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MAGNE & WEISSE, Pr... No. 83 CHARTRES STR...

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Dennis Weldon, our collectors.

MAGNE & WEISSE.
New-Orleans, 31 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.
O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, July 31, 1849.

Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea.

The publishers Messrs. Lea & Blanchard, have said us under an obligation, by transmitting us a copy of this magnificent work. It is for sale at the book store of J. B. Steer, No. 14, Camp street.

The work before us is the authentic record of the daring and only successful effort, to explore a spot, whose and wastes tenanted only by prowling and ferocious barbarians, and whose mysterious waters, surrounded by gloom, lashed by storms, physically constructed to excite repugnance and terror, had previously baffled and set at naught individual enterprise and courage, backed by the resources and the encouragements of enlightened governments.

The shores awed by the ponderous and bitter waters of the Dead Sea are hallowed by a throng of religious associations, while the dark and dismal lake itself is connected in the memory of man, with the history of one of the most tremendous exhibitions of Divine wrath towards human depravity. For nearly thirty centuries its sluggish waves, enclosed within towering crags and frowning deserts, have broken against a barren and inhospitable coast—Science and civilization had at various periods sought to verify the truth of those traditions which the sacred writings embrace in reference to its formation, to ascertain if possible, whether any traces remained to attest the awful retribution of Almighty Justice, and to corroborate or disprove the thousand legends which superstition has woven concerning the dread influence upon animal and vegetable life, which it was said to exert. These most interesting problems, blended as they are with the religious faith of the civilized world, and with the story of that people from whose loins sprung the forefathers of the Christian church, have now been solved, and in the first time, find in perspicuous and graphic language, a plain narrative of a history of valuable and exciting discoveries, the fruits of a pilgrimage to the Dead Sea, accomplished in the face of innumerable difficulties and conducted in a spirit of resolute investigation and firmness of purpose eminently entitled to the highest encomium.

The hurried perusal we have thus far been able to give to the Lieut. Lynch's production scarcely qualifies us to speak critically of its merits. The most cursory glance at the volume will, nevertheless, convince the intelligent reader that the style, while unadorned, is terse and vigorous, that facts are related without the slightest drapery of the imagination, and that the author's evident aim has been to furnish to the world an unimpeachable narrative, of which its entire truth and accuracy form the most conspicuous features. We shall at some future day endeavor to lay before the public some of the most striking passages in the work.

On the typographical execution of the volume we cannot speak too highly. The binding is neat and substantial, the paper fine, the type large and clear, and the letter-press beautiful and faultless. It is enriched with several maps, with a large number of engravings illustrative of the topography of the country around the Jordan, and of various personages who were connected with the expedition and its eventual success.

The first Friday in August.—We perceive that the secular and clerical authorities are every where urging upon the citizens the observance of the President's recommendation to abstain from their usual occupations on the first Friday in August and to devote the day to fasting, humiliation and prayer. This has been done by the Governor of Connecticut, the Mayor of Mobile, the Clergy of Brooklyn and others.

The canvass—The Louisiana (Ouachita) Democrat says:

We have just been shown a letter from a gentleman of St. Martinsville, which speaks well of the progress of the Whig cause in that portion of the State. The writer estimates the Whig majority in the coming election, in the Parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin and Vermillion, at 700 at least. Gen. Decloet was in that place, having just returned from the City, where the greatest harmony and confidence exists among the Whigs. Gen. Decloet and Mr. Kenner will canvass this District at some early period.

The Caledonia's News.—The accounts by the *Caledonia*, published in the journals of New York and Baltimore, are not a whit clearer or fairer than those received here three days ago. The New York Sun puts forth an extra purporting to contain much miscellaneous intelligence by this arrival; but upon examining it, we find it to be nothing but a collection of scraps, of little interest, made of from English papers received by the previous steamer. We, therefore, deem it unworthy of publication.

The New Census.

We publish the following Circular in order to let the public see what is wanted in Washington, by the Census Department, and information respecting which can come better from many practical men than from any one else:

Department of State,
Washington, 10th July 1849.

Hon. James Brooks, New York:

Sir,—Will you have the kindness to inform the Census Board immediately what subjects embraced within the Census of 1840, have no practical bearing upon the resources of your State, and which had better be dispensed with in the admission of more important considerations. Please also inform the Board what subjects not embraced in the Sixth Census, would, in your opinion, be worthy of notice in the Census of 1850.

Anxious to arrange the preliminary measures in such manner as will be to the best exhibition of the varied interests of the Union, the Board has authorized the preparation of blanks to differ somewhat as the requirements of different sections may suggest. In blanks sent to the Northern states, to include questions relative to the growth of Cotton, Rice and Cane Sugar, would be as superfluous as to include productions exclusively Northern, in blanks sent to the Southern State.

It is hoped that the importance of the subject, and the solicitation of this Board, will insure an immediate response to inquiries, the object of which is to ascertain the development of the resources of the whole country and the peculiar resources of your State or neighborhood.

Address "Department of State-Census"
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
REVERDY JOHNSON,
JACOB COLLAMER,
Jos. C. G. Kennedy, Sec'y.

New York, July 22—6 p. m.

The Board of Health report 75 cases and 30 deaths of cholera for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

Philadelphia, July 22—6 p. m.

The Board of Health report 30 cases and 12 deaths of cholera for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore. The papers from New York due on Sunday, came through.

Our Candidates.

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who has just returned from the North Western part of the State, and who brings us the most cheering accounts of the progress of the Taylor candidates. Messrs. Decloet and Kenner were at Alexandria, a few days ago, vigorously canvassing the parish of Rapides and speaking with great effect and with marked success. In the lower part of the district which they had just left, they had been received with immense enthusiasm, and were confident of securing every Whig vote and a considerable Democratic support. It is their intention to visit, if possible, every parish in the 4th District, and to address the citizens on all convenient occasions. Our informant, who is a gentleman of high intelligence, entertains no doubt, that they will obtain a majority in that Congressional district, and will lay Locofocoism low throughout the State. We are precisely of the same opinion.

Mr. Ogden, the Whig candidate for Congress in the 4th District, is stumping it bravely; He is young, active, capable, an eloquent and effective speaker, of winning manners and captivating address. If any man can beat Morse, it is Octavius N. Ogden. From all accounts he has set out with the determination to do and he is just the man to accomplish whatever he proposes!

La Violette.—We are indebted to the editors for the July number of their sparkling and piquant periodical. It abounds in literary and musical novelties of the most agreeable character, and maintains its reputation as a lively, versatile and ably conducted magazine. The contents of the present number are—Portraits of the Pretty Woman of New Orleans; Mesmer's Marriage; an Impromptu of Gomez; Berton's First Love; the Smile; Advice to Marguerite; A Dinner with Rossini; Review of the Fashions; the Engagement of la Tenor: [Salve Regina Lamento;] Musical Necrology; Procession of the Fete Dieu. [Several of these and original productions, and others are selections from the choicest French literature of the day; charming musical morceau, entitled "Spring" by H. Roling, accompanies the present number.

Texas.—By the steamer *Fashi*, which arrived yesterday, we have received Galveston paper a day later.

Gov. Wood will probably be re-elected. He will get a heavy majority in Eastern Texas. Others, however, that Col. Bell will be the fortunate candidate.

The Comanche Indians are still hovering about Corpus Christi. A few days ago, they shot arrows at some persons going to a neighboring ranch.

A report prevails at Point Isabel that Col. H. L. Kinney had been killed by the Indians near Agua Dulce. The Houston *Telegraph* discredits the rumor.

One of the gang of negro thieves of Washington county, named Short, was taken over to Galveston by the *Ogden*, chained to the negro who he abducted. Short is believed to be a member of an organized gang of negro stealers.

Large numbers of emigrants have lately settled in the frontier countries, between the Trinidad and Colorado.

California.

Letters from California to the 21st May have been received in Washington from a distinguished officer of the army stationed on the Pacific. According to the *Inquirer* they represent that the excess of goods beyond the demand is great, that labor is still scarce and high, and that 4,000 persons who came from Sonora are working the mines on the San Joachim river.

A rumor had reached California that Congress had established a territorial government in an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill. Great embarrassment was apprehended in the civil affairs of the territory if it should turn out that the rumor was false, and that Congress had failed to legislate on the subject.

Miss Blackwell, the female physician, who was educated in this country, and left for France some months ago, is creating some excitement in Paris. The lady has quite bewildered the learned faculty there by her diploma. She is young and rather good looking, and entered on her singular career from motives of duty. After about ten day's hesitation on the part of the directors of the Hospital of Maternity, she has at length received the permission to enter that institution as a pupil.

☞ We learn from the Richmond *Whig* that Mr. Thomas L. Nelson, the doorkeeper to the Senate, died on Tuesday night, the 17th instant, at the White Sulphur Springs. He had been sick of diarrhœa for about a month.

Death from fear.—The Covington (Ky.) Journal relates the following instance of the effect produced upon the nervous system by the action of fear. The facts (it says) are derived from an undoubted source, and the case is made public in order more impressively to indicate the importance of maintaining control over the mind, and discarding all unnecessary fear and alarm:

"A lady in this city, who enjoyed ordinary health previous to the appearance of the prevailing epidemic, became alarmed on its advent, and suffered her mind to dwell on the subject until she became exceedingly sensitive and nervous. Every case brought home the alarming morbid condition of the mind and body. Finally, on being told of the death of an immediate neighbor, she clasped her hands in agony and exclaimed, 'My time has come!' She then went to bed, and a physician was called in, but no effort could relieve her of the conviction that she had the cholera, and that she was to die of it. Subsequently, indeed, there were manifestations of cholera in the case, but the medical attendant has no doubt they were induced solely by fear. Thus she died within three days after she took her bed."

Steamer New World—Great speed.—The steamboat *New World*, Capt. Roe, made a great trip yesterday. She left her berth in New York at 13 minutes past 7 a. m., and landed her passengers here at 3 1-2 p. m., making all her landings and running through in 8 hours and 17 minutes!

But the trip *through* does not show her real speed.—She came to Caldwell (45 miles) in one hour 55 minutes; to Newburgh (60 miles) in 2 hours 48 minutes; and to Poughkeepsie (75 miles) 3 hours 38 minutes. She lost more than 38 minutes in landing, so that her running time to Poughkeepsie was within three hours!

From Poughkeepsie up her speed was gradually slackened, as she came into the narrow channel and shallow water.

Oh that Fulton could have lived to enjoy the perfect triumph of his genius in the form of a marine palace booming up the Hudson at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour!—*Albany Journal.*

Fire and loss of life.—A correspondent of the *Toledo Blade* writes from Richfield, Ohio, July 13, as follows:

One of the most heartrending and appaling scenes occurred last night that ever happened in this vicinity. The late residence of Col. S. B. Lathrop, occupied by his son and family, was burned to ashes, with nearly all its contents. The family, consisting at the time of seven individuals, were awakened about 12 o'clock at night by the fire and smoke bursting into their rooms. A young lady by the name of Jane Holloway, and a little girl by the name of Lucy Gilkinson, were sleeping in one of the chambers—Miss Holloway first raised the alarm, she started to go down stairs but was driven back by the flames and exclaimed that she could not come down, but was told by some one below that she must. She then rushed through the fire and smoke with but little injury. The little girl, (an interesting youth about 8 or 9 years old,) attempted to follow her, but was beat back by the fire and smoke. She was told to go to the window, where she sprang out and was caught in the arms of a man below, but was so badly burned that she died in about six hours. No one else badly injured. By this time the whole building was completely enwrapped in flames, and the inmates escaped with but little more than their night clothes.

☞ Matthew Wood, the man who was hung in New York, on Friday, for the murder of his wife, it is said protested his innocence to the last, and while on the scaffold repeated his accusations of perjury against McFarlane, who testified against him on the trial. Gov. Fish, who respited Wood twice, to give his friends an opportunity to bring evidence in his favor, but which they failed to do, gives in his letters to the sheriff, a sketch of his case as made out by the testimony, which leaves little doubt on the minds of any as to his guilt.

Washington, July 20—1849.

I learn that Mr. A. Hamilton Cleveland, of Georgetown, D. C., will be appointed to the Commissioner's Station, in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Mr. Cleveland is admirably qualified for the post, and the appointment would give great satisfaction.

City Intelligence.

The Alleged Abduction.

BEFORE THE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Thus far the interest in this singular case has not flagged; on the contrary it still appears to be on the increase. Accordingly at an early hour yesterday afternoon the Court room of the Hon. Justice Bright was densely crowded, and when the proceedings opened at 5 o'clock, there was just space enough left to drop a promiscuous pin or two.

The accused, accompanied by their Counsel, were all in Court. Mr. J. C. Larue appeared for Captain McConnell, of the schooner Mary & Ellen. Some time having elapsed in calling the witnesses, and a motion having been made to issue attachments for those who were absent,

Mr. O. L. Dubleteen, Mexican Consul, was sworn—Reverting to the passport for an individual named F. Jimenes, alluded to at the last examination, witness stated that it was taken out for the party in question to go as passenger by the British steamer. At the time the passport was applied for the Spanish Consul said nothing else. Witness stated that he could refuse a passport to a Spanish subject, provided he Consul did not sanction the issuing of it. The Consul told witness to let him know whenever the individual in question applied for a passport. He did not instruct him to *refuse* a passport.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Collens—Witness never gave a passport to a man by the name of Vincente Fernandez. Does not know the gentleman. Does not know the man to whom he gave a passport under the name of Jimenes. The latter represented himself to witness as a Spanish subject. Witness states that it is not requisite that a passport for a Spanish subject should be countersigned by the Spanish Consul. Witness gave passports to Garcia and Jimenes, in the month of May last.

Lieutenant F. Sebezmeydre, sworn—Witness is First Lieutenant of the police of the First Municipality. Witness recognizes the Spanish Consul, in Court. Towards the latter end of May, or beginning of June, witness was playing a game of dominoes, at Quadra's Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets, when Mr. Quadras stepped up to witness and asked him if he knew where Treacazes was. Witness responded, that he did not exactly know where Treacazes was at the time—that he was a night inspector of the customs. Whilst witness was in conversation with Mr. Quadras, the Spanish Consul stepped up and propounded the same question to witness; to which he replied in the same strain. Whereupon the Consul asked him whether he would have the kindness to tell Mr. Treacazes that he desired to see him. On the following morning, witness met Treacazes, and told him of it. Witness did not see Treacazes until two or three days subsequent to this, when he mentioned to witness that he had seen the Consul.

Cross questioned by Mr. Dufour—Treacazes did not inform witness of what had transpired between him and the Consul. Witness, in his capacity as First Lieutenant of the Police, was entrusted with a warrant for the arrest of Llorente, dated the 21st inst. Witness arrested Llorente on the 25th July, at 9 o'clock in the morning. (Witness here identified Llorente.) Witness made diligent search for Llorente from the time he received the warrant. Witness arrested him at the house of Puig, Mir & Co., 83 St. Louis street. Witness found Llorente at the place from information that he received.—Witness does not remember who informed him. He was led to the impression of the prisoner being there from having heard that Mr. Preaux had been at the house. Witness was accompanied by officer Grillin at the time he made the arrest. Witness heard Marie state a day or two after his arrest that he (Marie) was not acquainted with the Consul.

Cross examined by Mr. Preaux.—Witness does not know the person who informed him that Mr. Preaux had been seen to go to the house of Puig, Mir & Co. Could not say who furnished him with the information. Witness knows that the office of Mr. Preaux adjoins the house of Puig, Mir & Co. Witness does not remember to have seen Mr. Preaux seated in his office at a late hour of the night. Witness had no conversation with Mr. Bermaud, the broker, prior to making the arrest, nor with Mr. Castanno—does not know who the latter individual is. Witness did not speak to Mr. Puig when Llorente was arrested. Grillin was the officer who did so. No other person but Mr. Preaux has been named to witness as having visited the house of Puig, Mir & Co. He received the information on Tuesday morning last. Witness thinks he could find the person who gave him such information, provided he was to meet with him in the street, or casually. Witness believes that the occasion in question was the first time that he ever had any conversation with the party who apprised him that Mr. Preaux was in the habit of visiting the house where Llorente was concealed. Witness presumes that the person was sent by some one to tell him of the fact. (The Court was of the opinion that all the preceding questions and answers were of no importance. Mr. Preaux thought differently.)

Mr. Grillin sworn—Witness is a police officer of the First Municipality, and arrested Llorente at the house of Puig Mir & Co., in St. Louis st. The prisoner was in the garret.

Cross-examined by Mr. Collens—Witness ascended the garret by a regular stair case. The place appeared to be a bed room. Witness went to Puig and saw the Clerk who told him to wait until his principal came in. When the latter arrived, witness told him that he had a warrant for the arrest of Llorente; Mr. Puig then called a boy to show to witness the room of Llorente.

By Mr. Dufour—Witness did not know where Llorente lived previously.

By the Court—When the witness called with the warrant, the Clerk told him that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of Llorente.—When witness shewed the warrant to Mr. Puig, the latter immediately called a boy to show witness up stairs.

Mr. Jose Valder sworn—Is an American by birth. Has not resided for a series of years at Havana, but has been there. Witness is acquainted with the Spanish Consul. Witness has never had any conversation with the Spanish Consul in relation to the parties who came to this place. The Consul never uttered in the presence of witness the names of Villaverde and Rey, but thinks that on casually meeting the Consul in the street, the latter had mentioned the name of Fernandez. The evidence of witness being read, he stated that no name whatever had been mentioned in relation to some individuals who had come here from Havana. Witness has not been consulted by the Spanish Consul as to the power of the latter to get these people back to Havana. Witness recollects having had a conversation with Mr. Dufour in connection with the subject. Witness stated it was impossible for him to recollect that conversation.

Mr. Larue objected to the question as irrelevant and as having no bearing on the matter before the Court. If the question was introduced for the purpose of making the witness deviate in any particular from the substance of that conversation, it was transgressing every rule of evidence. Besides, in allowing testimony to take such a wide and irrelevant latitude, there would be no end to this examination. The summer might pass over before this bunting was concluded.

Mr. Dufour insisted on the necessity, and observed that if the witness would refresh his memory he might recollect some of the incidents of the conversation.

Mr. Larue rejoined and commented on the frivolity of a large portion of the testimony, as he had seen it reported in the papers—evidently got up for the purpose, apparently intended, of giving some color to the monstrous prosecution that was now taking place.

The Court decided that the evidence was admissible.

Examination resumed—Witness does not remember that the Consul expressed in his presence a desire to send back Villaverde, Rey and Fernandez to Havana. The Consul never told witness that he wished to have those persons arrested. On being questioned again, witness remembers that the name of the jailor was mentioned. The Consul told witness, that he had heard that Villaverde, Rey and Fernandez were in the city. Witness never told Mr. Dufour and two other gentlemen that the Consul had consulted him in reference to sending back the individuals in question to Havana.

This last question was objected to by Mr. Larue, but the answer in the negative was given so promptly, that the gentleman then objected to that portion of the testimony being taken down.

The Court contended that Mr. Dufour had the right to refresh the witnesses' memory. Mr. Dufour cited authority to prove the correctness of the position that he had assumed.

Mr. Larue was surprised that any member of the bar in New Orleans, where law was tolerably well understood, should be allowed to stultify his own witness. In a higher court, he thinks the gentlemen would never have ventured on the experiment; but here, forsooth, he imagines any imposition can pass.

Mr. Dufour begged the gentlemen not to speak for him: "I warn him not to do it. He perhaps mistakes his own fancy for mine.

The Court stated that it was not prepared at this moment to decide whether the prosecution can discredit its own witness; but as the case might frequently occur, it would be desirable for counsel to argue the subject more fully and comprehensively.

Examination of J. Valder resumed—By the Court.—At the time witness conversed with the Consul, the interview only lasted two or three minutes.

Adolphe Blagean sworn.—Witness knows Mr. Llorente now in Court—also know Rey.

By Mr. Dufour.—What did you see of Rey on the 5th July last?

Witness.—On the 5th July whilst going to Victor's Restaurant with a person who is now absent, between 5 and half-past 5 o'clock, and on entering the restaurant, he saw Rey, whom he knew only by the name of Garcia, seated at a table with Llorente. Witness did not observe whether Llorente was eating, as his back was turned towards him, but he saw Rey taking something. On leaving the Restaurant, after having taken a heavy dinner, witness went off and left Rey and Llorente behind. The witness did not perceive anything remarkable in the first Rey and Llorente were dining together. It is true witness was somewhat surprised to see Rey in that Restaurant, as he was generally in the habit of dining at a neighboring eating house, whether he went with Fernandez. Witness has resided at Havana for sometime, and was there acquainted with Rey. At the time of Vincente Fernandez's arrest at Havana, witness used to visit the latter, and Rey was then employed not as a jailor, but as turnkey. Witness is well acquainted with Fernandez, and saw him again in this city. Vincente Fernandez remained in prison at Havana at least ten months before he escaped to New Orleans. Fernandez came to this city with Rey. Witness was positively informed by Rey and Fernandez, that a political prisoner named Villaverde, made his escape from Havana at the same time. Witness was not at Havana when Mr. Villaverde was arrested, but (here an objection was made by Mr. Collens and Mr. Dufour dropped the investigation.) Witness does not know how long Villaverde was in prison before he escaped. Witness knows the Spanish Consul well. Fernandez sailed for Vera Cruz.

Mr. Dufour—What reasons induced Vincente Fernandez to leave for Vera Cruz.

Mr. Larue—What has that question to do with the matter?

Mr. Hunton, if he understood right, stated that the parties were not on trial, and that the present was merely a preliminary examination, where an infinitely wider latitude was allowed. All that I desire is, that there should be a full and searching investigation; I am by no means prepared to state that this is a humbug, nor can you satisfy the public by such a summary expression of opinion. On the contrary, instead of resisting the inquiry, you ought to court the most ample examination, and not throw any veil over the proceedings. I am of the opinion that the investigation can be materially aided by ascertaining if there is any connection between Fernandez and Rey. They both reached the city together; and that, in itself, furnishes a reason why we should follow up the clue, and not rest content until some light is thrown on the subject.

Mr. Larue observed in reply, that the gentleman misunderstood him. So far from offering any technical objections, he had allowed the largest scope and latitude in the examination. The opposite charge had come into Court with the charge of abduction, assault and battery, imprisonment, and of false imprisonment but if they wished to prove that Fernandez had runaway because he was afraid, it would be something like the Irishman who was accused of committing murder, because it was proven that he had stolen a horse. *Mr. Sweegood*: The gentleman went on to state that he wished no interruption from any quarter; it was true, the case had presented some very comical phases, but marks of applause or disapprobation were equally uncalled for. The Court would pardon this digression, and, said Mr. Larue, I will proceed with the argument. Now, what earthly connection can there possibly be between the departure of Fernandez and the matter before the Court. Suppose the witness could enter into the very mind of Fernandez, would it have any effect on the case in question, would it indeed decide an iota of the least importance? Surely not. Are you going to take up every stray outcast, because forsooth something may grow out of it? The public mind is already satiated—it has had a complete surfeit. Do'nt imagine that they want to hear any more scandal. We have given the prosecution every latitude, and we will tell them before hand that we have something to furnish which may serve to gratify the morbid appetites also. But we do not want the time and patience of the Court wasted in listening to every little tale that has gone from mouth to mouth, and has lost nothing more over in its transmission. How can the witness possibly know the reason or motives of Fernandez in departing for Vera Cruz. They can only be determined by the man himself or his friends, and the proper way is a double detailed hearsay evidence just for the sake of gratifying public curiosity.

Mr. Hunton—If I made myself understood, it appears that from the testimony adduced, Fernandez and Rey came together to New Orleans, and now the question is asked, what the reasons were that induced Fernandez to depart from hence. He did so for the sake of avoiding an arrest, and whether the fact was true would seem to me to be very proper evidence. I would desire a full and searching investigation honestly. Suppose Rey has been abducted, the question arises who did it? It is with the view of being relieved from the present uncertainty, that we wish to prove that the Spanish Consul desired to arrest Rey.

The Court—Let us come to the acts themselves, and afterwards to the reasons.

Witness—Vincente Fernandez desired to go to Vera Cruz on business. Does not know in whose name the passport was taken. Witness was in the city in the month of May last, the Spanish Consul came to the house where he resided, and asked for witness. The Consul was told that witness had gone out. He requested the person with whom he spoke to tell witness to come round to his (Consul's) house the next day, as he desired to see him. Witness went on the next day to the house of the Consul, and the latter knowing that witness was intimate with Fernandez, because he had seen him at the house of Fernandez, told witness that as he was an intimate friend of that person, he had better advise him not to go to Vera Cruz as there existed a treaty of extradition between Mexico and Spain. There witness thanked Consul for his kindness in giving him the information. Witness also cautioned Fernandez not to go to Vera Cruz, as he then thought that the information which the Consul gave him was correct. Fernandez then based of certain reasons that were afloat in the city, which induced him to proceed in Mexico forthwith.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Collens—Witness was once imprisoned at Havana for debt, and for fraud. Fernandez was in jail on account of a commercial transaction, but accused of fraudulent bankruptcy, though a competent Court decided it afterwards that there was no fraud, as the assets, according to his books, exceeded his liabilities. Witness furthermore states, that one of the creditors of the house of Blanco & Co., of whom Fernandez was a partner, having been charged with fraudulent bankruptcy, and a tribunal having decided itself incompetent, one of the partners caused Fernandez to be arrested, by charging him with having sold and bought with the funds of the house a candle factory belonging to said firm.

Mr. Treacazes, recalled—Witness recommended to the Consul at the interview he had with him to take out a warrant, and have the parties spoken of arrested; the Consul, however, did not wish the authorities to know anything about it, as there was no treaty of extradition between the United States and Spain.

John Orlen, sworn—Witness is an engineer. On the 5th July, at 8 o'clock, as he was walking down the levee, saw the schooner Mary Ellen at the wharf, and having known the mate and Captain for several years, he walked on board to see them off. He said there several minutes, when he heard the Captain of the towboat enquire of the Captain of the Mary Ellen whether he was ready. Captain McConnell replied, "in a few minutes, and told his mate to stand by the line." Witness then bid him good night," and the mate went forward. Captain McConnell and witness then stepped out on the wharf. Does not know whether Mr. Smith, the shipping master, was there at the moment. The cook came on board too late, when Smith, who then came up, took a rope playfully, as if he was going to strike him. Capt McConnell said to Smith, "don't hurt him." As witness was turning off from the wharf, to go home, he saw four men approaching, dragging a man; two of them had hold of him by the shoulders, and two by the legs. Witness heard one of the men carrying the person say, this is the steward; another, this is a passenger. Captain McConnell said," Don't hurt him—carry him into the cabin." The man in question wore spectacles and had a small white hat; cannot say whether it was a fur or a Panama. Capt. McConnell or his crew lent no assistance in carrying the man on board, but merely said, "Don't hurt him." Witness saw a person on the wharf, whom he knows by sight, and who is now in Court, who remarked, "See what strange business we have in getting sailors and cooks on board."

Mr. Dufour.—Was it not Mr. Marie?

Witness.—That is the person, there, (pointing to Marie.) Witness thought it strange to see cooks and stewards shipped by Marie, whom he only knew to be a runner about low ballrooms, grogshops, etc. As soon as he saw the man look like a steward!

Witness.—He looked like anything but a steward. Witness might not have thought the contrary had the man been shipped by a regular shipping master, or landlord. The schooner was lying in the neighborhood of the Lower Cotton Press. The towboat's name was the De Soto.

Cross questioned by the Court.—Witness never knew Marie to act as a shipping master—he seen him previously about police Courts, bar-rooms, and other places where no decent man ought to be seen.

By Mr. Larue.—Witness was about ten or twelve feet from the vessel. Smith, the shipping master, was a short distance off. The night was a very dark one; he could not have recognized the man who pretended to be a shipping master (Marie) unless the latter had first spoken to him, when witness looked him full in the face. Witness thinks that the person carried on board was taken off. Witness could not tell who the other persons were, with the exception of McConnell, Smith and Marie. The man who was carried on board made no resistance; he appeared perfectly dead. Witness supposes that some minutes elapsed between the time of the Captain of the towboat asking McConnell whether he was ready, and the period when the man was brought on board. From the way that Captain McConnell was shoving off the first time, it appeared as if he was careless whether any one came on board the vessel or not. Though the night was dark, he peered closely into the face of the man who was abducted, and thus saw that he wore spectacles.

Mr. Dufour—Put that down. (a laugh)

Mr. Larue—He laughs but who laughs last.

Mr. Winfield—You will find it hyper reserve your hemming for the last.

Judge Bright—Gentlemen of the bar ought to blow up good example of the ordinary.

Mr. Warfield—We can not help following bad examples sometimes.

Witness—I did not look towards the vessel after the man had been carried aboard, I therefore, did not see the individual carried into the cabin. There was no stage between the vessel and the wharf.—Marie was not one of the individuals who carried the unknown person; he was walking alongside with a stick in his hand; he spoke to me as he passed, and I immediately recognized him."

Charles A. Rogers, sworn—Witness was employed to wait at the last coffee house this side of the Cotton Press on the evening of the 5th July, where he was to meet a stout man. Witness was employed for that job by Mr. Eagle, (witness identified the accused).

Mr. Dufour—What kind of a job was it?

Witness—I do not know exactly. I was sitting down in front of the coffee house when a stout man came up with a small man; I did not think he was a man to go to sea; but Mr. Eagle stepped up at the moment and said that is the man.

Mr. Dufour—What sort of a man was pointed out to you?

Witness—He was a small and slender man, had a dark coat, a small Panama hat and wore spectacles. Could not tell the color of the glasses.

Mr. Dufour—Did that man come with two others?

Witness—Yes. One of them was that man, (pointing to Marie) and the other (pointing towards Llorente,) looks very much like this one.

Mr. Dufour—What countryman was the man you were employed to carry on board?

Witness—Indo not know.

Mr. Dufour—What language did he speak?

Witness—He did not speak at all. The persons drank together. After they were done drinking, the small man went out of one door and walked towards the Lower Cotton Press, and the two others went out of the upper door, and after proceeding ten paces crossed over to the Levee. Witness then crossed over himself and saw Eagle holding the man, (supposed to be Rey,) when Marie came up and touched witness's back and said, "go to work." The man was caught by the arms and legs on the Levee and made no resistance, nor did he say anything. Neither did he appear to be drunk. Was Eagle and a man named John, who has gone to California, helped to carry the individual on board, and witness was the third who assisted. The man was lifted up entirely from the ground. Witness states that they carried the man on board of the schooner Mary & Ellen. The captain of the vessel put him into the cabin. The schooner left the wharf within half a minute afterwards. The occurrence took place between 8 and 10 o'clock. Witness was employed a half an hour before dusk on the same day. The person who employed him stated that a man who was going in the vessel might be stubborn and disinclined to come on board.

Mr. Dufour—Were you paid for this job?

Witness—Yes, the next day I was paid 50 by Mr. Eagle. Witness understood that Eagle had been employed by a man who met him on the Levee, but does not know who it was.

The Court—Was Mr. Eagle paid for it?

Witness—I do'nt know. I met three quarters an hour at the Coffee House, waiting for the men; Eagle was then on the Levee.

Mr. Warfield—Where did you let go that rope?

Witness—Right at the railing of the vessel. Mr. Eagle and the man John passed him down into the cabin. They returned immediately to the wharf, and had to jump very quick, as the vessel was shoving off. Witness remained at the edge of the wharf at the moment. Mr. Eagle told witness that he would be assisted by a stout man. The man whom witness was engaged to take on board, was dressed better than sailors generally are.

Mr. Dufour—Since this case has commenced have you not received offers not to come up here as a witness?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Dufour—Who made the offer?

Witness—Mr. Marie and Eagle.

Mr. Dufour—How much was offered?

Witness—They told me I could make $3 or $400

Mr. Dufour—From whom was the money to be got?

Witness—I can't tell.

Mr. Dufour—Were Mr. Marie and Mr. Eagle together when they made this offer?

Witness—No; the offer was made at different times.

Mr. Warfield—Do you recollect who first made the offer?

Witness—Mr. Eagle.

Mr. Warfield—Can you recollect the substance of what Mr. Eagle said when he made the offer?

Witness—He said there were some people up town who had told him to come and speak with him (Witness) to make some statements in their favor and that the money would be forthcoming.

Mr. Warfield—Was that all?

Witness—Eagle wanted me to sign a piece of paper to show the people up town that the affair had been managed.

Mr. Warfield—State what Mr. Marie said.

Witness—I saw Marie near the Cathedral, and he came to me and, and after waiting a few blocks, he said that if I would only do what he wanted, I could easily make $3 or $400.

Mr. Warfield—Did you ever understand from Mr. Eagle or Marie who was to pay the money?

Witness—No, sir.

The Court—You stated the man was not drunk, why then was there a necessity for carrying him?

Witness.—I suppose he wouldn't go. He made no resistance. He didn't appear to be sick. He made no struggles whatever. He didn't pretend to help himself. Nobody spoke to the man whilst they were carrying him. He maintained a perfect silence. When they came on board he was carried off like a bag of clothes. The witness noticed that there was nothing like a rag over his mouth. I noticed that he wore spectacles and was a very small person; he did not tremble, he was motionless in our hands, and we carried him without any resistance. I couldn't tell what countryman he was; I only caught one glimpse of his face in the coffee house; his complexion was white. Was unable to tell whether his countenance was pale or flushed.

Mr. Warfield.—After the vessel shoved off, was anything said by Eagle or Marie?

Witness—Eagle spoke to me and walked a few steps—asked whether I wanted any money then.—Witness does not believe that the man was one of the crew of the vessel.

It being now 10 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 5 o'clock this evening, to meet again at the office of the Hon. Geo. Y. Bright.

☞ Father Mathew's labors in the temperance cause in New York are crowned with the most gratifying success. We are it stated that more than 2,00 persons took the pledge on the 19th instant the first day of his public labors in that city. He is shortly to visit Boston, Salem and other cities in New England.

The Tribune of Saturday says that upwards of two thousand took the pledge on Friday.—Father Mathew was to leave New York for Boston to-day.

☞ Gen. Taylor was accused last summer of having once, about thirty years ago, when stationed in what is called Wisconsin, given the following toast—"*No more field officers from north of the Potomac.*" The lie was so gross that it did not seem worth contradicting, but, being appealed to, Gen. T. responded as follows:

Baton Rouge, La., Oct 2, 1848.

My dear Sir. Your communication of the 18th ult., in relation to a sentiment represented as having been proposed by me at a dinner given at Green Bay in 1817, has been duly received. I would say in reply that I have already been addressed on this subject, and have taken one or two occasions to deny explicitly that I ever uttered the language attributed to me. The whole matter, in my opinion, is of too little importance, and too absurd upon its face, to deserve the slightest attention, and I hope, therefore, that my friends will not see fit to notice it. The bare fact that the author of the falsehood has given to the public, for the sole purpose of injuring me, a remark which he states that I made thirty odd years ago, at a dinner given by him, and to which he was invited, ought in itself to arouse suspicions in the mind of every honorable man, as to the credibility of the story.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. S. Ryan, Jun., Fond du Lac, Wis.

Cincinnati, July 21, 7 p. m.

The cholera interments for the last 24 hours amount to only 22, and from other diseases 29. The weather is fine, and matters begin to assume a more cheerful aspect.

Capt. Simmons and his whole family comprising eight or nine persons, were poisoned to day by arsenic being put into tea. One woman who was employed to sew for the family, and three others, are lying dangerously ill, including Hanson, the engineer. Capt Simmons is also very sick, James Simmons, his son, has been arrested on suspicion. It was known to have purchased the article last evening. The son has been dissipated in his habits, and has object in poisoning his father, mother, and the whole family, was to get their property, supposing, doubtless, that their death would be attributed to the prevailing epidemic. Capt. Simmons has been residing with his family in this city for about two weeks, his place in the Louisville mail line being temporarily filled.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans for the week ending 28th July, 1849.

Brain, Congestive	1	Fever, Typhoid	1
Catarrah Pulmonary	1	Gastritis	1
Cholera	1	Hepatitis, interstitial, chronic	1
Consumption