NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XV. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1866. NUMBER 171.

Twenty-Ninth Anniversary

—OF THE—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Order of Forming:

The FIRE DEPARTMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, with those invited to assist in the celebration of their Twenty-Ninth Anniversay, will assemble at 9 o'clock A. M., on SUNDAY, March 4, 1866, in the following order:

Pelican Fire Company No. 1, of Algiers.
Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Algiers.
Brooklyn Fire Company No. 2, of Algiers.
David Crocket Engine Company No. 1, Gretna.
Home Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Jefferson.
Carrollton Engine Company No. 1, of Carrollton.
Independent Fire Company No. 2, of Carrollton.
Mitchburg Engine Company No. 1, of Mitchburg.

The above Companies will constitute the First Division, which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on Camp street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer PHILIP McCABE.

Velantine Steam Engine Company No. 1.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
Mississippi Steam Engine Company No. 2.
Vigilant Engine Company No. 3.
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Columbia Engine Company No. 5.
Louisiana Hose Steam Engine Company.
Mechanics Engine Company No. 6.
Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7.

The above Companies will constitute the Second Division which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on Camp street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer A. A. LIPSCOMB.

Phœnix Steam Engine Company No. 8.
Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Creole Engine Company No. 9.
Louisiana Engine Company No. 10.
Irad Ferry Engine Company No. 12.
Perseverance Engine Company No. 13.
Philadelphia Engine Company No. 14.

The above Companies will constitute the Third Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Chartres street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer JOS. JACOBS.

Jackson Engine Company No. 18.
Washington Engine Company No. 20.
Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Orleans Engine Company No. 21.
Exempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22.
Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22.
Exempt Society of Chalmette Engine Company No. 23.
Chalmette Engine Company No. 23.
Crescent Engine Company No. 24.

The above Companies will constitute the Fourth Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Chartres street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer CHAS. SMITH.

Route.

The Procession will form in line at the position indicated precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. The head of the procession will move up Camp to Julia, down Julia to Carondelet, up Carondelet to St. Andrew, up St. Andrew to Prytania, up Prytania to First, up First to Magazine, down Magazine to Felicity, up Felicity to Annunciation, down Annunciation to Calliope, down Calliope to Magazine, down Magazine to Deford, down Deford to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Canal, across Canal to Royal, down Royal to Esplanade, to Gascalve, down Gascalve to Mandeville, up Mandeville to the Levee, up Levee to Esplanade, down Esplanade to Chartres, up Chartres to Canal street, where the Procession will be dismissed.

The Chief Engineer and Assistants will be stationed at the City Station. As the cavalcade arrives upon the ground they will promptly report, through their Marshals, to the Assistant Engineers, who will indicate their positions. As soon as the Assistant Engineers have formed their respective Divisions they will report to the Chief Engineer—which being done, the Chief and Assistants will report in a body to the Grand Marshal.

The formation being complete, the Chief Engineer will direct twelve taps stuck upon all the bells connected with the fire alarm telegraph, as a signal that the procession has moved.

The Exempt Firemen (except those unable to walk, are requested to unite with their respective companies.

The Marshals and Foremen of the various companies are notified to be punctually on the ground, as the Procession will positively move at 10 o'clock.

Whenever a break occurs in the Procession, the Marshal of the company, at the point where the break has taken place, will at once communicate the fact to the Marshal preceding him, who, in like manner, will pass on the intelligence to the Grand Marshal; as soon as the line is again closed, the fact will at once be dispatched in the same manner to the head of the Procession.

The Aids to the Grand Marshal will report to him promptly at 9 A. M., at the corner of Canal and Camp streets.

PROGRAMME.

First Division.

I. N. MARKS ..... Grand Marshal.

AIDS.

S. P. DeLabarre, Vice President.
James Delmonde, Secretary.
A. Dapremont, Treasurer.

A. Wickleman, No. 1.	Geo. Selby, No. 14.
John Hawkins, No. 2.	Jos. Murphy, No. 15.
Jacob Jacobs, No. 3.	Wash. Marks, No. 20.
R. Foute, No. 5.	B. Fields, No. 21.
M. A. Rogers, No. 6.	H. Bonsel, No. 22.
Jas Campbell No. 7.	Jacob Long, Exempt Association, Jefferson, No. 22.
W. J. Kelly, No. 8.	
Jos. Seither, No. 9.	F. Geisiner, No. 23.
M. French, No. 10.	B. Hackemeller, Exempt Association, Chalmette No. 23.
D. Irwin, No. 12.	
H. F. Harrshide, No. 13.	P. Levi, No. 24.
Geo. Zimmer, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1.	J. P. Horton, Louisiana Hose.
	M. O. Tracey, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3
J. M. Wells, Jr., Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2.	P. A. McIntyre, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4.
M. Laurence, Milneburg No. 1.	

Pelican Fire Company No. 1, Algiers.
Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Algiers.
Olympia Fire Company No. 2, Algiers.
David Crocket Engine No. 1, Gretna.
Home Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Jefferson.
Carrollton Engine Company No. 1, Carrollton.
Independence Fire Company No. 2, Carrollton.
Milneburg Fire Company No. 1, Milneburg.

Second Division.

CHIEF ENGINEER AND ASSISTANTS.

Jacob Leidner ..... Chief Engineer
Joseph Jacobs ..... Senior Assistant Engineer
Philip McCabe ..... Assistant Engineer
A. A. Lipscomb ..... Assistant Engineer
Charles Smith ..... Assistant Engineer

Volunteer Steam Engine Company No. 1.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
Mississippi Steam Engine Company No. 2.
Vigilant Engine Company No. 3.
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Columbia Engine Company No. 5.
Louisiana Hose Steam Engine Company.
Mechanics' Engine Company No. 6.
Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7.

Third Division.

Phœnix Steam Engine Company No. 8.
Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Creole Engine Company No. 9.
Louisiana Engine Company No. 10.
Irad Ferry Engine Company No. 12.
Perseverance Engine Company No. 13.
Philadelphia Engine Company No. 14.

Fourth Division.

Jackson Engine Company No. 18.
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Orleans Engine Company No. 21.
Exempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22.
Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22.
Exempt Society Chalmette Engine Company No. 23.
Chalmette Engine Company No. 23.
Crescent Engine Company No. 24.

I. N. MARKS,
Grand Marshal.

Provisions and Groceries.

27,000 pounds green salted SHOULDERS,
3000 bbls. heavy MESS PORK,
20 casks extra plain HAMS,
20 tierces sugar cured HAMS,
300 bags choice RICE,
25 tierces ",
100 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
20 hhds. choice and fair SUGARS,
150 bbls. crushed and powdered SUGARS,
100 bbls. MOLASSES and SYRUPS,
100 bbls. and half bbls. WHISKY,
BUTTER, E. D., pine apple and Western CHEESE, etc., etc. For sale by

WEBSTER & CO.,
74 and 76 Poydras street.

Miss Mulock's New Novel,
A NOBLE LIFE.

JAS. A. GRESHAM, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
92 Camp Street,
Has just received the above, also
FOOTE'S WAR OF THE REBELLION,
by Ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi.
JEAN INGELOW'S POEMS
WIVES AND DAUGHTERS, by Mrs. Gaskell,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, by Charles Dickens.
Medical Students before leaving for home are respectfully invited to call and examine late Medical Books.
95 CAMP STREET.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Circular Saw Mills, Hoe and Co's Circular Saws, India Rubber and Leather Belting, Corn and Flouring Mills, Lubricating and Gum Packing, Steam Whistles and Gauges, Mill Saw Files, Monkey Wrenches, Smut Machines, Woodworth Planers, Shingle Machines, English Cast Steel, Boiler Iron and Rivets, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, and a general description of Machinery.
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EDMUND M. IVENS & CO.,
53 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1866.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.

Senate.

Pursuant to adjournment from yesterday, the Senate met at noon to-day, the Hon. Victor Burthe presiding.

On the roll being called twenty-one members responded.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Walker.

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

The following Senators were present during the proceedings:

Messrs. Abney, Anderson, Armstrong, Brownlee, Brusié, Burthe, Campbell, Cooley, Duvigneaud, Ellis, Fellowes, Foute, Gibson, Gordon, Hough, Kavanagh, Kenner, Lapeyre, Lott, Mohan, Munday, Nelson, Newton of Jackson, Newton of Morehouse, Palfrey, Purcell, Scruggs, Taylor, Welch and Wilcoxon.

[After the Executive session closed yesterday, Mr. Kenner called up the act in relation to exemption from State, parish and city taxes for the years 1862, '63, '64. On that Senator's motion, it was amended so as to include the year 1865. It was then carried through its various stages and passed. As it is a measure of much importance and interest, we subjoin it at length:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That where lands, houses, or any real estate whatever, situated in any parish, town or city in this State, shall have been taken possession of by the civil or military authorities of the United States, without the consent of the owner thereof, during the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, no State, parish, municipal or city taxes for said years shall be collected, nor the payment thereof enforced by the State, parish, municipal corporation or city, where the same are situated, for or on account of said lands, houses or real estate, for the period during which the owner was dispossessed or deprived of the use and control of the same, and the said lands, houses and real estate so taken possession of, shall, for the period aforesaid, be exempt from the payment of said taxes; *Provided*, the owner has received no compensation from the government of the United States, or any of its authorities, for the use of his property aforesaid: *And provided further*, that where the deprivation of the use of the said lands, houses and real estate shall not have continued for a longer period than three months, during any one year, such owner shall not for such year be entitled to the benefits of this act: *And provided further*, that any owner of such lands, houses and real estate, embraced within the provisions of this act, who may have paid his taxes prior to its passage, shall be refunded the taxes so paid by him by the State, parish or city, as the case may be, on the proof thereof, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Auditor and Treasurer, so far as State taxes are concerned, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the parish, municipal or city authorities, so far as parish, municipal or city taxes are concerned, and in case the parish, municipal or city authorities shall fail for the period of four months after the passage of this act to prescribe regulations, then such owner shall be authorized to offer his receipt for such taxes as an offset against any future State, parish or city taxes, upon taking oath before any justice of the peace, stating the facts of the case under oath, and that he has received no compensation for the use of said property. And if any person shall make any false statement under this act under oath, he shall be liable to the pains and penalties of perjury, as prescribed by law, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.']

Mr. Foute presented a memorial in relation to the payment for paving the streets and banquettes of the city, praying that the city should pay at least one-third of the expense thereof, instead of the citizens in front of whose premises the work is done being required, as at present, to pay the whole. Under the old law, the city paid a proportion of the expense, as it is adjudged only fair it should, because the streets and pavements are of at least as much use and advantage to the general public as to the individual property owners standing opposite them. The Senator moved that the memorial be referred to a select committee of three from the city delegation.

The motion was agreed to, and the President nominated Messrs. Foute, Purcell and Kavanagh the committee.

Mr. Brusié, from the Committee on Enrollments, presented the bill providing for parish and district elections as correctly enrolled.

Mr. Munday presented a report from the Committee on Claims. On the petition of Antonio Marero, of the parish of St. Bernard, it stated that the law already covers the ground sought to be covered on behalf of the petitioner. On the bill for the relief of Benjamin Ray, it stated that the committee were unable to report, as there were six members present and a tie vote. On the bill for the relief of Josiah Reems, it stated that there was no evidence to show whether an amendment attached to the bill had had any action taken on it in the House of Representatives, and the bill called for one thing, the amendment for another. On the petition of the widow Duflibo, Jr., the committee reported favorably by substitute.

Mr. Abney presented a petition from the Committee on Parochial Affairs, in relation to the non-exemption of the town of Houma from parish taxes, unfavorable. On the bill to grant certain ferry privileges to Mr. Hodges, in the parish of Caddo, the committee reported favorably by substitute.

Mr. Gibson, in relation to the report of the committee on the subject of the non-exemption of the town of Houma from parish taxes, said he regretted to differ from his colleague in the other House, from which this act comes. He was not able to see any good reason for exempting the people of the town of Houma from burthens which should be general. He knew of no public calamity which they have suffered, which was not common to all. The resolution which accompanied the act was irregular, without due authentication and without date, but evidently made when the country was in a very different condition from what it is now. He was very sure that the present police jury of the parish of Terrebonne would not sanction a measure of this sort, and so believing, he felt bound to withhold his support to the act above referred to.

Mr. Armstrong presented a report from the select committee on the bill to organize the supreme court and to fix the terms thereof. It recommended the substitution of Natchitoches for Alexandria, and the striking out elsewhere of Natchitoches and Avoyelles.

Mr. Duvigneaud presented a bill to amend an act relative to contracts made by women, approved March 15, 1855. It was read a first and second time and referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. Duvigneaud called up the bill for the relief of P. Lambert, and on his motion it was read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Gibson said that in consequence of the passage of an act relating to parish and district elections a day or two ago, it had been found necessary to introduce one for the election of police juries in the various parishes of the State. The bill was carried through its various stages, adopted and sent to the House.

Mr. Kenner presented an act for the relief of the late lessees of the penitentiary. It was read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Lott called up the bill for the relief of purchasers of sixteenth sections. It was read and referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report favorable with amendments on the bill to refund the payment of costs, interest and charges on State, parish and municipal taxes for 1861-2-3-4. On motion of the Senator the bill was taken up. The first amendment was to strike out the words "of like character" in connection with taxes and licenses. The bill, the Senator stated, does not contemplate any remission of taxes, but merely of the costs and so forth added to them during the war. He thought this only just consideration. The striking out of the words as proposed only made the meaning of the clause plainer. The amendment was agreed to.

The second amendment was a proviso that the costs, etc., should be refunded by the State, parish, or municipality, to whom they had been paid. It was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner moved an additional section providing that the bill shall take effect from and after its passage. It was agreed to.

Then the bill as amended was adopted and sent to the House.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Bell on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Lott called up the bill to authorize the board of levee commissioners for the levee district of Madison and Carroll to issue bonds in settlement of accrued interest on bonds already held, and to agree with the holders for the postponement of the payment of the said bonds. The bill authorizes the issue of not more than $125,000 worth of the bonds for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. Abney, at the request of Mr. Ellis, called up the bill for the better protection of the assured citizens of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Newton of Morehouse called up the bill to incorporate the town of Monroe. It was carried through its various stages, passed, and sent to the other house.

A message was received from the House of Representatives through Mr. Maxwell, Chief Clerk, announcing that the House had concurred in the act to provide for the payment of the contingent expenses of the General Assembly, and asked the President's signature to it. It also asked the signature of the President to the act to change the name of Brownson Ker to John Brownson Ker. It announced that the Speaker had signed the bill for the election of parish and district officers. And it asked concurrence in the resolution of the House for a joint committee to inquire into the fulfilment of the terms of the charter of the gas company.

On motion of Mr. Palfrey, the resolution for the payment of salary due to F. P. Labarre for fifteen days, was adopted.

A communication received from the Executive Department was laid before the Senate announcing that the Governor had signed the joint resolutions expressive of the sense of the legislature of the course of the President.

Mr. Gordon introduced an act to amend article 934 of the Code of Practice. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Brusié, the bill for the relief of certain State assessors, was taken up, carried through its various stages and passed.

On motion of Mr. Munday, the bills for the relief of William and Wade Hampton were respectively adopted and sent to the House.

On motion of Mr. Wilcoxon, the bill to confer addition powers on clerks of district courts outside of New Orleans, was taken up, carried through its various stages and adopted.

A motion by Dr. Scruggs to take up the bill to tax druggists and apothecaries, was negatived on the grounds that the subject was being considered in a general measure.

Mr. Duvigneaud called up the act relative to juries in New Orleans, and after some discussion it was carried through its various stages passed, and sent to the other House.

A message from the House of Representatives was received through Mr. Maxwell, Chief Clerk, announcing concurrence of the House in a number of bills as reported in the proceedings thereof.

On motion of Mr. Lott, the amendments of the House to the seizure and sale or *fieri facias* bill were concurred in.

Mr. Munday introduced a bill relative to juries in New Orleans. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Lott, the resolution in reference to the calling of a national convention, to consider amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America, was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Brusié, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported the seizure and sale or *fieri facias* bill correctly enrolled.

Then the Senate adjourned to Monday, March 5, 1866.

House of Representatives.

The House came to order at 12 M., Mr. Elam, Speaker pro tem., presiding.

[In our report of the discussion on Thursday, on the bill for the relief of the free banks whose securities are in possession of the Federal government, Mr. Jonas was erroneously represented as stating that the bill had been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and passed unanimously by the Senate. The bills referred to by Mr. Jonas, as having this recommendation, were the bills to remit taxes on properties held by the Federal authorities during the war, and to return to those who had paid taxes the costs and charges which had accumulated, and Mr. Jonas quoted the passage of these measures to show that nothing was asked for the banks in question more than had already been granted to private citizens, who, like the banks, were embarrassed by having been deprived of the possession or use of their property.]

Mr. DeLabarre rose to a question of privilege, and adverting to remarks made by Mr. Brusié, in the Senate, complaining that bills came from the House with amendments tacked on in such a manner as to lead to confusion, said the remarks in question reflected upon the Enrolling Committee of the House, the enrolling clerks, and even the House itself. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. DeLabarre was allowed to spread his explanation, in justification of the Enrolling Committee, on the minutes.

The Chair remarked that no blame could attach to the Enrolling Committee or its clerks. The complaint made in the Senate was not, however, without reason, and was caused by the departure of the House itself from parliamentary usage. In theory, at least, every bill passed by the House was supposed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate as it had passed, but instead of that being done members desirous of having their bills through both houses speedily, were in the habit of moving that bills be sent to the Senate immediately, and thus they went before the Senate without engrossment and with amendments on separate pieces of paper, tacked on loosely, causing the confusion complained of.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. McEnery, a resolution was adopted instructing the sergeant-at-arms to suspend in the hall a large and fine painting of Washington, offered for the use of the hall by Mrs. McQuade, of New Orleans.

Subsequently, Mr. McCloskey moved the appointment of a committee to negotiate with Mrs. McQuade for the purchase of the picture, but the resolution was not acted upon.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Kent, was adopted, granting the use of the hall, on Tuesday night next, to Dr. James George, for a lecture on phrenology for the benefit of disabled soldiers.

Mr. Gates, from the Committee on Railroads, presented a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Attorney-General to attend to the interests of the State in the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, which is about to be involved in a litigation growing out of its sale by the sheriff of Ouachita parish lately, under a judicial order, to certain parties for $50,000.

Mr. Williamson presented a memorial from the mayor and trustees of the town of Shreveport, praying to be relieved from parish taxation, in consequence of the heavy municipal burdens the people have to bear, and asking authority to purchase a [illegible] for a pest-house and hospital, and an appropriation of $20,000 to assist in building the institution. Referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Simonds, in behalf of the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the following bills:

1. Relative to the prescription of actions.
2. For the relief of James M. Pinnegar and John McLean.

And unfavorably on the following bills:

1. To suspend prescription in certain cases.
2. To confirm the acts of judicial officers performed during the late war.

Mr. McEnery, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company to change the eastern terminus of the road.

Mr. Walker, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably on the subjoined bills:

1. To amend an act entitled an act to provide for increasing the revenue of the State, and raise means to pay the interest on the State debt.
2. Making an appropriation for the payment of the salaries of district judges; unfavorably, because already provided for by appropriation.
3. To amend the sixth section of the revenue law of April 4, 1865.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF BILL RECONSIDERED.

On motion of Mr. Thieneman, the vote had yesterday, by which the Senate substitute for Mr. Nelligan's bill for the relief of disabled soldiers was passed, was reconsidered, and the subject referred to the Special Committee on a Soldiers' Home.

AN APPRAISEMENT LAW.

The Senate bill modifying the law relative to appraisements for sales under execution, so as to require properties so sold to bring the full amount of appraisement, then came up as the order of the day on its third reading.

Mr. Gates addressed the House in favor of the bill. He felt a deep interest in its passage, knowing its necessity. It was not ordinary poverty that was to be dealt with in many cases, but absolute want of bread. The constitutional objections raised he did not regard as well founded. The bill simply provided that property should bring its appraised value. The right of the creditor to prosecute to judgment and seizure was unquestionable, but there his right ended, and beyond that it was competent to protect the debtor. The appraisement was neither a right nor a remedy of the creditor. It was a protection thrown around the debtor. Mr. G. could not comprehend how gentlemen reconciled their opposition to this measure and their support of the bank relief bill, in a constitutional view. Gentlemen argued the appraisement bill was a suspension of the laws for the collection of debts, but much more clearly and directly was the bank bill a suspension of the laws for the collection of debts against banks. It was proposed to suspend the law of 1855, which gave the bill holder the right to seize and sell the property of a bank refusing to pay its notes. The proposition was to deprive this bill holder of his right and his remedy. Banks were in law persons. How was it more unconstitutional to suspend the laws as to a private individual, than to suspend them as to a private corporation? Both had put their names to paper, and both were in precisely the same category in law. But admitting a doubtful constitutionality, let the distressed debtor have that which was allowed the criminal at the bar—the benefit of the doubt. The agriculturist was the source of all wealth. It was his industry that built up this city, and it behooved a wise people to assist and encourage and not crush him.

Mr. McConnell confessed himself in a dilemma as to the course to pursue in regard to this bill. Some phases in which the question presented itself demanded a circumspect vote. His mind was clear as to the constitutionality of the measure, and for that reason would fail to afford the relief anticipated. Although he believed it would be injurious to New Orleans in causing capital to shun the State, he could not ignore the argument that the vote of the city representatives was unduly influenced by sectional feeling. The imputation was not just, and he would wish the minds of gentlemen from the country disabused of it. As he was informed by those gentlemen, the distress was great and general among their constituents. Valuable plantations would be sold for little, in many instances to pay debts for negroes emancipated by the war; and as gentlemen were willing to take the bill with its constitutional doubt, he confessed himself in doubt as to how he should vote. This was one of a series of bills all having the same end in view—the postponement of the payment of debts; and, he supposed, unless a more conciliatory spirit prevailed, all would be passed. One of those bills provided for a suspension of the article of the Code of Practice on executory powers. That certainly could not be done. He would suggest, therefore, that the subject be recommitted, to allow the Judiciary Committee to prepare a measure free from constitutional objections.

Mr. Scanlon could not accede to the proposition to concede his constitutional objection, or as it was termed "doubt." He had no doubt himself of the unconstitutionality of the bill, and were he to sacrifice his constitutional convictions, he should deem himself unworthy of American citizenship. Mr. S. quoted a judicial decision, in a case which he argued was analogous to the present to show that the bill was clearly in violation of the clause of the Federal Constitution relative to the obligations of contracts. He had taken an oath to support that Constitution as well as the Constitution of the State, and that oath was with him sacred. If any measure of relief could be devised, void of unconstitutionality, he would cheerfully support it, but he would leave to Northern fanatics and radicals, exclusively, disregard of the fundamental law of the Union, and keep the people of the South innocent of disrespect to that instrument to which they were looking for the protection of their rights.

Mr. Fenner would not discuss the bill but desired to say a few words to its friends. A bill had passed the Senate and was with the House, changing the law relative to forced surrenders. They also had a homestead bill on its progress, and step by step they were going further and farther to impair credit. If gentlemen were content with these and would stop here, would not press other kindred measures to amend the Code of Practice he would compromise by voting for the bill under consideration.

Mr. Elam, Mr. Stille in the chair, moved the previous question, which was concurred in, the bill on its third reading.

And the previous question having been ordered, the bill passed—yeas 52, nays 29.

Mr. Walker moved a reconsideration.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, that motion was laid on the table.

The bill was then returned to the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Eager's bill to refund costs, charges and interest to tax payers who paid taxes for the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, having been returned from the Senate with an amendment, the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Austin's bill, exempting from taxation for the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, properties seized and occupied by the Federal authorities without compensating the owners, was also returned from the Senate with an amendment, and the amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the Senate bill providing for the government of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, at Baton Rouge, was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Fishburn introduced a bill for the relief of — Harris, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the Senate bill in relation to forced surrenders, was taken up and concurred in, with amendments. At present a surrender may be forced by a single judgment creditor. The bill concurred in does not allow a surrender to be forced unless by a majority of all the creditors in number and amount of claims. One of the amendments, which was proposed by Mr. Elam, and adopted, struck from the bill a section providing that the cession of property by the debtor should operate as a discharge.

This, Mr. Elam argued, would be, in effect, a bankrupt law—a law which the Congress of the United States only was competent to enact.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, the Senate bill for the relief of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, at Alexandria, was taken up, and was under consideration when the House adjourned.

Local Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Phillip Fishbourne, John McRowen, Thomas J. Jones, Isaacson Gayden, John F. McKneely, were yesterday appointed by Gov. Wells Commisoners for the Insane Asylumn, at Jackson, Louisiana.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.—Messrs. J. R. Kingsley and S. B. Smith were yesterday appointed assistant tax collectors.

THE BALL OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—Many years and oft we have been at joyous gatherings in the great festive rendezvous of the Crescent city—the Odd Fellows' Hall. In the old times, the gay and festive and gallant members of the Washington Artillery were wont to bring together the élite of the city of New Orleans. And so, also, in eminent style did that glorious organization, the Continentals, and that other one, under the auspices of the "young men", against whose management no reproach was ever uttered. We were on hand at all of these and many another one, but we must confess that we hardly ever enjoyed ourselves more than we did at the ball of the Fenian brotherhood. When we say that the hall was crowded, we poorly express our idea in regard to the attendance. Our Odd Fellows' Hall is one of the most spacious hall rooms in the country, but it did not begin to accommodate all who desired to participate in the gay doings night before last. However, we do not wonder at the grand turn out on this occasion. The spirit and patriotism of our citizens of Irish birth or descent were called into action, and the result was worthy of these noble sentiments. The ball, besides being graced with the lovelliest and fairest representatives of those who admire and sustain the brotherhood, was ornamented with the glorious symbol of Irish nationality, the green flag, with the shamrock upon it.

The State government was represented at the ball by his Excellency Gov. J. Madison Wells. The city government was represented by one of its prominent members. We noticed among those present B. L. Lynch Esq., ex-Attorney General of the State, and many other gentlemen distinguished either by position, personal worth or by past glorious record in the latter days that tried men's souls.

The managers of the ball deserve the most unstinted praise for the admirable order preserved throughout and their attention to their numerous guests. Long may they wave, say we.

JACKSON FIRE COMPANY NO. 18.—We acknowledge the receipt of tickets for the twenty-ninth anniversary celebration of the Fire Department, on Sunday, March 4th. It will give us great pleasure to witness the reunion of those heroes of peace, who have made our city honored wherever their names are mentioned.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—D. A. Mason, the ex-sutler of a regiment, who was recently brought back from Mississippi on a charge of defrauding the merchant with whom he transacted business, was yesterday brought into court, and after hearing the merits of the case, was discharged by Judge Abell.

NOT DECIDED.—The charge against Thomas Murphy, Thomas Boyle and Dominick Burns for robbing Mr. P. Fernandez, was investigated yesterday before Recorder Kraebbe, but he reserved his decision in the case.

MISINFORMED.—In our report of the private meeting of persons claiming to have been original Unionists, at the City Hall, on Thursday night, from information received, we attributed to Mr. Cooley certain profanity in his remarks, which that gentleman informs us was a misrepresentation. Having been excluded from the meeting, we were necessarily dependent upon others for information as to its proceedings, and the misrepresentation is owing to the exclusive character of that political assembly, and not to any disposition on the part of the reporter of the CRESCENT to do injustice to Mr. Cooley or any other citizen.

RECORDER KRAEBBE'S COURT.—The investigation of the charges against Sam Green, Nelson, Plummer and other colored men as principals, and Edward Dowces, ex-detective of the freedmen's bureau as accessory to a series of burglaries, was commenced yesterday in Recorder Kraebbe's court. Lieut. James Fitzpatrick of the Fourth District police, through whose skill and energy the parties were arrested, was the officer who made the affidavits. We give the substance of the testimony offered yesterday.

Lieut. Fitzpatrick testified that he arrested Nelson and Plummer in a house on St. Louis street. Witness found there a coat, overcoat and album. The coat was identified by Mr. J. Q. A. Fellows as having been stolen from him. The coat was worn by Plummer. The woman who represented herself as Plummer's wife, said that she had received the album as a present. Witness found the other coat in the kitchen. Witness found the watch in court at Mr. Leon's, corner of Basin and Bienville streets.

Gen. John Armstrong testified that on the morning of the 26th of January his house was entered by breaking open the shutters of his dining room. A gold watch, belonging to his wife, and two doublloons, were taken from his own pocket. The thieves then went into an adjoining room, and one of them applied chloroform to a lady, but she awoke and gave the alarm. One of the burglars ran down stairs, and dropped a bundle of clothing.

Mr. James Brennan testified that his house was entered in the early part of January, through the back parlor window. The burglars took everything away that could be easily carried. The overcoat in Court belongs to witness, and was stolen that night from his house.

Mr. John H. Disley testified that he awoke between four and five o'clock in the morning, and found his house all open. He discovered that all his clothing had been taken away. Witness went into the room occupied by Mr. Brand and his brother-in-law, and found it so hard to awake them that he was satisfied.

Mr. Felix Brand testified that his watch had been stolen from Mr. Disley's house. He believed that no one cold have entered through the window of his room.

Mr. George A. Fosdick testified that his house was robbed on the night of the 2d of February. Witness found his hat and coat on one of the prisoners.

Mr. J. Q. A. Fellows testified that the cane in court (found in the lot with Mr. Fosdick's clothes) belonged to him. The whole lower portion of witness' house was robbed. The burglars entered by slipping a bolt of one of the windows. Apparently five or six burglars were there. They took away nearly everything moveable in the lower part of the house. They lighted the lamps and left them burning. They eat bread and meat, drank milk and whisky, and smoked up nearly a hundred cigars. In approaching the house, they walked on the flower beds, so as not to make any noise.

Mr. O. Valeton testified that on the morning of the 4th of February, he found his door open, and a clock and an album missing. The album in court was the one missing, to the best of witness' knowledge. The pictures in it now were not in it when it was stolen.

Some other testimony not directly revalent apparently to the case, was given; after which, the investigation was postponed until Monday.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Abell.*—J. W. Dubois, alias Wilson, was yesterday tried for larceny and found guilty. Dubois obtained from a clerk in the St. Charles Hotel property belonging to a gentleman who was staying there by representing himself as the party who owned the deposit.

J. W. Albert, charged with larceny and carrying a concealed weapon, pleaded guilty to the latter charge, and was dismissed by nol. pros. on the latter accusation.

PROVOST COURT—*Judge Benedict.*—The case of P. Hewer, charged with wrongful possession of government property, was continued till Thursday.

Felix Patterson, colored, charged with being accessory to larceny, was acquitted.

Charles Jackson, accused of larceny, was dismissed.

E. Monmouth, of the First N. O. Volunteers, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for disturbance of the peace.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON

FENIAN EXCITEMENT OVER NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Death of the President's former Private Secretary

HEAVY FINE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

Wisconsin and Minnesota Oppose the President.

DECLINE IN DRY GOODS.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Currency.

PANIC PROGNOSTICATED.

New United States Minister to Venezuela.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED THE MURDERERS OF OTERO.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Fenian excitement is increasing.

In the Supreme Court E. A. Stanbury, receiver of the Morris Insurance Company, was fined by Judge Barnard $2000 for contempt of court, in not delivering to James K. Hackett, the receiver appointed by Judge Barnard to recive the assets of the company.

The Post's Washington special says it is understood if the loan bill fails in Congress, the Secretary will commence reducing the currency.

The Commercial says the dullness of business has told severely upon the dry goods trade during the week. Yesterday there was a general break down in prices, and the state of affairs is bordering on some panic. Printed cloth 64c. and sold down to 14c. Other cotton goods have similarly declined.

The President has nominated Gen. Asboth, minister to Venezuela.

The Supreme Court to-day granted Gonzalez and Pellicier, the alleged murderers of Otero, a new trial.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—*Senate.*—The bill for construction of a railroad from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific, passed at 11:46 this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Wm. A. Browning, recently Private Secretary to President Johnson, died here this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Great excitement prevails among the Fenian circles over the news from Ireland. A grand mass meeting is contemplated next week to devise suitable measures to meet the emergency.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Business is reviving under the influence of the warm weather and the resumption of navigation. Cotton unsettled, at 37@38c. Flour, $7 60 for single extra and $9@$10 50 for double extra. Wheat steady, at $1 75@$2 25 for common prime fall and $2 50 for choice. Corn weak, at 62c. for choice yellow and 63@66c. for choice white. Oats 43@47c. Pork dull, at $28 25. Bacon inactive, at 14½c. for shoulders, 18½c. for clear sides, and 23½c. for sugar cured hams. Lard 19½c. Whisky $2 23½.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Molasses dull. New Orleans $1 05 to $1 07. Money is firm at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange 108⅞. Gold 137⅞. Government stocks firm.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—River 7 feet 2 inches, and falling.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn, 55c. Oats, 38c. Cotton, 33c. Whisky, $2 25. Provisions quiet; moderate jobbing demand on Southern order, especially for bulk meats and bacon. Pork, $28 50. Lard, 18½c.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—The Wisconsin and Minnesota legislatures have passed resolutions sustaining Congress on the freedmen's bureau question.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton has improved 1c. Sales at 41c., and by auction for government account, 3100 bales of Memphis, Mobile and Savannah, of various grades, at from 40½ to 41½.

Coffee dull. Sugar—Cuba Muscovado, 12½.

MOBILE, March 2.—The sales of cotton to-day comprised 300 bales, with middling at 42c. The sales for the week were 2300 bales, and the receipts for the same period amounted to