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No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

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DAILY CALL (one year in advance) $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00
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The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1851.

No. 1024. Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXX—Whole No. 6653.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Thursday Morning, Oct 2, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,

FIRST DISTRICT,
RICHARD HAGAN.

SECOND DISTRICT,
CARISTIDE LANDRY.

THIRD DISTRICT,
R. A. UPTON.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

For Representatives.

FIRST DISTRICT—F. L. LUMSDEN, W. M. FLEMING, J. G. SEER.

SECOND DISTRICT—JULES BENIT, HIPPOLYTE MOISSY, F. EVERGES.

THIRD DISTRICT—A. LAROSE, LOUIS SURGI.

FOURTH DISTRICT—JOHN LADLAW.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

LOCO-FOCO LOVE FOR THE UNION. The Locofocos are just now boasting of their enormous love for the Union. They never discovered the condition of their hearts, until after their friends and colleagues had been beaten out of sight, for advocating doctrines hostile to the Union. So nicely found and so violent an attachment is exceedingly suspicious.

What do facts establish? Who were the determined opponents of the Compromise in Congress, nothing against that measure as desperate as GIDDINGS, SEWARD, CHASE and HALE? Northern Locofocos? Messrs. SOULE, BER-NAR, SEBASTIAN, MASON, HUNTER, BUTLER, &c. in the Senate; the Locofocos of Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama, and indeed every other Southern State in the House. There were of course exceptions to this rule—Messrs. FOOTE and DOWNS stand forth from their associates like meteors at midnight, "more fiery from surrounding blackness."

Whence came the threats of breaking up the Confederacy, of placing before the South the alternative of Secession? Who refused to acquiesce in a Compromise? Who denounced it with the utmost hyperbole of invective? Who created disunion in both branches of the National Legislature? Why Southern Locofocos, of course. The fact is known, undeniable, and notorious. Except Judge BERRIEN in the Senate, and Mr. CLINGMAN, N. C., in the House, we do not think that words of resist ance or even approval of the Compromise came from a single Southern Whig.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress, these agitators—these opponents of the Compromise, who in the *Delta* regards as transcendently excellent Union men, set to work to organize the whole South, with the deadly Carolina abstractions. They preach the doctrine of peaceable secession in all the land and strove desperately to persuade people that the Compromise was so frightful an aggression, so utterly intolerable a grievance, that the philosophy of peaceable secession ought to be practically applied, and that the Union should cease to abandon an Union which oppresses and sectional opinion. Such or similar views, modified to suit the particular locality, and the temper of the people for imbibing treason, were spread throughout Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, by those sanctified lovers of Union, the Locofoco leaders of the Democratic party, who profess now a love to be the only true and consistent Union men.

We know the elections came on, and they ascertained that their efforts had proved fruitless.—They had sown their seed in an ungrateful soil. They had to reap the bitter harvest of their own sowing. They had to eat the poisonous fruit of their own planting. The venom of their own politics, albeit they strove diligently to distil it into a harmless drink, proved a deadly poison. To be brief, disunion and peaceable secession knocked into the hat, and compromisers so awakened that it has scarcely dared to rear its head.

And behold! a change came over the spirit of Locofocoism, and it waxed wonderfully fond of Union, by abandoning its unpopular doctrines and by adopting its contrary, same as the Whig delusion. No sooner said than done. Wonderful transformation that! Locofocos throw off the mask of Disunion, throw off the Locofoco metamorphosis, and come into patent Union men, even as the Compromise, swear like an Ephesian, at the bidding of BENTON and BRETT and CASS and the rest of the distinguished, and Messrs. DOWNS and FOOTE and the Compromisers. Last and best, though not least, come Mr. SOULE, and absolutely within Mr. Bee's name is mentioned, they do not forget that the Democrats are the Union and the Union.

From this, the inference is clear enough. The Democratic leaders have no fixed principles. They laugh for derision in its open and undisguised form, so long as they imagine it they have a popular cause. Experiencing a reverse, they coolly coincide, and support the Compromise, with amazement and amiable, and expressed astonishment at being charged with never countenanced disunion.

Locofocos! They name is HUM-BUG.

The *Courier* (English side) replies to an article in the French side of our journal. We do not, any of this, but this no matter. Our opinion is abundantly able to take care of itself, and we agree entirely with him in the question at issue is, whether Pierce is justifiable in voting for MASON, for being the democratic nominee, and FERRET for being an independent. Now the solution has to be a matter of fact. A whig may vote for a democrat or a democrat for a whig, whenever the qualities of the candidates are personal and a total ignoring of party—because in either of these cases the voter does not compromise his principles, nor aid in the triumph of the principles of his opposing party. But a whig cannot vote for a democratic nominee, without aiding that party, because he thereby helps to place the party in office, which, as a party, is the direct opposite of his party. This is a very clear case. Now for the application.

If a whig votes for Mason, he assists to the achievement of a democratic victory. Therefore, performs an act which it is impossible to reconcile to his conscience. It is a moral votes for Pierce, he at least cannot reach himself with playing his party false. He does not support the nominee of his party. We do not contend that Mr. Pierce's election claims to democratic votes than Mr. Mason, but we maintain that the democratic party has his suffrage to Pierce, is for a candidate than the whig who bestows his vote on Mr. Mason. The first may allege in his defence that Mr. Pierce is not the standard-bearer of a whig cause; the latter openly and avowedly sustains a candidate who is the representative of democratic principles.

The political returns show that the total vote, good, dear and bullion—exported from Europe to the 1st January to August 31st, was $56,658,201, imported during same period, $27,992,121—excess of exports, $28,666,080.

WISCONSIN.—The Whigs of Wisconsin have nominated L. J. Harwell, for Governor, and J. Hughes, for Lieutenant Governor.

The CANADA arrived at Halifax on the 30th in. Cotton is dull. Lower qualities declined.

JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT, the other day, as bridesmaid to the servant maid who had charge of her rooms at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and whose good looks and good temper had attracted the rare fable condescension of the Nightingale. Whereupon sundry journals sing new strains in honor to divine Jenny.

CATALOGUES OF BOOKS OF FILKS AND FERRIS GOODS. The catalogues are now ready and can be had at the Exchange Auction Room, No. 8 Canal street. The sale is composed of a large invoice of Silk and Brocade of 150 packages and lots of Seasonable Dry Goods.

Terms very liberal.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana* we have received files of Texas papers to a late date.

The Galveston *News* learns from Mr. John, from the Trinity, that the corn crop is generally short, being scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the country, and that the crowds of emigrants constantly pouring in must necessarily increase the demand for grocer'es and provisions far beyond what it has been any preceding year. The cotton crop will prove an average.

Mr. John represents the emigration to the Trinity country as far exceeding anything he had imagined. This immense influx of emigrants has produced its natural consequences of giving an unusual demand for provisions, and enhancing the value of land to an extent that is almost unprecedented. Lands which were offered last year for three or four dollars per acre, can now be sold readily for eight or ten; and such as could be had ten months ago for fifty cents per acre can now be sold for two dollars in cash. This statement is confirmed by facts which came under Mr. John's own observation.

The Telegraph learns that the drought this summer has been so severe in some of the frontier counties, between the Brazos and Trinity rivers, as to destroy all vegetation and force the buffalo to desert their usual range to find subsistance in other parts. The Indians have also been reduced nearly to a state of starvation.

The Western Texan, of the 18th instant, says that Gen. Smith, who is to take command of this military department, had not arrived at San Antonio on that date. The Mayor had called a meeting of the citizens on the 13th, to make arrangements for his reception.

The South Western American, of the 17th instant, states that Col. Chinney being in Austin) had that morning received an express, giving the sad intelligence of the accidental death of his brother, J. W. Kinney, at Corpus Christy. His death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of his pistol as he was mounting his horse. He died in ten minutes, universally regretted.

The Lone Star, learns that three men were waylaid in the Brazos bottom, near San Felipe, and fired on, instantly killing one by the name of Turner, and severely wounding another by the name of Smith. The other, whose name is Smith, escaped.

No particulars relative to the cause leading to the outrage, are given. The name of Gray, who lives at Pine Island, is given as one of the perpetrators of the act. Turner is said to have been killed unintentionally.

VIRGINIA.—A despatch to the Picayune states that on the 29th, the Whig State Convention nominated Gen. Watts for Lieut. Governor—It likewise adopted resolutions expressive of its firm adherence to the Union and to the compromise; applauding the Fillmore Administration, and declaring it entitled to the fullest confidence of the Whig party. Virginia will support no nominee to the Presidency who is not pledged to these views, and the North is warned that the Union can be preserved only by maintaining the constitution in its pristine spirit and purity.

The Democrats in Virginia have nominated Joseph Johnson for Governor, and Jonas Shelton Leaney for Lieutenant Governor. Some dissatisfaction being manifested with the candidates, the convention adjourned.

NEW BOOK.—Our thanks are due BLANCHARD & LEA, through J. B. STELL, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications.

The Law of Health, in relation to mind and body: A series of letters from an old practioner to a patient. By Lionel John Beale. This is a work of decided and considerable merit, written in a plain, unpretentious style, and abounding valuable precepts for the preservation of health—the fruit of mature observation and profound reflection. We commend it to all thoughtful readers.

History of the Protestant Reformation in France. By Mrs. Marsh. The object of these volumes is to relate the trials, sufferings and constancy of the Hugenots of France, from their origin to the death of Charles IX. The subject is one of vast interest, and Mrs. Marsh has made an admirable use of the materials at her command.

THE WASHINGTON'S NEWS. The American steamship *Washington* arrived at New York on the morning of the 23rd September with four days' later advices from Europe.

She bring London dates to the 10th, and 150 passengers.

The steamship Empire arrived at Southampton on the 6th instant, from Levant, bringing news that the United States frigate Mississippi ran on shore during the night of the 21st August on the Point off St. James Castle, Smyrna Bay, and would have to lighten considerably before she could get off. The U. States Frigate Independence arrived at Gibraltar on the 31st August.

The accounts brought by this steamer are of 4 days later date than those received by the Europa at Boston.

The British North American Mail Steamer Africa arrived out at Liverpool on the 6th instant, after a run of ten days, six hours, mean time.

A frightful railway accident occurred on the Bakinghamshire railway, a portion of the train having run off the line. Six or seven persons were killed, and a large number severely wounded.

An Ambassador from Prussia, attended by a numerous retinue had landed at Southampton en route to London.

Kossuth and his companions were expected to arrive at Southampton on the 6th October from Constantinople, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Tagus; and the people of Southampton were preparing a triumphant welcome for this illustrious patriot.

The Royal West India Mail steamer Dee' Capt. Allan arrived at Southampton on the 9th inst., from the Spanish Main, Gulf of Mexico and West Indies, having on board specie to the value of $1,948,000, of which $315,214 were from California.

Messrs. Mare & Co of Blackwell, London, and Messrs. Penn, engineers of Greenwich, had received orders from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to build a vessel that will be the largest steam-ship in the world. She is to be constructed of iron, 325 ft in length, and propelled on the paddle wheel principle by four engines, of the collective power of 1200 horses. She will be 51 ft longer than the Great Britain, and upwards of 3000 tons burthen.

This monster ship is to be the first of a series of vessels about to be built to run between Southamton and Egypt, with the East India and China mails, and is guaranti d to perform the voyage to Alexandria, a distance of 3100 miles from Southampton, in less than nine days.

A letter from Captain Parker of the "Truculent" whale ship, giving an account of Capt. Austin's expedition up to the 13th September, 1850 had been received by the British Admiralty, by the Tyne, Captain Ord, which vessel arrived at Liverpool on the 6th September, from Davis' Straits. The statements contained in this letter fully confirmed the reports received by the Prince Albert, of Sir John Franklin's Expedition having passed the winter of 1845-46 in the neighborhood of Cape Riley. A letter had also been received from Mr. Kane, surgeon of the United States Expedition, whose testimony will be read with the deepest attention.

The intelligence from this side relative to the Cuban invasion, had excited considerable anxiety on London, amongst commercial and political circles.

M. Xavier Isturiz, the Spanish ambassador in London, had addressed to the London *Times* a long statement, purporting to be an exact account of the occurrences in Cuba, up to the 18th of August, and denying most of the allegations made by the correspondents of the American press in Havana.

This important document, together with the views of Spanish policy which it developes in reference to Cuba, will be perused with the deepest attention by all classes of our commercial city. It is published in the London Times of the 9th September.

The Royal mail steamer Severn, sailed from Southampton on the 9th instant, with the monthly Brazil mails.

The London Corn market was steady at the prices prevously reported by last packet.

At Liverpool there was a good demand for cotton, with prices very firm. The sales on the 10th instant, amounted to 10,000 bales. Prices on the 9 h were 1-8 d a penny higher.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces showed that increased confidence was felt at Manchester, consequent upon wide purchases, and signs of ameliorrtated prosperity.

The English money market remained easy, and mercantile affairs were without change.—The English funds had been subjected to a slight speculative depression. The long talked of Austrian loan for 85,000,000 Florins or £7,000,000 sterling, had been definitely announced, and the subscriptions were to be opened in Vienna, Paris, Amsterdam, &c., from the 9th to the 27th instant. No part of it would be taken in England.

The Washington brought 175 passengers, among whom are Captain Brown, with the officers and crew, late of the New York yacht America, which was sold in England for £25,000.

CAPT. KELLY AND COL. HAYNES.

Capt. Kelly and Col. Haynes, two of the released Cuban prisoners, arrived at New York on the 22d ult. The *Tribune* says:

Capt. Kelly confirms the particulars stated in his narrative, which will be found in another part of our paper, but adds nothing of importance to the facts therein communicated. We had a full conversation with him last evening, and gathered many interesting details of his experience and present views in regard to the expedition.

He speaks freely of the gross deception which was practiced upon him and his comrades by the journals in this country which have advocated the invasion of Cuba. As has been stated by many others, they joined the expedition in the firm belief that the island was in a state of revolt, and was ready to welcome them as allies on their first landing. The number of killed on the Spanish side, in Capt. Kelly's opinion, did not exceed 300 at the utmost. A much larger number were wounded.

The expedition was under the rules and regulations of the U. S. Army, as regards pay, promotion, &c. No promises were made of country, or a large reward to the soldiers in case of success, according to the story that has been widely circulated.

Capt. Kelly speaks without complaint of the treatment received by the prisoners. They were well fed and cared for, and made as comfortable as the circumstances of the case allowed. He is cautious in condemning the conduct of Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, but thinks he should have pursued a different course himself.

The prisoners are greatly indebted, among others, to the kindness and attention of Mr. Felton, the proprietor of Fulton's Hotel, who spared no pains to provide them with every possible comfort, by which the misery of their condition was greatly alleviated.

At the interview of Capt. Kelly with Governor General Concha, in which his discharge was announced to him, the latter stated that he should have released all the prisoners and sent them back to New Orleans, if it had not been for the outrages of the mob in that city.

On parting with Concha, Capt. Kelly received from him his passports without charge, a letter of introduction to the Spanish Consul in the city and sixty dollars in cash, besides an indifferent suit of clothes.

Out of forty persons composing Capt. Kelly's company, he is the only one at liberty, and only seven besides himself escaped alive. He appears to be in excellent health, and shows no traces of his recent captivity and sufferings, except his short hair, which was cropped close to his head on being put into prison. He declares that he has had a plenty of Cuba, and is without the slightest ambition to join another expedition, being convinced that an army of 10,000 men could not conquer the island. Capt. Kelly proceeds at once to his home in Louisiana by way of New Orleans.

☞ President FILLMORE has retorted to Washington from his trip to Boston, he we learn from the *Republic*, with his health entirely restored, and suffering no inconvenience from the fatigues of his somewhat rapid travel To the courtesy of the Directors of the several companies on his route, however, he was indebted for every attention that could contribute to his personal comfort and convenience.

To the Editors of the Bee:

EXPLOSIONS OF STEAMBOATS.—I beg to observe that a principal cause of the fatal accidents on the Mississippi river on high pressure steamboats, is in consequence of the pipes of the water connection being made too small and consequently getting choked up by mud, and thereby when there are two, three or more boilers, in collunction, that one of the boilers is cut off from a supply of water and becomes the recipient of the overplus steam, which, without entering on any further definition of the effect, is the cause of many fatal accidents; more especially when the pump supplying the boilers happens to be next to the bank or shore, on landing on the public, at which time the pump is very apt to pump and instead of water, and thereby bring into consideration that many of the explosions take place after leaving a landing.

Engineers and proprietors must men ought to look well to this; and have the connection pipes of at least six inches in the [illegible] to supply the boilers.

Our Consul at Havana.

The Washington *Republic* publishes the following letter from ALLEN F. OWEN, Esq., our Consulat Havana:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
HAVANA, Sept. 16, 1851.

To the Editor of the Republic—

SIR—In your weekly issue of the 28th ult., you do me the justice to object to my condemnation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th ult.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing any thing in behalf of the unfortunate men whom so sad a fate.

I reside about four miles from this place, and, not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after ten o'clock, where, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pampero, I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing; that I should not have time to get permission and see the prisoners. Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time after towards dark I went to the palace of the governor and captain general, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do any thing for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole major population at least.

The charge of indifference to the dreadful condition of such a number of men, the bitterest enemy I have on earth will not believe; and all must believe it a base falsehood and an unfounded calumny.

If it were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgment, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done any thing on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. F. OWEN.

PATENT PENMANSHIP.—We extract the following from the *London Art Journal* for September, page 242:

In the American department of the great Exhibition, is a specimen of calography by Mr. W. A. Dunlap, a native of Belfast, now settled in New Orleans. The labor devoted to the execution of which cannot be conceived without minute inspection. It is an invoice of cotton, containing nearly 25,000 figures in a space of six inches square. The bill of lading in the place of a bilding; the charter party, policy of insurance, bills of exchange, &c., and illustrated with vignettes in imitation of steel engraving. The entire work was executed with a goose quill pen, and is all visible to the unassisted eye.

THE CHELTENHAM OUTRAGE.—The Philadelphia North American of the 23d says:

On Monday morning next Judge Kane will charge the Grand Jury of this City, first upon the law of treason, and then upon the duties of the District Attorney, John W. Ashmead. It is the intention of the District Attorney then to send bills of indictment to the grand jury against all persons charged with participating in the late unfortunate outrage at Cheltenham. It is to be found they will be carried to the United States Circuit Court by the United States District Attorney, and will be called at a term which commences on the 8th day of October next.

The Philadelphia Ledger has the following paragraph:

INDEPENDENT DISCOVERY ANTICIPATED.—A young colored man was examined yesterday before commissioner Ingraham, who is understood to have some important declarations in reference to the origin and author of the late disturbance, and the wounding and killing of the negroes. The examination was adjourned for two weeks. The accused was committed for trial before the Court of Quarter Sessions.

COMMON'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Brown, a negro of 19 years, who died on board the steamboat T. Wenthet, and from whom a large knife was taken at the steamboat Bulliant.

LAWLESS AS ANYONE.—Margaret Reynolds, Mary Anne King, stabbed as well and unknown at the actors, were yesterday sent to the workhouse for thirty days by Recorder Caldwell.

VAGRANT.—Christopher Ranner, arrested as a vagrant, having no place of abode, or visible means of support, was yesterday sent to the workhouse for thirty days by Recorder Caldwell.

WHITE-HANDY FRIDAY.—Moses, a slave belonging to Messrs Dugan, was arrested on Sunday last in the woods, by Lieut. Hughes, who found in his possession a shot bag and powder horn in his possession. The prisoner had been arrested yesterday by the master, by Recorder Caldwell, the gun, &c., being declared forfeited.

COWARDLY.—Ben, belonging to Samuel Isaacs, was arrested on Tuesday night last, at the request of Mr. Florance, who found him concealed in his house in Religious street, at about quarter to 10 o'clock, that night.

STRIKE CAR-HERRE.—Thomas, a slave belonging to Mrs. Bell was yesterday remanded by Recorder Caldwell for further investigation on the charge of having in his possession a knife, the property of Elise Cassimere, which he was after to for sale and which there is little doubt was stolen properly.

SUNDAY.—The case of Mathew Hush a charge of with Sunday keeping on the 9th of August, entered the premises of O. Marshall, in the Fourth Ward, and stolen merchandize to the amount of $250, came up for examination before Recorder Caldwell. Hush was well, but in order to afford the necessary time to bring forward witnesses, the investigation was postponed Monday at ten.

FIRE.—A fire took place yesterday morning at 1 o'clock in Grande street near Peridido, which destroyed two frame tenements and out buildings.

DIVERTING THE FIRE.—Elizabeth Smith and two others whose names are unknown were charged yesterday before Recorder Conde with disturbing the peace.

PASSING CARD—COMMITMENT OF THE ACCUSED.—Nathan Hackelbottom was charged on Sunday last, with stabbing Philippe Grove, a watchman of the First Municipality, while in the act of arresting him, was examined yesterday by Recorder Conde and the investigation, in which he was assisted by the District Attorney, Mr. H. Reynolds, Esq. Mr Bilt being very ill, was declared unable to attend however, he was represented by Col. Hunt, who handed in a certificate of the attending surgeon, in proof of the fact of the inability of the accused to be present.

Col Hunt said he was satisfied that the case should be committed as the evidence already before the court was sufficient, however, if the Recorder preferred going on with the examination.

Watchman Sullivan was the first witness called up. He said he was on duty the night of the occurrence of Capt. Laughlin's death; he heard a noise, and ran in that direction, the watchmen were springing their rattles, he could not tell from what he heard that Mr Laughlin was dead; he was not the watchman who picked up either of the knives. The concluded this preliminary testimony.

Barnell—On examination this witness confessed he knew nothing about it.

Alderman Richardson examined—Knew nothing of the circumstances. He met Mr. Laughlin at half past 9 o'clock; had a talk with him; asked him to go down to Kathman and take a drink with him; he went there, had a drink and left.

Luke Dillon—On Sunday night, half past 9 o'clock he was in Kathman's, saw Bilt there; Kathman was in the house, there were some people playing cards, saw Fleming, Kathman, Laughlin and Bilt at the bar; Bilt appeared to be intoxicated, he came over to one of the men in the room, and put a glass of liquor on his mouth. They went out; Kathman thought there was a fight going on among them; saw Laughlin fall; Fleming and Kathman went away; they went to Mr Laughlin, who had a knife in his hand; Laughlin told him Bilt stabbed him. On carrying him to Gallagher's, he fell and they carried him the rest of the way, he died in about fifteen minutes afterwards.

Cross examined—Can't say if the knife presented was the knife Laughlin had; it was about quarter to 11 o'clock; no quarreling, he heard Bilt halloo for the democratic party two or three times; did not know of any quarrel between Kathman and Laughlin.

The court was obliged to call Mr. B.

Did not see any scuffle; Kathman was walking fast, coming from where Laughlin fell; Fleming was hurrying towards Villere street; he was fifty feet distant from Laughlin when he fell; Bilt had a knife. Laughlin did not say any one else had stabbed him. He said he was killed, did not take notice to the parties going out—did not see when Kathman went out. It was after 11 o'clock. There was no quarrel. Two men named Lakeman and Dunne.

Thomas Fitzgerald called—Did not attend. Subpœna to be issued.

Lakeman called—Not in Court. Attachment issued.

Joiner—Had been to Kathman's; took a drink there; saw no indication of a quarrel; he left the parties at the coffee house. The parties were talking of the coming election and of the necessity of acting with energy in the 1st Ward. Fleming was in the house, but Fleming left about 9 or 3 minutes before witness left; heard no angry words; it was about half past 10 o'clock.

Cross-examined—did not hear any quarrel on the banquette. The occurrence took place Marine and Villere streets.

Dunne—Saw new Wm. Laughlin carried into Gallagher's coffee house knew nothing of the occurrence till then; he found the knife in Court in Gallagher's.

Abel—Knew nothing of the homicide; he was at Kathman's friendly night amusing himself. Bilt and Laughlin were at the counter. They were talking in language of the most angry character, the most of time time—low. Mr. Laughlin said they had been going on long enough and it should stop; Mr. Fleming was in the bar; never doesn't of a fall out between them. He was sitting at a table when Kathman was called off, he went out by the door on Thomas street. The parties had left the house previous; he left from the door on Bienville street nearest the river; when about thirty steps he heard a noise, and saw a man running rapidly; knew nothing of the homicide until the next morning—he never thought of a homicide.

Cross examined—Saw no knife whatever, Mr. Laughlin and Mr. Bilt were the only parties having an angry conversation in the house. Did not see either of the gentlemen take a drink, thought both the gentlemen were a little excited on the subject. Thinks Mr. Bilt said he was capable of judging for himself. Heard a noise call Kathman; the voice came from the place where the man had been committed. That was the first time Kathman left the house. It never occurred to him that there would be a quarrel. He remarked how quick the watchman had intelligence of a quarrel.

Fitzgerald—Could not swear to the dirk—he did not pick up a dirk—did not see the commencement of it—he saw Captain Laughlin with a knife in his hand—took it from him—he was trying to put the knife in a scabbard—saw nothing but his eye wounded—Kathman and Bilt were standing at the corner at the lamp post—Laughlin had such a dirk—he gave the dirk to John Juner—sent word to Mr. Gallagher not to shut up, that Mr. Laughlin was wounded—he only up for two weeks—what's the matter?—I am stabbed"—who stabbed you?—"Bill Bilt"—did not see Mr. Fleming after—heard an angry word—not louder than witness was speaking then—they were not quarreling—I cause 7 or 8 minutes or 10 probably were drinking in the house—it was about 10 o'clock when he picked up Mr. Laughlin.

Lakeman—Was in Kathman's coffee house on Sunday night—he left well that night; I gone far when he heard that Mr. Laughlin was stabbed—saw him in Gallagher's—asked him if he had any arrangements to make as he saw he was dying—he made no answer—witnesses then left for the Charity Hospital—when he came back with a doctor he found one there already—heard no quarrel.

Washington Fleming—Sth and Laughlin got into some angry words—they went out the door—witness said let's go out there will be a quarrel—Kathman said, no there will be no quarrel"—when they went out they were quarreling—handed each their cane and half—thought they had settled the difficulty—did not see Bilt have a knife till after the quarrel—saw one with Laughlin—heard the words "let us settle it here"—did not know which of the men said it—saw Laughlin fall—went with Laughlin—pulled the knife from him—Kathman was unwilling to give it—he was willing to give it—the knife was taken from him with some force—the knife he had in a dirk knife—Bilt went out first Laughlin followed and Kathman last—Bilt said he had stabbed Laughlin in self-defence—Bilt did not appear angry—they drank together—the parties agreed to meet the following day, to fight a duel—Bilt was willing to go a different direction—they replied at one number a mile from city after the—the dagger was named to Laughlin's hand—Mr. Laughlin before the affray said he would take witness for his second and let Bilt take Fleming—Kathman was wounded in the right hand.

Dr Gallaway testified as before when examined before the Coroner; in addition, he said the wound in the eye was caused by a serious instrument—the wound of which he died was caused by a knife like that in Court—I first thought it was with a bowie knife.

Kathman—Mr L. and one or two other friends came into my house on Sunday night to quiet him. You look remarkably well, you have been out of the city. You I have. He asked Mr. Bilt to take a drink with him. Bilt said he; I will not drink with you. They talked together friendly enough. Bilt said Laughlin had not treated him right. Laughlin replied, never mind, we'll talk about that another time. They talked for half an hour, saw them go out together, did not think anything at the time. Fleming came to him to tell him they were going to fight a duel. Witness said, what the idea of anything like a serious quarrel—heard them standing against the fence; Laughlin was leaned against the fence, he fell; I ran to the ground; Laughlin said he wished that he—I and attempted to wrest a knife from his hand—the matter was dropped after this; Bilt said he had a knife and was armed and about two steps; Bilt said he had a dirk, he; Bilt drew his dirk. Mr. said Laughlin, you have injured me; I am stabbed; I said, where drew down and at one another across him. Conducted to the house; Mr. Laughlin said he was