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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BUFFET AND M'MAHON CLOSETED

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

CONCHA'S FAREWELL TO CUBA

He Sails for Spain—Counterfeiter Arrested—Tilton-Beecher Scandal—A Winsted Witness Tells How He Found Theodore Trying to Sleep—Miscellaneous Items.

FRANCE.

Buffet in Paris.

PARIS, March 2.—Buffet has returned to Paris and conferred with McMahon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Railway Accident—Croydon Races—Weather and Crops.

LONDON, March 2.—A railway accident occurred near Lichfield, Staffordshire, to-day, by which 30 persons were injured.

The managers of the Kensington Oval have refused the use of that building to Rev. Moody and Rev. Sankey. It is reported that the latter has engaged her Majesty's opera-house in the Haymarket.

The Croydon March steeple chases, which were to have commenced to-day, were postponed on account of frost.

The Mark Lane *Express* says the weather during the past week has been rough. The general aspect of the wheat market is firmer. In Continental markets prices have improved a shilling. It is thought that the lowest prices have been reached everywhere.

CUBA.

Sailing of Gen. Concha—His Farewell Address.

HAVANA, March 2.—Captain General Concha sailed to-day for Spain. He issued a proclamation before his departure, in which he says: "I leave you less prosperous than you were in 1857 and 1859, as the insurrection still devastates extensive although principally barren portions of the island. I did not promise you on my arrival to liberate you from this evil, for I said the war had lasted and might be prolonged, owing to its peculiar conditions. But the character of the war has changed. The rebellion has terminated, the foreigners commanding the enemy, terms the insurgents bandits and declares their plans in the Cinco Villas district have been frustrated. He closes by telling the people that, in order to restore peace in the island, it will be necessary for them to sacrifice part of their fortunes to pay the public debt and maintain the army and navy in an efficient condition. The soldiers, volunteers and firemen are complimented for their patriotic services.

Gen. Figueros remains in command of the island, as acting captain general.

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

The Winsted School-Girl Affair.

There were no new developments in this case yesterday. Mr. Ovington was examined and testified with reference to his acquaintance with the parties and this case. Mr. Ovington was sworn and began her evidence, but before anything important was elicited the court adjourned.

Previous to the examination of the last witness:

RUFUS E. HOLMES

was sworn and testified: I reside at Winsted, Conn., and am vice president of a bank there; I was president of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1869-70; I remember Tilton lecturing there in December; I met him at the station and took him to the Beardsley house.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A LADY

about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age. (Laughter from the counsel for the prosecution, in which the audience joined.) I called on Tilton in the evening and knocked on his door twice. There was no reply. I knocked a third time and then was going away, when a lady opened the door; the same lady I had accompanied home, and said Mr. Tilton was lying down. I saw him lying on the back side of the bed and the clothes turned down; he had nothing on but his shirt, pants and stockings. The lady's hair was disheveled. Mr. Tilton said the lady had been reading him asleep. There was no appearance of a school girl in this person. She was a full-grown woman.

Cross-examined—I went to the room door and knocked. I did not try the door. When I knocked the second time I heard no noise. When I took a step away I heard a little rustle or movement in the room. When I heard the noise I stopped and the door opened, and the lady showed herself. I mentioned to her that Tilton wanted me to show him the church where he was to lecture. The lady said he had laid down to rest. This was in the winter, in December. When she said this I said I would call again, and Tilton said wait a minute and I'll get his hat. The bed was behind the door, and when Tilton said this the door was thrown wide open. There was

NO EFFORT AT CONCEALMENT

after the door was opened, nor do I know that the lady was endeavoring to conceal anything. She said she had been reading Tilton asleep. The book she was reading was, I think, Milton's Paradise Lost. Mr. Tilton lectured before the association that night. I introduced him to several parties after the lecture, among others to my family. He first met Miss Hall, I suppose, here on Thursday last, at the request of Mr. Hill. This concluded this witness' testimony.

LOUISIANA.

Veto of a Swindle by Governor Kellogg—Conservative Senators taking their Seats.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Governor Kellogg this morning sent in a veto of a bill which had passed the Legislature for the relief of the Louisiana Levee Company, asserting that the bill was an attempt to legalize a million dollars or more of illegal alleged indebtedness in violation of the spirit and letter of the constitutional amendment. It is said that a strong ring has been formed to pass the bill over his veto.

Seven Conservatives took their seats in the Legislature to-day.

Railroad War.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The Pennsylvania railroad have reduced rates of fare for passengers from Baltimore as follows: To Pittsburg, $5; Wheeling, $5.50; Cincinnati, $6; Indianapolis, $7; Louisville, $8; Chicago, $8; St. Louis, $10.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company announce that on and after March 1 they will reduce the fare from New York to Columbus from $17.50 to $15.25; to Zanesville, from $16.50 to $15.25, and to Indianapolis from $25 to $17.25.

Fatal Railway Accident.

CUMBERLAND, MD., March 2.—Mrs. Harvey, wife of one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Garrett county was killed this morning at Deer Park while walking on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The engineer blew the whistle, but the old lady became confused and was struck by the engine and instantly killed.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Ohio Legislature wants the President's salary reduced.

The Pacific Mail Company has sued W. S. King for his share of the bribe.

Arkansas appropriated $5,000 to the Centennial exhibition next year.

The New Jersey Legislature asks a new trial for Gen. Fitz John Porter.

The Central New York diocese refuses to consent to the consecration of Bishops De Koven and Jaggar.

The negroes in Richmond begin to demand hotel and barber-shop rights under the new law. They have thus far been refused.

Elmira, N. Y., elected a Republican Mayor yesterday. Last year 800 Democratic. Auburn went Republican, and Newburg, Rome and Oswego went Democratic.

A tramp, who was stealing a ride on a train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday by the train being thrown from the track. No one else was hurt.

Albert W. Ensor, alias W. H. Murray, is under arrest in Rochester, N. Y., upon a charge of counterfeiting in connection with G. A. Mason, alias Watts. He claims to have received the spurious money from Mason for goods.

A sad accident occurred at Fort Monroe yesterday which resulted in the death of two persons. Mrs. Col. Curry and daughter, while attempting to cross Mill Creek in a small boat, were drowned, the boat being swamped by a heavy sea. The bodies were recovered, but all efforts to resuscitate them were unavailing.

PERSONAL.

W. L. Lessig, Denver; A. J. Fletcher, H. G. Darey, N. J.; Hon. R. Johnson, Md.; F. D. Collins, Pa.; Hon. G. Richards and wife, N. J.; E. B. Warrup, Pa.; J. W. Dana and Henry Morton, N. Y., are at Willard's.

The firm national aid, or rather justice, which we received in our efforts at development as a race was the Freedman's bureau, established by Congress in the year 1865. This institution was placed in the charge of a man who had proven true to his country, true to humanity and true to God. I refer to Gen. O. O. Howard. This good man disbursed upwards of thirteen millions of dollars in various ways in our behalf. It is true that some of it was perverted in its course by unscrupulous men, passing through their hands as agents. But still, we have school-houses, colleges and other places of learning as its fruits. By means of this returning justice and our own industry, we have risen from a state of ignorance to a comparative state of education. From pulpit to teacher, Gen. Howard took general care, not only of our minds but our bodies. For those whose life had been well nigh spent in the toils and burdens of slavery, and in the cause of the Union and freedom, he built a place for comfort in sickness and old age—the Freedman's hospital—a monument of humanity to man.

He does more: Believing us capable of as high advancement in education as other races, Gen. Howard builds a place of learning in which the higher branches are taught. Medicine, law, theology and the sciences are taught at Howard University. This school has its doors wide open to all of every race and clime. I believe it was built as the test of our capability in learning. How well we have shown ourselves equal to our advantages may be seen from the number of men and women who annually leave the halls of Howard University instructed in the professions of law, medicine, theology and the sciences. These graduates are scattered in the four parts of the United States—North, South, East and West—and with a fair chance will shapen a destiny not unfavorable now in prospects. The constituency of teachers in this institution is made up of white and colored. At its head stands a negro of talent, character, power and eloquence, a good lawyer, and a man of untold fame resting in his own hands. To him, more than to any other man, are we indebted for the pride of being able to count upwards of one hundred of the negro race in the noble and excellent profession of the law. The other departments, namely: Medicine, theology and the college proper, have also their eminent instructors, among whom the negro is represented in the persons of Drs. A. P. Augusta and O. Parvis in the medical, and Dr. Reeves in the theological, and several others throughout the entire institution. There, then, are the evidences of our growth in learning.

But there is yet another instance of our development in industry as a race, despite obstructions many and great. I refer to the Freedmen's Savings Bank, an institution unmistakably a creature of the industry of the colored citizens and a monument of his economy. The idea of a savings bank is said to have been generated in the brain of a white man—some say a negro. The most probably that General Butler, our friend in the beginning and at the end, I hope, of struggles for our rights, first thought of it. A colored man gave it shape and being. Negro pennies, half-dimes, dollars and cents gave it life and existence. But alas! what of it all? Where is the Freedmen's Bank to-day? Rapidly entering the list of the dreams of the past, and our hopes are all gone, passing as an illusion before our eyes. Our enemies are those of our own household. White men connected with this institution have been reckless of our interests. White men have been criminally negligent in a manner that brings us to-day without our money and without the beneficial effects of the bank itself. This institution was an educator of no mean import. By its existence our young men were given an opportunity to apply their knowledge of finance. It elevated us by its relationship and connection with all the material industries of the country. Yet in spite of all this, in an hour of madness and folly, it was swept away and is gone, and we are that much lower in our progress as a race. But we should not abandon it, but instead establish another bank, and place in control men who would not violate its charter. In your next make your trustees stockholders. Men do not generally throw away their own earnings, although frequently indifferent about others.

The present control of the remainder of the Freedman's Savings Bank warrants hope in an equitable adjustment of its affairs. The colored clientage is represented by a gentleman who I believe will see no wrong done us. I know nothing to the contrary of the white gentlemen with whom he is associated. Congress should do simple justice that we should always have a representative part, control and supervision, not because we suspect injustice at the hands of white men, but because the nature of the case demands it. As for our consent it must never be otherwise. Let those who would change this method first remember that this institution bears the name of the Freedman's Savings Bank. The colored people throughout the United States was evidenced in the several buildings throughout the United States. That magnificent building opposite the Treasury was built by the Southern Branch of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, was our pride. Its very existence created a profitable emulation amongst us. It was the record book from which our children and children's children were to learn of us. I repeat it ought never to have been abandoned. I think I know one of the reasons why this institution was not more safely guarded. It was not sufficiently pinched. There was too much fear by colored men, more so than by white, that it should appear to be a colored institution, as if this was any disgrace. It was a difficult matter, after nine years' existence and supervision by white men, that Fred. Douglass could be elected president, in order to lift its life-ebbing body into vigor once more, or, as it turned out, to be the eloquent clerk at its funeral.

The trouble is that we are afraid of our identity, afraid to trust ourselves, afraid to be colored while we are. I am opposed to the doctrine that we should destroy our identity as a race by destroying the colored institutions. Yet I demand equality before the law, equality in rights, equality in privileges, equality in opportunities, in order that we may pursue our happiness as best we can, and do our share in the march of the allegiance we owe our country. In what manner can we be objective as a race, unless we are found distinctively somewhere among the races of men? * * *

Education, industry and wealth are the great levers by which all people as a class, nationality or race, are raised into eminence and secure progress. But to secure these results we need equal opportunity, and I call upon the white race to give us a fair chance in the play of life. We are to-day denied well nigh every opportunity to employ our industry in the shape of a bank, carpenter shop, the bricklayer shop, the engineer's shop, the architect office, the machine shop, the printer's office, every place of industry is closed against the colored citizen except in the capacity of a menial, and on account of his color. I have but few exceptions to make. This is a great injustice to us. We ought not to be denied the opportunity to be industrious or to pursue any vocation that we are fitted for, and then held responsible for our progress. Moreover, he who denies us these privileges can boast of no patriotism, since a true patriot loves his country, which is made up of all its people.

We are the white man's patrons as well as his own race; why ought he not to be our supporters? We are no less industrious and peaceable as welfare of this country to be wisely and forever excluded. Yet we must create the day for a change in these proscriptions by ourselves in a great measure. Our great need is co-operation and association. The South needs it. The folly of the South is its disintegration. Its people are one. Southern people mean black and white, and their interests are interdependent, and should be so regarded. Separate interests always produce discord. Let us as a race, and the white people as a loyal loving people of the highest interests of their country, practice the lesson of the bundle of sticks. More especially do the colored people need to stick together. We need organizations of building associations, real estate companies and the like. We need carpenter-shops, cabinet-shops and the like, so that we may apply our education, or, at least, create the application for our children. * * * Now the ship of Republicanism is my bark, the captain and crew remaining faithful and true, and my port is safety. The Democratic party is like Sodom and Gomorrah unto us—a sterile, unproductive field for the prosperity of our interests.

There is not a person present need that I know of amongst us as a people than the want of mutual confidence. We are faithful in our trusts, but mistrustful of ourselves.

One great need summed up is co-operation among ourselves, co-association in industries with the white race and opportunity. Co-operation is the law of the universe. Rogers tells of it in sublime verse, in which he says:

"That mighty law which molds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source,
That law preserves the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course,"

referring, as the poet does, to the laws of cohesion and gravitation, which in their co-operative capacity governs all things in the universe. And what beautiful harmony results therefrom. Turn the investigating eye, if you please, to any of earth's kingdoms, and you will discover co-operation manifested in infinite variety. Yet it seems the cardinal principle of all action regulating the system of magnificent worlds, as well as the motion and existence of the imperceptible animalcule. Some author of ancient fame has laid down principles of organization, that "the co-operation of the various members of the human family, independent of all differences for the good of the whole, such mutuality, not interfering with or hindering the full exertion, development or freedom of each and every personality," confers upon it (the human family) influences and conditions which it would be impossible for it to attain in the state of bold individualism.

It is also stated by the same writer that the "three principles of dependence," (or inter-dependence,) "association" (or co-operation,) and "compensation," (which presumed equal opportunity to labor and join in active industries,) "are absolute and universal in their application to mankind, as well as things. And that a universal system of co-operation, industry, accumulative and distributive in its departments, furnishes to every individual an abundance of attractive and remunerative labor, a mutuality divine in its order and creation." * * *

The tendency of the times admonishes us that we must seek to establish a foundation not easily overthrown. Like the Jew, we may yet behold respect for our rights, and be allowed to pursue the means of our happiness, although once despised and persecuted people. Our civil thraldom has not been much unlike the Jew, yet not half so severe. Yet this race of people to-day by co-operation among themselves, industry, and a due regard for education, among the highest in civilization. They have never attempted to destroy their identity, though tossed from age to age and from land to land by their fellow-men.

Marriage of the Prince Imperial.

Discussing the prospects of Imperialism in France, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "There has been a talk for some days, with marked persistency, though in a mysterious tone, of a project of alliance between the Prince Imperial and a Danish princess, sister of the Princess of Wales and the Czarevna Dagmar. It is confidently affirmed that the Prince of Wales and the Queen, his mother, are very favorable to this scheme, that the House of Denmark is inclined to it, and that Russia alone shows some hesitation, which, however, it is added will, there is every reason to believe, shortly come to an end, so that the marriage will soon be arranged. It is objected, indeed, that the princess in question is two and a half years older than the prince, who is only nineteen. Those who talk of the match and believe, or wish to believe, or affect to believe in it, reply by dwelling on the *eclat* and advantages such an alliance would offer to the Prince Imperial. 'It would be like a Providential indication,' said an enthusiast recently; "the three Danish princesses would be married to the three heirs of the greatest thrones in the world, consorts of the King of England and the Emperors of the French and Russia. We should bring alliances ready made, and Germany, perhaps, in view of this position, and in consideration of an indemnity, would make the princess a wedding present of the two unfortunate provinces which would be an everlasting cause of hatred and an inevitable pretext for war."

More than a million twenty-franc gold pieces have lately been coined in Paris.

The English revisers of the Old Testament have reached the ninth chapter of Isaiah.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

DISTRICT TAXES DETERMINED.

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER HUNDRED.

PERSONAL PROPERTY SAME RATE.

APPROVAL OF CERTAIN BILLS.

General News of the Executive Departments—Visitors at the Executive Mansion—Revenue and Other Receipts—Special Work for Congress, &c., &c.

THE DISTRICT TAX BILL.

The Measure as It Passed the House.

The following is the District tax bill as it passed the House yesterday:

Be it enacted, &c., That for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876, there shall be levied upon all real and personal property in said District, excepting only the real and personal property of the United States and that hereinafter stated, a tax of $1.50 on each $100.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

Sec. 2. That the amount collected under the provisions of this act shall be distributed for the purposes required under the various acts in force in the District of Columbia, upon a just and fair apportionment to be made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or a majority of them in office: *Provided*, That before any of said fund shall be expended, said apportionment shall be established and published by said Commissioners at least six times consecutively, in a daily newspaper of the District of Columbia; and said published apportionment shall stand as the law for the distribution of the funds herein mentioned: *Provided further*, That no money arising from said funds enumerated in said apportionment may be supplied from any surplus in either of said funds so apportioned; but, unless a surplus exists, the revenue levied for said purpose shall be applied to the purposes of any other fund

WHEN DUE AND PAYABLE.

Sec. 3. That one half of the tax levied by this act upon real and personal property shall become due and payable October 1, 1874, and the other one half shall become due and payable April 1, 1875; and in every case where the tax levied by this act shall be paid in installments as herein authorized, each of said payments shall be deemed to have been made on the several funds and for the different purposes indicated in the second section of this act; and an equal *pro rata* proportion of the payments so made shall be carried to the credit of the respective funds.

DELINQUENCIES AND PENALTIES.

Sec. 4. That if one half of the tax herein levied upon the real and personal property by this act shall not be paid on or before October 1, 1875, said installments shall thereupon be in arrears and delinquent; and there shall be added, to be collected with such taxes, a penalty of ten per cent. upon the amount thereof on the first day of each succeeding month until payment of said installment and penalty. And if said installment shall not be paid on or before April 1, 1876, together with one half of said original tax due on or before said April 1, a like penalty shall be added on said last one half of such tax; and the whole together shall constitute the delinquent tax on such part or parcel of land, to be dealt with and collected in the manner prescribed by law.

LIST OF ARREARS, PUBLICATION AND SALE OF PROPERTY.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the collector of taxes in said District to prepare a complete list of all taxes, or parts of taxes, which shall the same are assessed, in arrears on the first day of May, 1876; and he shall, within ten days thereafter, publish the same, with a notice of sale, in the regular issue of a daily newspaper published in said District, to be designated by the Commissioners of the District or their successors in office as hereinafter provided, once a week for three successive weeks, stating the amount of said taxes due, together with the penalties and costs that may have accrued thereon, shall not be paid prior to the day named for sale, the property will be sold by said collector at public auction, at the south front of the court-house, in the city of Washington, on the second Tuesday of the June following, between the hours of 10 a. m. and four o'clock p. m., of said day; and if the property be not redeemed aforesaid, the collector shall proceed to sell any and all property upon which such taxes remain unpaid, and continue to sell the same every day until all the said property aforesaid shall have been brought to auction. Immediately after the close of the sale, upon payment of the purchase money, he shall issue to the purchaser a certificate of sale; and if the property shall not be redeemed by the owner thereof within two years from the day of sale, by payment to the collector of said District, for the use of the legal holder of the certificate, of the amount for which it was sold at such sale, and fifteen per centum per annum thereon, a deed thereof shall be given by the Commissioners of the District, or their successors in office, to the purchaser at the sale; and the said property and property shall thereupon be bid off by the said Commissioners, or their successors in office, in the name of the District of Columbia; and if, within two years after the sale of such property, the same be redeemed by the owner or owners thereof, by the payment of the taxes, penalties and costs due at the time of the offer of the sale and 10 per centum per annum thereon, such fund shall be paid back, or made to said District, as in case of individual purchasers. *And Provided, also*, That minors or other persons under legal disability be allowed one year after such minority or disability ceases, full age, or after the removal of such legal disability, to redeem the property so sold, or of which the title has, as aforesaid, become vested in the District of Columbia, from any purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, or from the District of Columbia, on payment of the amount of purchase money so paid therefor, with ten per centum per annum interest thereon as aforesaid, and all taxes and assessments that have been paid thereon by the purchaser, or his assigns, between the day of sale and the period of such redemption, ten per centum per annum interest on the amount of such taxes and assessments, and also the value of improvements which may have been made or erected on such property by the purchaser or by the District of Columbia, while the same was in his, her or their, or its possession.

REPORT OF SALES AND DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS.

Sec. 6. That the collector of taxes, immediately after he shall have made sale of any property as aforesaid, shall file with the comptroller a written report, in which he shall give a statement of the property advertised, and the property sold, to whom it was assessed, the taxes due, to whom sold, the amount paid, the date of sale, the cost thereof, and the surplus, if any, and the lands so aforesaid sold to the District of Columbia, remaining, after collection of taxes, penalties and costs on any real estate, shall be deposited by the collector of taxes to the credit of the surplus fund, to be paid to the owner of said land, or his legal representatives, in the same manner as other payments made by the District of Columbia.

DISTRAINT AND SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Sec. 7. That when the installment of one-half of the taxes on personal property so as aforesaid due and payable on or before the first day of October, 1875, shall not be paid on or before said date, or when the remaining installment shall not be paid on or before the first day of April, 1876, then, and in either such event, the collector of taxes may distrain sufficient personal chattels found within said District, and belonging to the person, persons, association, firm or corporation charged with such tax, to pay the taxes remaining due under the provisions of this law from such distress, from the place of such distress, together with the penalty thereon and the costs that may accrue; and thereupon said collector shall immediately proceed to advertise the same by public notice posted in front of the court-house and in the office of said collector, and by advertisement three times for one week in some daily newspaper published in said District, as hereinafter provided, stating the time and place where such personal property shall be sold, the last publication to be at least six days before the day of sale; and if the taxes and penalties thereon for which such property shall have been distrained, and the costs and expense which shall have accrued thereon, shall not be paid before the day fixed for said sale, which shall not be less than ten days after the taking of such property, the collector shall proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the court-house, to the highest bidder, such property, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay such taxes, penalties and accrued costs, the proceeds of such distraint and sale. The collector of taxes shall be allowed, for making such distress and sale, the same fees as are now by law allowed to the marshal of said District for making levy and sale of property under execution. Said collector shall report in detail every such distress and sale, in writing, to the Commissioners of the District, or their successors in office; and his accounts, in respect of every such distress or sale, shall forthwith be submitted by him to the accounting officers of the District and audited by them. Any surplus resulting from such sale shall be paid into the treasury of the District, and, upon being claimed by the owner or owners of the goods and chattels, shall be paid to him.

PROPERTY EXEMPTED.

Sec. 8. That the property exempt from taxation under this act shall be the following and no other, namely: First, houses for the reformation of offenders, alms-houses, buildings devoted to art or to benefit or institutions of purely public charity, church buildings and ground actually occupied by such buildings, houses to improve the condition of seamen or soldiers, free public library rooms and cemeteries; secondly, the lands or grounds appurtenant to any said house or building, so far as reasonably needed and actually used for the convenient enjoyment of any said house or building for legitimate purposes and no other, but if any portion of any said building, house grounds or cemetery so in terms excepted is used to secure a rent or income, or for any business purpose, such portion of the same, or a sum equal in value to such portion, shall be taxed against the owner of said building or grounds; thirdly, such property as is now exempt from taxation by the laws of the United States; fourthly, goods, chattels and other personal property owned by persons domiciled in said District, but whose legal residence is out of said District, and which property is taxed elsewhere; fifthly, the stock (so far as the individual owner is concerned) of any corporation which is taxed on its capital in said District; sixthly, all property exempt by law from execution, including all libraries or books in use and not held for sale, not over the value of $500, and all household, store, shop or office furniture, or tools, not held for sale, nor over the value of $500.

DEBTS TO BE DEDUCTED FROM TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Sec. 9. That from the assessed value of the credit property only of any person there shall be deducted the amount of any valid and *bona fide* debt or debt which any such person shall individually and absolutely owe, upon the same being established by the affidavit of such person claiming deduction, as hereinafter provided.

PREPARATION OF ASSESSMENT LISTS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Sec. 10. That the Commissioners of said District or their successors in office shall cause to be prepared a printed blank schedule of personal property, including bonds, deeds of trust, mortgages, credits and all other choses in action or possession, owned or held in trust or otherwise subject to taxation under the provisions of this act, together with deductions claimed, to which shall be appended an affidavit in blank setting forth that the foregoing presents a full and true statement of all the personal property, bonds, deeds of trust, mortgages, credits and all choses in action or possession, subject to taxation, together with the amount of indebtedness on account of which deductions are claimed, and the assessors provided for in this act shall deliver to each person, or leave the same at his residence or known place of business, one of said blanks, and also to the proper officer of each corporation, to each guardian, executor, administrator or firm, and the person to whom addressed shall fill up and make and sign the affidavit to the truth thereof, as aforesaid, before the said assessor, who is hereby authorized to administer such oath without charge, and thereupon such assessor shall assess such property at its fair cash value, and enter the same in a column upon said blank to be provided for the purpose, and the aggregate thus ascertained, after making the deductions provided for in this act, shall be entered upon the books for taxation: *Provided*, That if any person, firm or corporation shall fail to make the affidavit of his or its said property, as in this section provided for, the assessor shall, from the best information he can procure, make an assessment against such person, firm or corporation, to which he shall add fifty per centum thereof, and the person so refusing shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100, which may be added to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days: *And provided further*, That if any person shall make a false affidavit touching the matters herein provided for, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalties for that offence now provided by law; and if the return provided for in this act shall not be made by any firm such shall be the duty of resident of said District, shall be liable to the penalties of this act.

ASSESSORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

Sec. 11. That the Commissioners of the District, or their successors in office, shall appoint five competent persons to be assessors, and to hold office for the term of one year, at a salary of $750 each, said assessors to be $750 per annum. Said assessors shall, before the 1st day of May, 1875, under the direction of the superintendent of assessments and taxes of said District, assess the value of all the real and personal property in said District liable to taxation hereunder, and shall state the same separately, in books to be kept in a systematic manner, in which the assessment shall be the true value in the lawful money of the United States of the property so assessed. The assessed value shall have reference to the date of the 1st day of April, 1875, but assessments made between the 1st day of May, 1875, and the 20th day of May, 1875, hold daily sessions for the purpose of equalizing the assessments theretofore made by them, and for the purpose of hearing and determining any and all appeals from the valuations theretofore made by them. Each assessor shall, at the meetings of the assessors as aforesaid, make full and detailed report of his acts as an assessor. And during said period they shall have power to revise assessments theretofore made by them, or any of them, by either justly increasing or justly diminishing any particular assessment. Upon the assessments so as aforesaid made and finally revised the tax hereinbefore provided shall be levied, and the collector of taxes shall be in readiness to receive payment of taxes on and after the 1st day of July, 1875. Said assessors, before entering upon their duties, shall respectively take or subscribe an oath or affirmation, before any officer authorized to administer such affirmations in said District, to faithfully discharge the duties of their said office; which oaths, when taken, shall be certified by the persons before whom the same shall have been taken, and shall be filed with the Commissioners of the District.

DEPOSIT AND WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS.

Sec. 12. That the treasurer of the District, upon receiving any moneys, shall forthwith deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States, and shall withdraw the same for such purposes and at such times as the same may be actually required, and only for expenditures authorized by law, and only upon warrants of the accounting officers of said District, issued under the direction of the Commissioners of the District or their successors in office.

SALARIES OF DISTRICT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Sec. 13. That the Commissioners of the District or their successors in office are hereby authorized to reduce, adjust, or equalize the pay or salaries of all officers or employees payable from the funds of the District government in whole or in part: *Provided, however*, That the aggregate sum of pay and salaries shall not be increased beyond the present aggregate amount of pay and salaries.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALES.

Sec. 14. That the third section of the act of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, entitled "An act prescribing the mode of assessment for special improvements, and provide for the collection thereof," approved August 10, 1871, shall be, and is hereby, amended so that the sales under said law shall be advertised twice a week for three successive weeks, instead of as heretofore required.

DESTRUCTION OF LIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS.

Sec. 15. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the commissioners of the sinking fund of the said District shall destroy, by burning, all bonds, sewer certificates, and other obligations of every kind of the city of Washington, the city of Georgetown, and the District of Columbia, whenever heretofore paid or redeemed by either of said boards, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall preserve the value thereof as shall be prescribed by said Secretary.

DATES, PENALTIES, ETC.

Sec. 16. That section four of the act entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1874, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "March," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "June," so far as the same applies to the taxes imposed by said section: *Provided*, That the penalty of 1 per centum per month shall be added to all delinquent taxes under said act until the sale of property under said act as hereby amended shall have taken place.

REGISTERED 3-65'S.

Sec. 17. That the 3-65 registered bonds of the District of Columbia, authorized by the act of Congress in lieu of coupon bonds, may be issued in denominations of $1,000 and $5,000, and registered.

North Carolina Marshal.

Yesterday the House Committee on the Expenditures of the Department of Justice, which had been charged with an investigation into the account of Col. Robt. M. Douglass, United States marshal for the Western district of North Carolina, submitted through Mr. Spear, of Penn., a unanimous report. The committee state that they have thoroughly examined all the witnesses suggested to them, or whom they summoned, and that they found nothing which in the least reflected on the personal or official honor of Mr. Douglass.

Act Approved.

The President has approved an act making appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1876.

An act to authorize the promulgation of the general regulations for the government of the army.

An act fixing the number of paymasters in the army of the United States.

Arrived Home.

Captain Daniel L. Braine has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the command of the Juniata, European station, on the 28th January last, and has been placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Engineer Albert W. Morley has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wasp, South Atlantic station, on the 28th December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Surrender of Indians.

The Government is officially advised of the surrender of the remaining portions of the hostile tribes of Arapahoes, Kiowas, Cheyennes and Comanches. They will be kept as prisoners of war and put upon a reservation under military guard until they are prepared to go upon a military reservation.

Revenue Appointments.

The following internal revenue appointments were made yesterday: Jacob H. Hershey, gauger, Ninth district of Pennsylvania; Frederick S. Hall, gauger, Fifth district, California; John L. Roger, storekeeper, Seventeenth district of Pennsylvania; Alfred N. Leater, storekeeper, Eighth district of Kentucky.

Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue sources yesterday were $535,925.44, and the receipts from customs revenue were $743,920.49.

A Perilous Sleigh-ride.

The Hartford *Post* says that a well-known captain of that city, who was a fast horse, concluded that he would take a sleigh-ride the other day, and with his wife went to Windsor Locks by way of the river. They arrived safely, visited their friends, and toward night started for home. But the captain knowing the speed of the animal he owned, bet that he could do it in a given time. The bet was taken, and he started and made about half the distance inside of time. Then the wind which was blowing a squall, struck the sleigh, throwing it clear around, and nearly throwing the horse down. He started off again, and had gone but a short distance when the squall again struck them, swinging the sleigh around with great force, and this time throwing the horse. The captain got out to get the horse up and was blown some rods away, and so blinded by the snow that he could not see the team, and could only regain it by following the sound of his wife's voice. He finally reached the team, however, got the horse up without damage, and started for the city, where he arrived behind the time stated. He says it's the first time that he was ever frightened.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF THE REVENUE BILL.

DISTRICT TAX BILL PASSED.

GARLAND TRIUMPHS IN ARKANSAS.

BOUNTY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Confusion of the Last Days of the Session—The Appropriation Bills Nearly all Through—Business on the Speaker's Table Untouched—Conference Reports.

TUESDAY, March 2, 1875.

SENATE.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was received from the House, read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PRATT called up the following House bills, which were passed: Granting pensions to Mrs. Penelope C. Brown, Wm. C. Davis, Rosalie C. P. Lisle, Catharine See, Mary E. Stewart, Davenport Downs, W. O. Wadison, Martin D. Chandler, Salem P. Rose, Hannah E. Currie and Margaret H. Pittenger.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, presented the credentials of S. B. Maxey, Senator from that State for a term of six years from March 4, 1875, which were read and placed on file.

Mr. SCOTT, from Committee on Finance, reported favorably bill in relation to the gaugers of merchandise at Philadelphia.

Mr. LOGAN called up House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers and seamen, and for other purposes. He made several amendments, which were agreed to. He also moved to strike out the last section repealing all laws striking from the pension rolls on account of disloyalty, pensioners of the Revolutionary war or their widows. He said that he made this motion because this section had no reference to the bill.

Mr. ALCORN strongly opposed the motion to strike out, and said the continued exclusion of these old pensioners was very unjust.

Mr. LOGAN then asked that the bill be laid aside.

He next called up the House bill to provide for the sale of the Detroit (Michigan) arsenal. Passed.

Mr. SPENCER reported House bill for the relief of Jno. Cambridge. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN called up bill for relief of S. R. Straus, of Macon City, Missouri. Passed.

Mr. FERRY, of Mich., from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported the classification of the rules, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted to the committee.

Also, from the Committee on Finance, he reported favorably House bill for the relief of the Willow Springs Distillery Company, of Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. MORTON called for the second reading of the bill to protect electors, and it was read the second time.

Mr. BAYARD. I object to the third reading of the bill.

Mr. LOGAN asked for thirty minutes more for the Military Committee, but Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., objected.

Mr. LOGAN then moved to take up

THE BOUNTY BILL,

and called for the yeas and nays, when the motion was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 22.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported favorably, from the Judiciary Committee, bills to remove the political disabilities of Chas. H. Smith, of Virginia, and R. H. Anderson, of Georgia.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the same committee, reported House bill to punish certain larcenies and the receivers of stolen goods. Passed.

The bounty bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. ALCORN moved to amend by repealing all laws prohibiting the payment of pensions to soldiers of the Revolutionary War and of the war of 1812, and their widows, on account of disloyalty.

Mr. LOGAN said this bill would call for less money than any of the other bounty bills which had been before Congress for the several years last past. He had carefully examined the report the auditors as to the amount required by these bills were entirely erroneous. He submitted a series of calculations from which he adduced that the actual amount required by this bill would be $30,712,552. He urged the passage of the bill as a measure of imperative justice due the soldiers, and said as long as he had a seat on this floor he would urge this justice be done.

Mr. SHERMAN would vote for any bill to pay a bounty which the United States had contracted to pay. But this bill did not propose to carry out any contract, but was in fact a bill to establish a bounty bill. We could never pay these soldiers what we owed them for saving our country; the whole property of the country would not do it. But we must pay what we had contracted to pay, and that was all that we could be expected to do. In regard to the amount required by the bill, he said Mr. LOGAN's calculation was less by $6,000,000 than that of the gentleman who had charge of the bill in the House. The bill would call, according to other calculations, all the way from $30,000,000 to $140,000,000.

DEATH OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back without amendment and without recommendation the river and harbor bill. This was done by the committee, he said, on account of the action of the Senate last night in laying the tax bill on the table. The bill was then ordered to be laid aside.

Mr. STEWART submitted a report from the committee of conference on the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories. Conference agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT called attention to the fact that there were on the calendar thirty-two bills reported from the Committee on Claims, to which the Senate had not yet given attention. He specified particularly the bill to pay the awards of the Southern Claims Commission, which comprised 1,100 cases, and involved an expenditure of $700,000.

Mr. LOGAN spoke further in support of the the bounty bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the amendment of Mr. ALCORN by including the soldiers of the Mexican war.

The House bill for the support of the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was received from the House and read twice and laid on the table.

After further disc