Stone & Rosston's

GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS!!

Organized expressly for the Southern Tour, and in order to give it vast brilliancy and effects, combined with

MR. JOHN MURRAY'S

TALENTED

EUROPEAN CIRCUS,

MAKING

STONE, ROSSTON & MURRAY'S

GRAND COMBINATION

SOUTHERN CIRCUS!!

PROPRIETORS:

Mr. DENNY STONE, formerly of the Great Southern Circus of Stone & McCollum.

Mr. FRANK ROSSTON, connected for many years with celebrated Southern Circus establishments.

Mr. JNO. MURRAY, formerly so distinguished as one of the two great Acrobats, Murray & Holland.

These gentlemen have for the past five years exhibited in England, France, Germany and Spain, and upon the cessation of hostilities in America, organized the present excellent troupe for Southern entertainment.

Capt. THOS. USHER TIDMARSH.....Director.
Mr. FRANK KELSH.....Manager.
Mr. M. SOYLE.....Treasurer.
Mr. P. COULDOCK.....Advertising Agent.
MR. OSCAR PERRY, the renowned Soloist, Leader of the Orchestra.

ATTENTION IS PARTICULARLY INVITED TO THE

PLACES AND TIME OF EXHIBITION.

STONE, ROSSTON & MURRAY'S

GRAND COMBINATION

EQUESTRIAN AND DRAMATIC TROUPE,

Will exhibit on Lot corner of ST. JOSEPH and BARONNE STREETS, commencing on

FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2d, 1866.

The night performances at this location will be continued on Saturday, March 3d; Sunday, 4th; Monday, 5th; Tuesday, 6th; Wednesday, 7th; Thursday, 8th, Friday, 9th; Saturday, 10th, and Sunday, 11th.

DAY PERFORMANCES

will take place upon this ground on Saturday, March 3d; Monday the 5th, Wednesday the 7th, and Saturday the 10th.

A Grand Free Exhibition,

Oscillating between Heaven and Earth—a wonderful act of acrobatic skill and daring—by MONS. FERDINAND, will precede each of these charming entertainments.

Change—ON MONDAY, March 12th, the pavilion will be removed and pitched upon the lot upon ELYSIAN FIELDS ST., near the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, where

5 PERFECT PERFORMANCES

will be given, on MONDAY NIGHT, March 12th, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 13th and 14th,

DAY AND NIGHT.

Change—The pavilion will again be removed, and erected upon HAUNTED HOUSE LOT, Fourth Street, where the

SIX LAST PERFORMANCES

will be given, commencing on THURSDAY, at 2 P. M., and ending on SATURDAY NIGHT, the 17th March.

The Grand Free Exhibition of Oscillating Between Heaven and Earth, by Mons. Ferdinand, will precede all Day Performances.

Doors open every night at 6½ P. M. Performance to commence at 7½.

The Proprietors wish it distinctly understood that the entrance way to the Pavilion will be made very commodious; that the entrance to the different class seats will all be separate, and that respectable gentlemen are engaged as Ushers, whose duty it will be to see that every lady and gentleman is comfortably placed.

In the selection of Artists for this Colossal Alliance, it has been the Proprietors' desire to secure such a variety that no patron shall fail to find in it each thing will interest the mind and enchain the attention. The brilliant

CLUSTER OF CELEBRITIES

which adorn this famed Circus are unparalleled in their several specialties. The

Magnificent Scenes in the Arena

are enriched and beautified by Gorgeous Paraphernalia and Superb Music, and they will be endowed with faultless grace and marvellous splendor.

Messrs. STONE, ROSSTON & MURRAY, having banished the antique style and reached perfection in this representation, offer no stale or exhausted acts.

New Features and Fresh Novelties,

Never before presented to the public, will surprise and delight the eye. The subtle charms of this organization will be made fascinating by a Myriad of Beauties, wonderful in conception and dazzling in execution, and enforced with all the brilliant accessories and opulent resources of this incomparable Combination. Public attention is called to the annexed

Array of Pre-eminent Talent,

Every Artist a Star, and Every Act a Gem.

Among the professional celebrities adorning this perfect construction of talented versatility is the wonderful preeminent

SACRINO FAMILY,—

One of which,

MLLE JOPHIE,

Is absolutely unapproached by any rider, male or female, in either hemisphere.

—Also—

Mons. Perrelle and Master Henrie.

Mr. S. BURIE,

In his astonishing and elegant performance of

The Wild Horseman of the West.

Upon his superb gray mare

"Punchon."

Of all the hard-back riding, now to be seen on this continent, this incomparably the best. The beautiful mare is at the finish of the act entirely stripped, as was the "Belle Tartare," before Mazeppa, she lashed upon his back, and dashes away with as wild a speed as did the Hero of the Ukraine Steed.

Prof. G. P. Hutchinson's Trained Dogs,

Educated to perform a great variety of exceedingly amusing, wonderful and difficult tricks. A description of the various tricks that these sagacious social favorites have been taught to execute would surpass belief. Their intelligence, style and finish exceed every kind of training the brute species ever displayed, and the amusing alacrity, and the facetious destiny displayed in their unique performance, call forth shouts of applause.

Messrs. MURRAY and HUTCHINSON,

The Renowned Sensation Acrobats.

THE DENZER BROTHERS,

Charles, Rudolph and Valentine.

Signor Ferdinand,

The Flying Gymnast, the fairyoid Equilibrist and the dashing Steeplechase Rider.

Mr. DEN STONE,

The popular Humorist and accomplished gentleman of the Circle.

Mr. FRANK ROSSTON,

The skillful Director of Amusements.

The selection of Trained Horses, Performing Ponies and Trick Mules are unsurpassable, and cannot fail to elicit praise.

Messrs. PENNY, GOLDIE, LA ROUE, PERRY, GEO. MURRAY, Masters HENRIE, CHARLES, LEON, CLARENCE, etc., etc., versatile performers, the whole forming a congress of peerless talent.

THE FRISKY GAMBOLERS,

Gabe and Kate,

Will show how much livelier they are than all other Comic Mules, Trick Mules, Funny Mules, Dancing Mules or any other Mule known to fame, for being queer in their conduct.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $16; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1866.

Senate.

Pursuant to adjournment from yesterday, the Senate met at noon to-day, Lieut. Governor Voorhies presiding.

On the roll being called, twenty-nine members responded.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Beckwith.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

The following Senators were present during the proceedings: Messrs. Abney, Anderson, Armstrong, Brownlee, Brusle, Burthe, Campbell, Cooley, Duvignaud, Egan, Ellis, Fellowes, Foute, Gibson, Gordon, Hough, Kavanagh, Kenner, Lapeyre, Lott, Mohan, Munday, Nelson, Newton of Jackson, Newton of Morehouse, Palfrey, Poché, Purcell, Scruggs, Taylor, Welch and Wilcoxon.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, through Mr. Halsey, Assistant Clerk. It asked the signature of the President to the joint resolution granting leave of absence to the State Treasurer, and it asked the concurrence of the Senate in the following bills:

A bill for the relief of J. H. Rils, Assistant Clerk of the House in 1860; a bill to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita; a bill to authorize the election and commissioning by the Governor of an additional justice of the peace and constable for the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita; a bill to lease the ferry across the Atchafalaya at Simmsport to Mrs. Boone; a bill to incorporate the town of Vienna, in the parish of Jackson; a bill relative to police jury wards in the parish of Avoyelles, and a bill for the relief of Orsin Jacob, former sheriff and State tax collector for the parish of St. John the Baptist.

The order of the day was called for—the consideration of the Governor's veto of bill repealing an act granting to certain persons the right to construct a canal from Vermillion Bay to the Sabine river. The message of the Governor having been read,

Mr. Palfrey stated, as on former occasions, the objections to the original bill, which he read, section by section, and commented on. He pointed out that the line of the canal was not indicated in the bill; and that, therefore, the grantees would be at liberty to locate it as far north as they pleased, and so extend the lands which would be granted to them by hundreds of thousands or millions of acres beyond what had been calculated on the supposition that they might run it directly from terminus to terminus. He contended that these parties had no vested rights under the bill, because they were required by it to commence work upon the canal within four months after the termination of the war. The war closed in May last with the surrender of Kirby Smith's army; and they had not commenced the work eight months after that. That the war did end at the time he had indicated nobody on that floor could question. Even Senator Trumbull, one of the most radical of the radical members of the United States Congress, and chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, admitted that in the United States Senate, as the gentleman quoted to show. Beyond all doubt, the original bill was unconstitutional, because by article 127 of the Constitution, it is provided that none of the lands granted by Congress to the State of Louisiana for aiding in constructing the necessary levees and drains, to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands in the State, shall be diverted from the the purposes for which they were granted. The Senator then showed that such is the character of Vermillion bay, that the canal could be of no important benefit. It is exceedingly shallow and full of oyster reefs, so that no vessels of any size can navigate it at any time; while in winter it is so shallow that when a north wind blows, no vessels at all could reach the mouth of the canal—a gull could wade it. He had great respect for the veto power. It prevents hasty and imprudent, or improper legislation. If the original bill had been vetoed, the act would have been applauded from one end of the State to the other. But the clause of the bill repealing that one was at least unwise and injudicious. He was not objecting to the veto on any factious or captious grounds. His relations with the Executive were most agreeable, and he hoped they would continue so. Governor Wells has done the State some service. At a time when it was much needed, he had thrown oil on the troubled waters, and [illegible] (the Senator) had never voted for any one with greater pleasure than he had for Governor Wells at the last election. He had no doubt the Governor was actuated by the best motives, as he himself was; but viewing the matter as he did, he felt it to be a paramount duty to endeavor to have the veto set aside. He therefore moved that the bill be passed, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor.

Mr. Duvignaud said he did not intend to make a speech, or to make any serious opposition to the motion, but he must be allowed to make a few remarks upon the subject of the alleged unconstitutionality of the bill. The Senator then proceeded to argue that it was not the duty of the legislature to undertake to divest anybody of vested rights. That was for the courts to do. There alone could the facts and the law be properly examined and decided upon. If could not be properly done by the legislature, nor is it within the province of the legislature.

Mr. Scruggs regarded the original act as unconstitutional. It was true, the legislature had unfortunately come in conflict with the executive on previous occasions; but with no desire to do so either then or now. He, for one, and he was satisfied it was the same with every other Senator, would never vote to carry a measure against the veto of the executive, unless for the most cogent of reasons. He had long enjoyed the personal friendship of Governor Wells; he did so now; and he hoped long to continue to do so. But that could not prevent him from performing his public duties; and on this occasion he believed it to be a solemn and an imperative duty to sustain this motion against the veto of the Governor. The Senator then proceeded to argue the unconstitutionality and the shameful character of the original bill, as already enforced by other Senators.

On motion of Mr. Mohan, the roll was then called, and it was found there were 27 Senators present.

Mr. Mohan said he had found no good resulting from passing bills against the Governor's veto, although they had done so two or three times, and seemed only to be laughed to scorn for it. He was, consequently, in such a frame of mind that he did not know how to act. If he were to vote against the veto, he did not know what would become of the law. Under these circumstances he would ask the Senate to excuse him from voting.

Mr. Brusle moved that the Senator be excused from voting.

Mr. Kenner and Mr. Gibson objected.

Mr. Mohan said if he were compelled to vote, he should vote as he had before—against the veto.

The question was then put on Mr. Palfrey's motion to pass the bill over the veto, and resulted in the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brusle, Cooley, Egan, Ellis, Fellowes, Foute, Gibson, Kenner, Lapeyre, Lott, Munday, Nelson, Palfrey, Scruggs, Taylor and Welch—16.

Nays—Messrs. Abney, Anderson, Armstrong, Brownlee, Campbell, Duvignaud, Hough, Kavanagh, Mohan, Newton of Jackson, Newton of Morehouse, Purcell and Wilcoxon—13.

A message was received from the House of Representatives through Mr. Halsey, Assistant Clerk. It announced that the House had unanimously elected the Hon. J. B. Elam temporary Speaker of the House during the absence of the Hon. Duncan S. Cage, Speaker, on a mission to Washington. It also announced concurrence in the following measures: in the amendments to the bill fixing the terms of the district courts; in the bill to authorize the issue of stamps for lottery tickets. It also asked the signature of the President to the bill to incorporate the town of Arcadia; to the Shreveport ferry bill; in the bill in relation to grants of lands to the State by Congress, approved June 3, 1850; to the bill for the relief of R. J. Caldwell; and to the bill for the relief of R. G. Kerr.

On motion of Mr. Duvignaud the bill to postpone all seizures for arrears of taxes in the city of New Orleans for the years 1861-2-3-4, was taken up, carried through its various stages and passed.

On motion of Mr. Brusle the bill for the relief of J. H. Rils, Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1860, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Munday laid before the House a communication he had received from his Excellency, the Governor, suggesting measures advisable for the furthering of the interests of the State. It assumes that not one-fourth of the land formerly cultivated can now find labor, and remarks that under the most extensive, liberal and judicious arrangements, it will take considerable time before the advantages of the immigrant can be felt. In order to meet these circumstances the communication recommends that attention should be directed to the cultivation of such other crops, instead of cotton and sugar, as shall render the State self-sustaining. It also recommends the establishment of a bureau of arts and sciences, a geological survey of the State, etc. On motion of the Senator, the communication was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc.

On motion of Mr. Mohan, seconded by Mr. Anderson, 250 copies of the communication were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Duvignaud, the bill to provide for the establishment of a bureau of immigration was taken up and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., and the committee were instructed to report as soon as practicable.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, the Jackson railroad bill was made the order of the day for Thursday next, after Mr. Mohan's education bill shall have been disposed of.

The Senate adjourned to noon to-morrow, Wednesday, February 28th, 1866.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 12 m., Mr. Elam, Speaker, pro tem., in the Chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Father Chalons.

On motion of Mr. Natt the Senate bill for the relief of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, at Alexandria, was taken up, and the bill being on its second reading, he moved the concurrence of the House in it.

Mr. Walker, as chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that it would be several days before the committee could present its revenue scheme, and until then he thought it would be unadvisable to pass bills involving large appropriations, as the one under consideration did.

Mr. Scanlan believed that the bills of the Finance Committee to provide revenue, would not be matured in less than two weeks, and he moved to defer the further consideration of the bill before the House to this day two weeks. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fenner the Senate bill supplementary to the bill to license the vending of lottery tickets, to authorize the sale of stamps for tickets, was taken up and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Eager, his bill for the relief of tax payers was taken up, providing that all costs, interests or charges accumulated by suits for the payment of State, parish or municipal taxes for the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, shall be refunded to those who may have paid, or allowed to them in the payment of other tax bills, and shall not be collected from those who have not paid, and that those who have not paid shall be granted an indulgence of one year to pay the taxes due for the years specified.

Mr. Eager addressed the House as to the importance of the bill and the advisability of its early passage. Thousands of tax bills were now before the courts, and the costs and charges accumulating would swell the bills up to three, four, and sometimes even ten times the original tax. In 1861 and 1862, from ten to fifteen thousand men had left the city, leaving women and children without any means of paying debts or supporting themselves but confederate money, which soon ceased to be of any available value. Many of these men had returned, broken in health and fortune, broken in everything but honor. Others never would return, and had left widows and orphans embarrassed and distressed. To save the little properties of these unfortunate people—to secure them from the grasp of greedy officials—was the object of the bill. He hoped the House would do justice to these people. Gentlemen had no idea of the manner in which citizens had been harrassed and distressed by these officials, unless they had witnessed it, as he had. One of these officials, he had no hesitation in mentioning his name, Mr. George L. Bright, the city attorney, it was well known had made an immense fortune out of this business. Not satisfied with what he had made, nor with the immense sum accumulating before the courts for him, on taxes put in suit, Mr. B. was informed he was exacting interest upon his fees! Mr. E. trusted that when the history of the late revolution was written the names of those who had battened upon the misfortunes of friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens would be transmitted to posterity.

Mr. Fenner appreciated the motives of the author of this bill and approved the purpose, but he (Mr. F.) could not vote for it, because the money to be refunded would come from tax payers already overburdened. If those who had exacted these large sums for costs and charges could be made to refund it, he would gladly support a measure to compel them, but there was no possibility of doing that, and he did not think it just to tax the people to compensate individuals for the extortions of officials.

Mr. Eager again spoke in support of the bill, describing the artifices unscrupulously resorted to by officials in New Orleans, to precipitate suits for taxes and accumulate costs, during and since the war. The bill, Mr. E. urged, had been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, which might be regarded as the law adviser of the House.

Mr. Leeds moved to strike out the word "municipal" from the bill. Everything pertaining to city taxes should be left to the city council, he argued. The amount to be refunded under this bill, he believed, was very large, and interference in the matter by the legislature might prove a cause of serious financial embarrassment to the city.

Mr. Eager said the amendment would virtually kill the bill, and trusted the gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Leeds repeated that everything relative to city taxes should be left to municipal authorities.

Mr. Scanlan deemed it doubtful if any of these excessive charges would be refunded. So far the bill might be inoperative, null, but that could do no harm, and he should vote against striking out "municipal," to stop the collection of the enormous amount of costs that had accumulated upon unpaid bills. He believed there were ten thousand suits of this class now in the courts in New Orleans. He was opposed to the whole system of accumulating costs in suits for taxes upon real estate. It was uncalled for. The property was always to be found, and the unpaid tax was a perpetual lien upon it.

Mr. Solomon was also opposed to the amendment. It would defeat entirely the object of the bill, which was to shield the people who had suffered misfortunes during the last three or four years, from the rapacity of city officials. As Mr. Eager had observed, the city attorney had enriched himself upon the misfortunes of these downtrodden people. The people of the State had been relieved on this taxation grievance, by legislative action, why not the people of the city also? He moved to lay the amendment on the table;

And it was laid on the table;

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 48 to 11, and then passed finally and was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Blackman introduced a bill to improve the navigation of Bayou ——. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Scanlan introduced a bill to do away with monopolies in the sale of food in New Orleans, by allowing parties to sell in private markets or shops, in any part of the city, and at any hour, meats, poultry, game and all other edibles, now sold in the public markets.

Mr. Scanlan explained that the bill would not go into operation until the leases of the present farmers of the markets would have expired, and as the measure could not, therefore, interfere with any vested right, he would ask for a dispensation of the rules to put it upon its passage.

Mr. Williamson suggested that the bill proposed an important change in the market system, and he thought should undergo the examination of a committee.

On motion of Mr. Scanlan, the bill was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the City Charter.

Mr. Regenberg introduced a bill to provide for the election of municipal officers in the town of Farmerville, Union parish, which was passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Regenberg also introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Farmerville, which passed likewise, and was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Thiemann presented a resolution, which was adopted, that the House adjourn at half past one to attend the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the synagogue being erected by the Association Temime Derech.

Mr. Wiltz, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, introduced a bill appropriating $75,000 to pay the expenses of the session, which bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. McEnery introduced a bill giving a preference in the purchase of State lands, to those who had previously bought the same lands from the Shreveport government. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Fenner introduced bills: first, to amend the act amending article 3184 of the Civil Code; second, to repeal the act amending article 162 of the Code of Practice. Both referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Murray the Committee on Contingent Expenses was instructed to report why the expense had been incurred of printing certain bills, which the House had not ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned, it being half-past one.

Local Intelligence.

THE ROBBERY ON CANAL STREET MARDI GRAS NIGHT.—The robbery committed at the residence of Mr. J. Chapus, No. 272 Canal street, on Mardi Gras night, had some light thrown upon it yesterday, during an examination of the charge of complicity with the felony made against Sarah West and Mary Dexter, two colored women, who live close by the house of Mr. Chapus.

It appears that the family, accompanied by the servants, not a single person being left to take care of the place, attended one of the Mardi Gras festive gatherings. When they returned home, about 3 o'clock in the morning, they found their armoirs broken open, the various contents scattered about, and no trace of money and jewelry to a large amount, which had been left in the house. The following is an enumeration of items of property which was missing: $2300 in United States treasury notes, $700 in gold, $15 in foreign silver coin, $700 in $50 and $100 United States treasury notes, marked "E. Marks, E. M. and M.," promissory notes, and other valuable papers, eleven gold bracelets, three handkerchiefs, three gold watches, three fob chains, a long gold chain, four gold earrings, a diamond set, nine breast pins, a gentleman's scarf ring, with the design of a lady's head, in coral, on it, two pairs of gold ear-rings, $80 in foreign coin in a pocket-book, a gold teaspoon, a silver pocket-book, with $4 in gold, and two loaded revolvers.

Suspicion became directed to the accused, an affidavit was made by Capt. Dalton, of the detective police, a warrant was issued, and their house was searched the second morning after the occurrence. Some gold and greenbacks, in all less than a hundred dollars, besides a broken gold bracelet, was found. None of the money was identified, but the bracelet was claimed by Mr. Chapus to have been of the property that had been stolen. The case yesterday hinged on this single article.

Mr. Chapus, Mrs. Chapus, and their nephew identified the ornament positively, and all three testified that they saw it the day previous in the box in which the money was deposited. The jeweler who sold the bracelet to Mrs. Chapus about two years ago, also identified and stated that there was no other one like it in the city.

For the defense several witnesses were examined, all of whom testified that about eighteen months ago Sarah West found a bracelet in the gutter, but though they believed the article in court was the bracelet she found, none of them would swear positively that it was so. The previous good character of the accused for honesty, was abundantly testified to.

Counsel on both sides, Mr. Pillard for the prosecution, and Mr. Myers for the defense, argued the case zealously, but the Recorder postponed giving a decision until this morning.

ARRAIGNED.—Margaret Walsh whose, return from St. Louis on a requisition we mentioned yesterday morning, being charged with the larceny over $800 in specie from the lady with whom she recently lived in New Orleans, was arraigned yesterday in the First District Recorder's Court, and $1000 bail was required. Margaret appeared to be afflicted with much innocent emotion.

BALL OF WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY NO. 23.—We are advised, through the medium of a courteous invitation to attend the festivity, that our gallant friends of Washington Fire Engine Company No. 20, will give a grand dress, mask and firemen's ball on Monday evening next, the 5th of March, at Odd Fellows' Hall. That it will be a right pleasant and gay affair we have not the faintest doubt, for the company, one of the excelsior organizations of the department, know how to get up an affair of that kind, just as well as they know how to act under other and more trying circumstances. Of course the 4th of March will be a great day, and the night of the 5th, depend upon it, can be delightfully spent with the boys of "20." The names of the managers and other information in regard to the promised joyous occasion, will be found elsewhere.

SUSPICIOUS.—John and Allie Grant were arrested last night, by officer Grafton, at the request of Mr. T. Boylan, who charges them with being in the St. James Hotel under suspicious circumstances.

THEFT OF SATINET.—An individual named John Adams was taken into custody last evening, by citizen W. H. Johnson, on a charge of stealing a bolt of satinet from Messrs. Pelt, Sims & Co.'s establishment, on Magazine street.

COLLIDED.—Jacob Brown, a colored John, who drives at random, knocked down an awning last evening, and was arrested at the request of James Murphy, the owner of the demolished weather shade. Brown will receive a lesson this morning on the rights of property.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW SYNAGOGUE ON CARONDELET STREET.—A very large assemblage of people yesterday witnessed the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Synagogue of the Association Temime Derech. The ceremonies were interesting and impressive, the orations of the Rev. Mr. Guthiem and Col. Phillips were eloquent and instructive, and the music especially excellent. We have room only to append the programme observed on the occasion, which was closely followed throughout:

1. Sacred Music. 2. Chaunting of Psalm LXXXVII, by the Choir. 3. Prayer, by the Rev. H. Edinger. 4. Oration, by the Rev. Jas K. Gutheim. 5. Music. 6. Reading of the list of articles to be placed in the cavity of the corner stone, by the President of the Association. 7. presentation of the trowel to the President, by the Chairman of the Building Committee. 8. Laying the corner stone, by the President, assisted by M. Gretzner, Esq., Vice-President; S. Schwerin, Esq., and Wm. Davis, Esq., ex-Presidents; J. Stich, Esq., and J. Sandak, Esq., ex-Vice-Presidents; the Rev. H. Edinger; the Rev. Jas. K. Gutheim; Alexander Dalsheimer, Esq.; the Presidents of all Hebrew congregations in the city; the Presidents of all Hebrew Charitable and Benevolent Associations in the city. 9. Oration, by Col. P. Phillips. 10. Reading of Psalm CL, by the Rev. H. Edinger. 11. Music. 12. "Adon Olom" chaunted by the Choir.

ACCIDENT.—A German, one of the passengers on the ship Bolivian, from Liverpool, fell into the hold yesterday and broke his leg, besides receiving other injuries. He was brought to the Charity Hospital.

THE LAST STEAMBOAT TRADE.—Capt. Bois, or Belles, charged by Mr. A. E. Tracey, of Mobile, with obtaining a steamboat from him by means of false representations, and with intent to defraud, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Kruebbe and bail fixed at $25,000, which he did not give. The case is to be investigated on the 8th of March.

LOOKING BRIGHTER.—The Customhouse has had a very dingy appearance inside, but it is now beginning to look much brighter under the influence of whitewash, which is being laid on what we might call the endless surface of brick wall which meets the eye in the interior of the immense building. We perceive also that Collector Kellogg has renovated his official quarters, and they now present an appearance somewhat in keeping with the high office which he holds.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Judge Abell.*—John McGuire was yesterday tried for carrying concealed weapons and was acquitted.

Lorenzo Salina was brought to the bar for trial on a charge of murder, but as Judge Abell was counsel for the accused on the previous trial, Judge J. W. Thomas was called upon to preside. Judge Thomas, however, it appeared was at the time acting as Attorney General, so that the case was continued indefinitely.

RECORDER KRUEBBE'S COURT.—John Ross and Denis Young, colored, accused by James Aiken of carrying away from a plantation in the parish of Terrebonne, two navels, two vices and a hog, were dismissed.

Wm. Johnson, a reckless colored individual, for driving against Mrs. Kate Lee, on Tchoupitoulas street, the morning of the 27th, with his horse and wagon, and wounding her, was only fined $25.

Michael Garrity, on the complaint of Mrs. G., was required to give bond of $500 to keep the peace and be a more gentle consort than he has been, for six months at least.

George Johnson, accused of stealing $130 worth of carpenter's tools from the carpenter shop of Thos. O'Neill on Baronne street. The case being somewhat doubtful as to whether the larceny was really intended, the Recorder decided to give the accused a lesson so that he will be more careful in future, and sent him to prison for twenty days.

Wm. Galpin who was charged with firing a pistol in the street while inebriated, was discharged, but the inappropriate burning of gunpowder resulted in the sacrifice of the pistol, which was confiscated.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In the case of the United States vs. the schooner Parthenis Jaquess, alias Anita, it was ordered that the libel be dismissed. Tax question as to granting a certificate of reasonable cause of seizure, is reserved for further consideration.

United States vs. schooner Cora Smyser. The intervention filed in this case was assigned for hearing on Friday next.

Robert Anderson vs. steamer Dixie. On motion of M. M. Cohen, Esq., counsel for libellant and intervenors, it was ordered that this suit be discontinued.

United States vs. Greenwood Plantation. On claim of D. Augustin, intervenor, was submitted upon the pleadings and the brief in the record.

Latest from Montana.

LARGE NUMBER OF MEN FROZEN TO DEATH—GOLD ROBBERY, ETC.

We have before us the Montana Democrat of January 24th. It contains the lecture of Gen. T. F. Meagher, Secretary and acting Governor of the Territory, delivered before the Young Men's Literary Association of Virginia City on the 13th ult. Very appropriate it was, under the circumstances. The Promotion of Public Life—its Duties and Rewards."

The editor of the Democrat, Maj. Bruce, has been showing E. A. Collins, a beautiful nugget, scented from the rich Alhens lode, weighing $455. The Major says he could write much more eloquent notices of such nuggets if they were sent as presents. We believe it, and if any one will send us such a gift we promise to write a column of genuine poetry as well as eloquence.

The following municipal ticket has been nominated by the Democracy of Virginia City:

For Mayor, Alexander Kemp; Attorney, Wm. H. Chiles; Clerk, Ben. S. Word; Marshal, J. B. Caven; Treasurer, John S. Rackfellow; Street Commissioner, Rocky Thomas; Assessor, A. Budd G. Smith; Alderman, First Ward, H. A. Bolter; Second Ward, J. R. Boyce; Third Ward, Geo. H. Hunn.

As Jas. Talbot, of Nevada, was on his way from Helena to this city, he was robbed of 250 ounces of gold dust. Just before he reached Jefferson Bridge, two men on horseback approached him, as he was riding along, and said, "Jim, give us your money," presenting their revolvers at the same moment, thus getting the "drop on him." Mr. Talbot, of course, had no alternative but to comply. This is the first robbery on this road, and it will create a great deal of excitement. We hope the villains may be brought to speedy justice.

We learn from Judge Lawrence, of Helena, who came in this morning, that great loss of life has occurred among the stampeders to Sun river. Many horses with saddles on have come in without riders, and the dead bodies of a good many men have been found, and a good many are at Clark's ranche, some twenty-five miles beyond Helena, badly frozen, and the place is a perfect hospital. Many will have to undergo amputation of limbs. It is feared that some two hundred persons have frozen to death. This is an awful calamity, and we fervently trust that it will not turn out so bad, when full particulars are obtained.

The snow has fallen to an extraordinary depth at Blackfoot, and there is no communication at present with that place by coach. We apprehend that there will be much suffering over there, and await the news with anxiety.

At this writing to-day in Virginia City, it is warm and pleasant as spring, and no need of fires except for cooking purposes. The sun is shining and the snow is melting rapidly away. The streets are beginning to be sloppy and muddy.

We regret to learn that it is very cold at Helena, and that snow fell there to the depth of two feet.

The St. Joseph Herald says:

Mr. A. M. Saxton, cashier of the State Bank in this city, has just received from his old partner, R. W. Donnell, solid and substantial evidence of the riches of the Montana region. In gold dust and bars, lately taken out, he has received over one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Donnell has started a quartz mill on what is called Poney Lode. We have examined five bars sent in by Mr. Donnell, which by weight are worth $1,176 50 in coin. These bars are taken from the Poney Lode, from two cords of quartz, which gets richer as they go down, and is supposed to be inexhaustible.

This lode yields over $300 to the cord, and is near Virginia City. Mr. Donnell pre-empted the claim about eighteen months ago. He also reports extensive discoveries of gulch gold near the Missouri river, about Fort Benton. Indeed, we yesterday saw men direct from the mines, who report that gold has been discovered in large quantities very near the Missouri.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The President and Reconstruction.

Americans Prohibited from Using the Canadian Shore Fisheries.

ST. LOUIS STEAMBOAT FIRE.

LOSS ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

GENERAL GRANT WOUNDED.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE FRED. DOUGLASS

Constitutional Amendment Adopted by Texas.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In the Senate Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, in presenting a petition from the citizens of that State, took occasion to say that the dispatch saying that the administration and the veto message of the President had been indorsed by an immense meeting in Keokuk, came from the editor of a press which had throughout opposed the war, and had been thrown into the river for the utterance of disloyal sentiments. He was unwilling the dispatch should go any further as the reflection of the sentiment of the people of Iowa.

A concurrent resolution was taken up that no Senator or Representative shall be admitted from the seceded States until such States shall have been declared entitled to representation.

Sherman said the resolution conferred no power not already vested in Congress. A similar resolution had been adopted by the last Congress.

In the House Mr. Beamer of Michigan, introduced a bill to amend and continue in force the freedmen's bureau.

Mr. Bingham reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by adding the following article.

"That Congress shall have the power to make all the laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in rights of life, liberty and property."

Mr. Bingham spoke briefly in support of this amendment.

Mr. Rogers opposed it as a most dangerous movement towards centralization.

Senate—The Military Committee have resolved to report a bill for the establishment of an active uniform national militia throughout the United States, including all able-bodied males between 20 and 40 years of age.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Governor Cox, of Ohio, has written a letter detailing a conversation which he had with the President, in which the President had said that his policy aimed simply at the earliest restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy having been adopted when he entered office, he was forced to adopt one of his own. One central idea controlled him in the whole matter, and that was that a proper system of pacification should be one that would stimulate everywhere the loyalty of the people South, as well as themselves, and would make it the spring of loyal conduct and proper legislation, rather than impose upon them laws and conditions by direct external force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senate from the Military Committee, reported a bill, with amendments, for the organization of the militia.

A concurrent resolution upon the subject of admitting Southern Congressmen, was taken up.

Mr. Dixon made an elaborate speech thereon.

The House resumed [illegible] joint resolution to amend the Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The great controversy between the Pennsylvania and Atlantic and Great Western and Catawissa and Reading Railways has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the Pennsylvania Railway and an injunction granted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The credentials of Messrs. Baxter and Snow of Arkansas was tabled—29 against 17.

Mr. Lane's motion to admit them was tabled—27 against 18.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—The steamers Dictator, Luna, Leviathan and Peytona were burned last night at 11 o'clock with large amounts of freight on board. Loss, probably, half a million of dollars.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The loss by the steamboat fires last night is estimated at three quarters of a million dollars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steamer Hermana arrived at midnight, from Liverpool on the 14th.

Cotton easier; quotations not maintained. Consols, 87 to 87¼. Five-twenties, 67¾.

The Herald's Toronto special says that reports from English detectives at Pittsburg, say that the Fenian General Sweeney's plan is to make demonstrations against Canada about the middle of March, with a small force, and to strike New Brunswick, via the Maine frontier, with his chief column.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—General Grant received a present from one hundred thousand wealthy citizens during his visit to this city.

He narrowly escaped a fatal accident yesterday while examining a newly invented rifle; it accidentally went off, wounding his left hand and thumb.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Fred. Douglass writes that an attempt to assassinate him was made in Baltimore on Sunday night.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Commercial's Washington special says political excitement shows no abatement, but juster and calmer views of affairs prevail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Luther Lawrence, Henry S. Lion and Peter Pettis have been arrested on a charge of having $3000 in their hands which was stolen from the pocket of Mr. Windburn in June, 1863. Lion, upon being arrested, gave information which led to the arrest of Pettis.

GALVESTON, Feb. 26.—The following article of the Constitution was ordered to be engrossed:

"SECTION 1. African slavery, as it heretofore existed, having been terminated within this State by the United States government by the force of arms, and its re-establishment being prohibited by an amendment to the Constitution, it is declared that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in this State. All Africans and their descendants shall be protected in their rights [illegible] equally by legislation; they shall [illegible] contract and be contracted with, [illegible] and be subject to no penal laws not based on [illegible] or distinction of race.

"SECTION 2. Africans and their descendants shall not be prevented, on account of color or race, from enjoying the rights to testify, or allege as witnesses in any court, civil or criminal, for or against them, in person or property, under the same rules of evidence as are applied to white persons; the credibility of their testimony to be determined by the court or jury. The legislature shall have the power to authorize them to testify as witnesses in all cases under regulations here set forth, as to facts heretofore occurring."—yeas 56, nays 26.

The person charged with killing the colored corporal in Galveston was rescued, after his arrest, by armed