City Hall building in Washington, now used solely for Government purposes, upon condition that the purchase money should be applied by the United States only for the erection of a suitable building for the District offices. By the same act of Congress the Governor and board were authorized, if they should deem it advisable, to receive for the occasion of the building authorized, and on Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues, between Seventh and Ninth streets. This land has been secured by arrangement with the Washington Market Company, and the duty devolves upon the Legislative Assembly of making provision for the erection of a suitable building thereon. While this building should be constructed on economical principles, and at a cost within the means of the District, it should be a structure in every way creditable to the capital, even in comparison with the public buildings of the United States in Washington; that the District offices, including the Police Court and Police Headquarters, should be concentrated and provided for therein. The lot of land upon which the building is to be constructed is the most eligible site in Washington for that purpose.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A copy of the first report of this board is herewith transmitted. Your attention is invited to the important facts, statistics and suggestions therein presented. The board has done important service in checking and restraining the ravages of the smallpox, which at one time threatened to become epidemic, and has been efficient in the statement of nuisances affecting the health and comfort of the District.

The report has been made as briefly as possible the more important subjects demanding your attention, I have only to express the hope that such wisdom may guide your deliberations as will insure a continuance of the marked progress throughout the District which has followed the change in its form of government. Public improvements have stimulated private enterprise, and the old streets and avenues have been sewered and paved, splendid business blocks and elegant residences have arisen to adorn them.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

In scarcely any city in the Union have these developments been more rapid and magnificent than in Washington. The amounts paid for transfers of real estate in Washington during the year 1872, as shown by the books of the Recorder of Deeds, exceed those of the year 1870 in the sum of over $9,000,000.

The same records show that the number of transfers for 1870 was 2,065, as against 2,690 in 1872; there being but slight percentage in the increase in the number of transfers, while the consideration paid for the same shows an aggregate advance of over one hundred per cent. Many times the total price paid for such transfers. These are facts attested by the public records. They furnish their own comment.

The number of buildings erected in Washington during the year 1872, was 1216; and the value thereof was assessed at $8,209,956. This assessment does not cover their actual value.

These facts, from official records, are cited to illustrate how promptly private enterprise and capital have seconded the well-directed public expenditures and improvements of the authorities. They also attest with an eloquence that cannot be successfully assailed, the confidence and faith of the people of the District in the wisdom of these expenditures and in the integrity which has characterized their management.

H. D. COOKE, Governor.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the message was referred to a committee of three, to make such distribution of the different parts for the respective committees when appointed.

Messrs. Brooks, Thompson and Golden were appointed as the committee.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the president to select a chaplain, and pay the expense out of the contingent fund.

At 8 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Gulick, the Council adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House was called to order at 12 m. by Hon. E. L. Stanton, Secretary of the District, and prayer offered by Rev. G. A. Hall.

Mr. Campbell, clerk to the secretary, then read the proclamation of the Governor, announcing the result of the election.

The oath of office was then administered to the members by Hon. D. K. Carter, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District.

After the oath had been subscribed, Mr. Cox nominated John F. Murray as temporary chairman.

Mr. Herbert moved to substitute the name of Mr. O. S. B. Wall.

The vote resulted 19 to 16, and the secretary declared the substitute lost.

Mr. McKnight moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was agreed to.

Mr. Clagett moved that the rules of the House of Representatives govern the body until further ordered.

The chairman ruled that no business was in order except the election of Speaker.

Mr. McKnight moved that the election of Speaker be proceeded with by ballot, twelve votes being necessary to a choice.

Mr. Clagett moved to amend that the vote be viva voce. Not agreed to, and the original motion was adopted.

The House being declared in order, Mr. McKnight nominated Peter Campbell, Mr. Hulse nominated Arthur Shepherd, Mr. Long nominated W. H. Clagett, Mr. Clagett nominated E. Berry, Mr. Chase nominated Charles L. Raine, who declined.

Messrs. M. E. Urell and J. W. McKnight were appointed tellers, and the first ballot resulted as follows: Campbell, 9; Shepherd, 9; Clagett, 8; Berry, 1, blank, 1.

Second ballot—Shepherd, 9; Campbell, 10; Clagett, 9; Berry, 1.

Third ballot—Shepherd, 9; Campbell, 9; Clagett, 1; Berry, 2; blank, 1.

Fourth ballot—Shepherd, 11; Campbell, 8; Clagett, 2; Berry, 1.

Fifth ballot—Shepherd, 9; Campbell, 10; Berry, 2; Clagett, 1.

Sixth ballot—Shepherd, 10; Campbell, 9; Clagett, 2; Berry, 1.

Seventh ballot—Shepherd, 9; Campbell, 10; Clagett, 1; Berry, 2.

Eighth ballot—Shepherd, 10; Campbell, 9; Clagett, 2; Berry, 1.

Ninth ballot—Shepherd, 9; Campbell, 10; Berry, 2; Clagett, 1.

Tenth ballot—Campbell, 10; Shepherd, 9; Berry, 2; Clagett, 1.

Mr. Clagett at this point nominated Mr. S. S. Smoot.

Eleventh ballot—Shepherd, 9; Campbell, 10; Smoot, 2; blank, 1.

Twelfth ballot—Shepherd, 9; Campbell, 9; Smoot, 4.

Thirteenth ballot—Shepherd, 9; Campbell, 10; Smoot, 2; blank, 1.

Fourteenth ballot—Shepherd, 9; Campbell, 10; Smoot, 2; blank, 1.

Fifteenth ballot—Shepherd, 9; Campbell, 10; Clagett, 2; Berry, 1.

Sixteenth ballot—Campbell, 9; Shepherd, 9; Clagett, 1; Berry, 2.

Seventeenth ballot, (twenty-three votes were cast, as follows:) Campbell, 10; Shepherd, 10; Clagett, 2; Berry, 1.

The Chair ruled it out.

Eighteenth ballot—Campbell, 10; Shepherd, 9; Clagett, 1; Berry, 2.

Nineteenth ballot—Campbell, 9; Shepherd, 9; Clagett, 2; Berry, 1; blank, 1.

Twentieth ballot—Campbell, 10; Shepherd, 9; Clagett, 1; Berry, 2; blank, 1.

Twenty-first ballot—Campbell, 9; Shepherd, 10; Clagett, 2; Berry, 1.

Twenty-second ballot—Campbell, 10; Shepherd, 9; Clagett, 2; Berry, 1.

Twenty-third ballot—Campbell, 10; Shepherd, 9; Clagett, 2.

At this point the three Democrats felt hungry and retired for a lunch, and the four succeeding ballots resulted, Campbell, 10; Shepherd, 9. On their return the voting continued about as before, but the result of the thirty-eighth ballot was announced—Campbell, 10; Shepherd, 10.

Mr. Shepherd moved that the election be made unanimous, and it was agreed to.

On being escorted to the chair Mr. Campbell addressed the House as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. CAMPBELL.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES: The expression of your confidence and esteem in selecting me as your presiding officer fills me with emotions of gratitude too deep for utterance. Through the partiality of a former House and the courtesy of its presiding officer enough of experience has been accorded me in temporarily performing the duties of this chair to approach its responsibilities with much embarrassment. In endeavoring, however imperfectly, faithfully to discharge these duties, often difficult and sometimes trying, I ask your kind forbearance and invite your cordial co-operation. Enjoying, with a single exception, the personal acquaintance, and I believe the friendship of every member of this House, many of whom are experienced legislators, I am confident this appeal will not be made in vain. In return I promise you to administer whatever rules you may adopt for your government to the best of my ability, with strict impartiality. Again thanking you, gentlemen, for this high honor, I invoke upon our deliberations that divine guidance without which mere human wisdom is foolishness, always remembering that "he that rules over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."

Before proceeding with the election of the other officers,

Mr. Chase introduced a resolution that no one district shall be entitled to more than one of the minor offices of the House. Lost.

Nominations for chief clerk were then declared in order, and the following were nominated: W. J. Donoho, H. A. Jones, C. Eddy, John Paxton, Richard Tompkins and Henry Smith.

Messrs Trimble and Tallifferro were appointed tellers, and Mr. Donoho was elected, receiving twelve votes.

On motion, it was agreed that when the House adjourn it be to meet to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

On motion, Messrs. Smoot and Shepherd were appointed a committee to wait upon the Council and inform them that the House is organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hulse and McKnight, was appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the House is organized.

Messrs. J. T. Settle, T. J. Shea and C. Eddy were nominated for assistant chief clerk.

Dr. Tindal, secretary of the Governor, appeared and presented the message of the Governor.

Pending the reading of the message it was agreed that it be printed and the further reading postponed until the next meeting of the Legislature. Adjourned.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Exhibit of the Financial Condition of the District.

The following is the report of the auditor of the Board of Public Works transmitted to the Legislature yesterday:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, April 28, 1873.

Hon. A. R. Shepherd, Vice President Board of Public Works:

SIR: I submit herewith a statement of the transactions of this office from the organization of the Board of Public Works to the 1st of April, 1873:

Total amount of auditor's certificates issued	$9,779,621 56
Amount of auditor's certificates issued in payment of the 653 contracts, $7,065,065.71 plus $490,875.22	7,554,390 93
Leaving a difference of	$2,216,903 63
which is in payment of the following items:	
Amounts paid in operating and repairing streets and avenues by day's work, as appears from pay rolls audited, $609,900.18; amount paid labor, as appears from pay rolls audited, $111,045.15	119,972 91
Amounts paid superintendents, inspectors, engineers and employees, pumps	434,911 38
Work for water register	191,179 67
Work on market-houses	40,819 67
Old corporation work not enumerated in last two contracts	641,619 24
Printing, blanks, books, advertising and miscellaneous	26,970 90
Stationery, engineering instruments, conveyance, &c	46,561 00
Individual property claims, payments for old materials	15,058 56
Furniture and work on Morrison building	17,819 00
Gas and repairs of lamps	1,449 01
Fountains, $5,759.01, and judicial expenses, $11,909.29	17,661 30
	$2,216,903 63

J. C. LAY, Auditor B. P. W.

THE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The Work of the Board of Public Works from its Organization to the Present Time.

The following is the report of the engineer to the Board of Public Works, which accompanied the Governor's message to the Legislature yesterday:

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1873.

Hon. A. R. Shepherd, Chief Engineer-in-Charge, Board of Public Works:

SIR: The following statement comprises a complete summary of the transactions of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia from its organization to April 1, 1873:

Estimated cost under six hundred and nineteen (619) contracts, as shown in the supplemental report made to the House of Representatives, December 16, 1873, $6,497,380 00

On account of these six hundred and nineteen contracts there have been paid in cash and auditor's certificates $7,064,346 71

Required to complete work on District's proportion of work begun 444,364 92

Contracts let since December 4, 1872, thirty-four in number, on which has been paid in cash and auditor's certificates 455,873 39

Required to complete work began on these contracts 30,000 00

Percentage withheld on account of work 250,597 00

Showing total cost of contracts on completion $8,575,548 90

Deduct therefrom the amount material on hand, to be used in completing contracts begun 326,590 39

Showing net cost of contracts on completion $8,048,958 56

Estimated cost as above $6,497,380 00

Add thirty-four contracts let since December 4, 1872, as above 516,873 39

$7,014,165 97

Showing excess of actual cost over estimated cost to be (about 14½ per cent. increase) $1,034,092 59

Most respectfully,

B. OGDEN,
Deputy Engineer.

Approved: ADOLF CLUSS, Engineer-in-Charge.
April 26, 1873.

LOCAL NOTES.

Mrs. McLosky will please call at Prince's Bazaar. Those two dollar clocks have arrived; guaranteed for a year, as I promised

Dr. Augusta, to whom reference was made in the local columns of yesterday's REPUBLICAN in connection with a conversation with a sailor pensioner, writes that the "item" was without foundation.

The sales of fish at the Washington wharves yesterday were 6,000 shad at $15.50@$17; 20,000 herrings at $1 per hundred; 50 kegs herring, 12 cents per bunch; 50 rock at $1.50; 50 small rock at 25 cents.

The inspections made by the Board of Health during the past week have been as follows: 49,320 bunches of shad, 2,000 shad, 200,000 herring, 1,000 tallors, 2,720 bushels of oysters, 30,000 clams and 600 crabs.

Mr. E. A. Williams, who was accused by Thos. L. Hume, a few days ago, of a very grave charge, has instituted a suit against the gentleman, laying damages at $10,000. He has retained Mr. Riddle as his counsel.

The Creightons (junior champions) will play their second game with the Washington (professional) to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the Olympic grounds. It will be remembered the Creightons won the first game.

Nelson C. Henning, son of Mr. Henry N. Henning, of this city, fell from one of the cars on the Connecticut avenue railroad, near Cumberland, Pa., on Friday last, and received such injuries that he died in a few hours. The funeral took place yesterday from his father's residence, No. 730 Sixth street north-west.

The Little Sisters of the Poor.

Under the auspices of the Marquise de Noailles, Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Senator Cassery, and other charitable ladies, both Catholic and Protestant, a grand promenade concert will be given to-morrow week, (May 4,) at Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the Home for the Aged Poor and Infirm, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. Gen. Zollin has kindly tendered the Marine band for the interesting occasion.

We are pleased to note that the Little Sisters are not obliged to travel so much afoot on their mission of charity as formerly, for now they have a horse and carriage, the generous gift of our enterprising fellow-citizens, Messrs. McDermott & Bros., and a fine horse and set of harness, the liberal contributions of a gentleman whose name is unknown even to the recipients of his benefactions.

Knights of St. Augustine.

This society, recently organized among the colored people of St. Peter's congregation, Capitol Hill, already numbers one hundred and twenty active members. They will be uniformed like the Knights Templar of old, and will make a showy appearance on parade. There are two more beneficial organizations among the colored people of that flourishing congregation—the Benevolent Society of St. Benedict, the Junior Society of St. Vincent. In addition to these there is a numerous colored sodality, to whose devotions the church is exclusively appropriated every Sunday evening. The colored portion of the congregation is about twelve hundred, and many of them rank among the most exemplary members. Father Boyle, while faithfully watching over his entire flock, has paid particular attention to the spiritual wants of the colored people, and they are devotedly attached to him.

The State Burial Casket.

At the undertaking establishment of R. W. Barker, No. 413 Eleventh street, a complete assortment of the celebrated State burial caskets can be found. We are not quite in favor of being wrapped up and buried in any kind of a casket—we prefer the burning of bodies; but if we must be buried, let us have a nice casket—one such as Dana, of the New York Sun, praises as follows: "The casket in which the remains of James Gordon Bennett are inclosed is remarkable for its elegance." That was one of the Stein patters, such as Mr. Barker has, and the World says of it: "The casket in which the late Mr. Bennett rested was magnificent. The entire casket was mounted in a massive framework of silver molding of chaste design." The public, that is to say, gentlemen and ladies, who would like to select a kind of a house fit to live in from death to the resurrection, or the place whose walls are so solid that they will cheat the worm, will call and inspect Mr. Barker's coffins.

Permits to Build.

The following permits to build have been issued by the superintendent of buildings since our last report: Nicholas Drummond, a brick building, 18x34 feet, two stories high, with a one-story back building, on Massachusetts avenue, between Second and Third streets northwest. J. Daniels, a brick building, 20x31 feet, two stories high, on M street, between Fourth and Fifth northwest. J. Robertson, a frame back building, 18x18 feet, two stories high, on O street, between Eighth and Ninth northwest.

Smallpox.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the health office yesterday: One at No. 922 Eleventh street northwest; one at No. 334 F street southwest. The following deaths were also reported: One at No. 259 K street southwest; two on N, between Half and First streets southwest; one on Ninth, between G and H streets southwest.

Arrest of a Murderer.

The colored man Cole, who murdered Mr. James Schofield in his store at Fairfield, St. Mary's county, Md., three weeks ago, was arrested yesterday by Constable Crane, at Solomon's island, in that county. On his way to the jail he confessed having murdered another man about fifteen years ago.

Auction Sale of Books.

On this and to-morrow evenings Messrs. Latimer & Cleary will sell at their rooms, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street, a large and valuable collection of books on American history, antiquities, geology, Indians, the arts and sciences, army and navy, and a choice collection of standard and miscellaneous books.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE COURTS.

The Farragut Bounty Case—A Large Amount of Business in the Supreme Court of the United States—An Additional Volume of Reports.

Supreme Court of the United States.
MONDAY, April 28, 1873.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Watts, Henry Hilgert, esq., of Santa Fe, New Mexico, was admitted to practice as an