The New-Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. · NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1859. · VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,499.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22.

TWO WAYS OF INJURING AN ENEMY.

It will not be the [illegible] of either the New York *Herald* or the *Times* if the Black Republicans are victorious at the next Presidential election. Both these prominent and influential journals are waging war against Buchanan and his faction—the first directly, and the other indirectly. The *Herald* is decidedly for Buchanan; the *Times* rather inclines to support Douglas. The one is fierce and furious in its onslaughts upon the negro worshipers; the other evinces its hostility in a more quiet, but not less formidable manner.

There is a quarrel impending between the Seward and anti-Seward members of the Black Republican party which the *Herald* chronicles with the most unqualified rapture. It seems that the *Tribune* has of late been so what disposed to turn the cold shoulder towards Seward, and to treat with kindness various propositions tending to the nomination of Bates, Houghton, or some other candidate with national proclivities. Expediency, we are told, is to be made the test, and if Seward cannot be gauged by this standard, he is to be incontinently dismissed. That aspirant is to be preferred, irrespective of services or principles, who will render the success of the Black Republicans least doubtful.

Now, this does not at all suit the views of that once faithful Whig journal, but for some years violent organ of anti-slavery, and special toady of Wm. H. Seward, viz: the *Courier and Enquirer*. Grieved and indignant at its behalf sympathyzes our antipathy Rock, Virginia, and about three hundred women and children abandoned their homes and came to Harper's Ferry for protection.

A party of United States marines were immediately dispatched to Sandy Hook, but found the place quiet.

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She left Havana on the 15th, and brings nearly a quarter of a million dollars in specie.

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Brown refused to answer whether he had conferred with Giddings, of Ohio, in relation to this Virginia expedition, but admitted that he (Brown) had numerous sympathizers in all the free States.

It is believed that Cook has escaped and reached Pennsylvania.

United States Marshal Shurley Ould has left Harper's Ferry for Washington, thus relinquishing the prisoners to the authorities of Virginia.

Governor Wise ridicules the people of Harper's Ferry for allowing themselves to be captured and imprisoned by a handful of men.

Brown is in no danger of dying from the wounds he received.

Gerrit Smith's letter to Brown is written in obscure language, informing Brown that what he did was and proper, and that he could to keep Brown "at his hard work."

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Mess Pork—Western steady at $14.

Lard declined 1c.

Molasses has also declined 1c.

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The race was for two mile heats, best two in three. Jim Rockey won the race.

Time, 3 59½—3 53½.

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Vicksburg, October 21.—The steamers Hiawatha and Chancellor passed down at noon to-day, and the Magnolia at 6 o'clock this evening.

It is well remarked by the New York *Evening Post* that Sir John Franklin has accomplished more for the cause of Arctic discovery by his death, than he ever could have done in life. Had he successfully escaped the ice, and returned to England, curiosity about the Arctic regions would have been for the time quieted. But his long absence, and the mystery which shrouded his fate, have led to explorations numerous and daring. The twenty-three expeditions would not have sailed, nor McClure have discovered the northwest passage, nor Dr. Kane have penetrated to within eight degrees of the Pole, nor a hundred other discoveries been made, had not Franklin died twelve years ago on King William's Island.

A Rescuerss.—The Marksville *Central Organ* contains an elaborate account of a street fight between Judge Cullom on the one hand, and Messrs. E. T. Lewis and J. C. Lewis, in the course of which Mr. E. T. Lewis received two pistol shots, one of which is dangerous.

Cool Rooms.—It is asserted in the London *Lancet* that blinds coated with the following composition and placed outside the window, are both sun and rain proof. The greatest heat will not affect them: "Boil well together two pounds of turpentine, one pound of litharge in powder, and two or three pounds of linseed oil. The blinds are to be rubbed over with this varnish and dried in the sun. Umbrellas, light linen coats and covers of hats may be so treated.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAHAWBA.

Pass a Loutre, October 21.—The steamship Cahawba, from New York via Havana, passed up the river early this morning.

She left Havana on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

Purser Gideon reports that the health of the city is good, and that there is no general news of importance to report.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Havana, October 18.—The Sugar market is firm and active at the quotations of previous advices.

Molasses is a little more active, without material change in prices.

Lard is steady at $18 75 for tierces and $19 to $19 75 per quintal for kegs. The stock of Lard at Havana is about 1450 tierces and barrels and 1750 kegs.

Freights are improving.

Exchange on London is active and stiff at 17 per cent. premium. Exchange on New York firm at 6 per cent. premium.

FIRE IN LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth, K. T., October 20.—A fire broke out in this city this morning, which destroyed Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell's extensive furniture establishment and several other buildings adjoining.

The loss is estimated at $100,000. The property was insured for $80,000.

MAGNANIMOUS ABOLITION RESOLUTION.

Chicago, Illinois, October 20.—At the Convention of the Western Tract Society, now in session in this city, an amended resolution was adopted in consequence of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, that the Convention deem the abolition of slavery only by peaceable means (?)

A STARTLING RUMOR.

Baltimore, October 20.—It was reported at Harper's Ferry last night that the abolitionists were murdering people at Sandy Hook, Virginia, and about three hundred women and children abandoned their homes and came to Harper's Ferry for protection.

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The news from Havana is unimportant.

The city was very healthy.

The Cahawba brought the following passengers:

FROM NEW YORK AND HAVANA—G Hudson, S Hudson; G Ledder and lady, R Delassalle and servant, A H Tracy, Captain G Wadsent, Mrs G Avery and child, T C Mankin, lady and two children, Miss S Moss and lady, Mrs M Higgins, J C Yorck, W E Peters, Mrs C Peters, Mrs Mitchell and child, I H Bee, D Brequhert, lady, two children and nurse, Miss Sherman, W Urquhart, M Isaacs and lady, Mrs A Brooks, Miss E L Hallett, Mrs W Sis, Mrs A Myers, Miss M Mcdonnell, W F Brumhall, G Foster, J H Newell, J Bee, Jr., D J Mahony, Mrs M L Prohl and child, Mrs G W Wheeler, child and nurse, Miss M Wheeler, A C Jackson, J Cadbury, J Thomas, Miss M Haley, Miss K Calhoun, Captain T Forbes and boy, Captain S Porter, Lieut. J D Duncan, U S N., Miss S Landell, G Murdoch, H Voisin, Miss E Moses and two children, T Lewis, Mrs E Lacy, Wm Pate, J Jaquendie, J Smyly, J Jaquendie, J A Rennup, R Fenelver, C Cerames, F de Cassro, Mrs S Bardell, J Oliver, S Oliver.

The Treaty with England in 1846.

It is supposed that the arrival of General Scott on the Pacific shore will prevent any outbreak from occurring between the American troops in possession of the disputed islands on the northwest coast and the British Marines. But on the other hand it is quite evident that the question in dispute between Engl ne and the United States is as yet far from its solution.

Our readers will remember the treaty, which took place during the administration of Mr. Polk, and which was intended as a settlement of the northwest boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States. Without now recalling our pretensions and those of England, it is sufficient to remind the reader that by the treaty concluded on the 20th October, 1818, the parallel of 49 degrees, north latitude, was recognized as the northern boundary of the United States between the Lake of the Woods, (which is at the northeast corner of Minnesota) and the Rocky Mountains. The country west of the Rocky Mountains was left open for the space of ten years to the citizens of both Governments. By a convention agreed upon in London on the 6th day of August, 1827, this period of ten years, then about to expire, was extended for an indefinite time, subject, however, to its termination by either party on notice of twelve months. The treaty of 1843 did not provide for the settlement of this outstanding uncertainty, although the northwest coast was then attracting attention. During the progress of the treaty, however, the subject assumed alarming pretensions. He demanded that the line of 54 degrees and 40 minutes should be recognized as our northern boundary. The attempts made at Washington to settle the dispute being fruitless, Mr. McLane was sent as a special minister to England, and his efforts led to the reopening of negotiations on the subject, and ultimately to the treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th June, 1846, between Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, and Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State to President Polk.

The point selected for the starting point of the new line was the intersection of the Rocky Mountains and the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. This line, if extended westwardly along the same parallel, would have divided Vancouver's Island into unequal parts, and have left the larger part of that island to the north under British dominion, and the smaller and southern part under American dominion. As may be supposed the British Government was unwilling to agree to this partition, and in consequence the "boundary line was determined upon" that is to say, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty was to be continued from the intersection of the Rocky Mountains and the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, westward along that parallel, *"to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel* and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific ocean."

Now the 49th parallel, when extended to the middle of the channel between Vancouver's island and the continent, arrives at a point capable of certain measurements. But when the middle of the channel is followed the southward, (reckoning as the channel all the space between Vancouver's island and the main land) the Haro Islands are encountered, and the waters of the main channel must pass around this group. They are, therefore, then formed a channel on each side of the islands, which two channels unite in one at the entrance of the straits of Fuca, that part of the straits between the Haro Islands and Vancouver's Island is known as the Canal de Haro, and that part between the islands and the continent is known as the Strait of Rosario.

The British officials, in view of the uncertainty created by the existence of the two channels, contend that the line of demarcation should run through that channel which lies nearest to the continent—that is, through the Straits of Rosario. Our claim, on the other hand, is that the line should be in the channel nearest to Vancouver's Island—that is, through the Canal de Haro.

The treaty is silent upon the subject. It treats the islands as if it were free from interruptions or divisions—as if one channel only existed between the continent and Vancouver's island. The uncertainty created by the existence of the two channels is the question to which the ordinary rules of evidence and the principles of common sense must be applied.

Now let us suppose for a moment that there had been no Vancouver's island when the treaty of 1846 was concluded, and that the Haro Islands alone were near the northern extremity of the 49th degree of forty-nine degrees would have passed, if extended westwardly, some twenty miles to the *northward* of the islands, and would have left them unconsidered and unclaimed. In that case it is inconceivable that any agreement should have been made that the line, on reaching the ocean, should deflect and run southwardly in order to exclude these islands from our territorial jurisdiction. Now, if we replace Vancouver's island on the map, we see why the line of forty nine degrees should not be extended beyond that island—while it is impossible to conceive a reason for giving that line any other direction than would gain that island entire to Great Britain, so that the treaty, which ignores the existence of these islands, which recognizes and provides for the integrity of Vancouver's island, we is supposed to have fixed the waters between Vancouver's Island and the main land that rule of arbitration, which will secure the manifest intention of the treaty, and give to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island, and yet leave us what we would undoubtedly have had, if Vancouver's island had not rendered a deflection of the line of forty-nine degrees necessary. That is, we are constrained to select as the channel meant in the treaty, that channel which separates Vancouver's island from the main land. The Canal de Haro is that canal.

The islands in dispute are not perhaps of any great value, but it is impossible for our Government to abandon its right, when the reason of the case is so clearly with us. The President, however, has shown great wisdom in taking such measures as will confine the question within the limits of a peaceable solution. For we are abundantly satisfied that if the British Government is content to rely upon its own records of the diplomatic conference on this treaty, it will be found that the Canal de Haro, or the straits nearest to Vancouver's island, was understood by the British Government of that day to be the waters constituting the American boundary.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Washington, October 16.—The plan to raise funds for the completion of the Washington National Monument through the medium of the post-offices throughout the United States bids fair to prove successful. Several hundred postmasters have already notified Lieutenant Lynn, the engineer in charge, that they have placed boxes within their offices for the reception of contributions, and it is believed that a very large proportion of the whole will co-operate in the project.

From some offices returns for the first month have already been received. The two of Lynn and Gates are at the head of the list, having contributed $46. Wheeling, Va., sent $15; Washington $17; Baltimore and Portsmouth, Va., $15 each; New York, New Haven, Charleston, Petersburg, Va., Montgomery, Ala., Windsor, N. C., and Fort Smith, Ark., each about $10; Newport, R. I., Pittsburg, Augusta, Lagrange, Macon, Ga., Fredericksburg, Va., Hernando, Miss., and Tulip, Ark., from $5 to $8 each. Returns from about one hundred other towns range from $1 down to 5 cents. If each post-office in the country where there is a post-office would every month contribute even the latter sum, a fund would accrue to the monument of over $15,000 per year.

All be letters containing remittances are put on record, and at stated intervals the amounts received and the names of places by which they were contributed are to be published in the principal papers of each State.

The Great Eastern Without a Head.—It appears from the evidence before the Coroner's inquest, in the case of the fatal accident on board of the Great Eastern, that she was not, at the time of the trial trip, under the control of any duly authorized commander, nor even the engineer directed by any responsible engineer. It further appeared that the company considered the engines as not accepted. Captain Hamilton had fled that J. Scott Russell was in charge of the paddle-engines, and Mr. Langdon, of Watts & Co.'s, in charge of the screw; both screw and paddle-engines were at that moment the property of the contractors; if Mr. Russell had not volunteered that morning to work the paddle-engines from the bridge, I should have placed two of my officers there to do it; if I had known that Mr. Russell was volunteering his assistance on the bridge, I would not have allowed him to take the position he did. Mr. Russell, in a communication to a London paper, replied to some of the testimony, and denies that he had any other control than to superintend the telegraphing on board.

A Valuable Clock—*Rich Discovery.*—About a month ago an auctioneer named Wm. Little, doing business at 237 Fulton street, in selling a quantity of old furniture, sold an old clock to another auctioneer named Townsend, doing business in Myrtle avenue, for fifty cents. The clock remained in Townsend's store until about a week ago, when he sold it for ten dollars to a man who resides in Fulton avenue, who, on taking it home, discovered that a looking glass which is in the back of the clock was cracked. He took it out with the intention of having a new one put in, when to his astonishment he discovered notes of the Bank of England concealed behind it amounting to about $600. It is said that the heirs of the estate to which the clock originally belonged intend to commence an action for the recovery of the property.—*N. Y. Post.*

[From the Spirit of the Times.]

A Breeding Stable's Tournament—A Wife's Heroism.

We regret to learn that one of our most extensive breeders of blood stock in the North, J. B. Morgan, Esqr., of Westchester county, New York, has met with a most serious loss—the burning of his whole range of stables. It appears that on the morning of Tuesday, the 5th instant, Mr. Monnot left home with the intention of going to Albany, to attend the Sales fair, leaving his place in charge of his wife. Shortly after noon, whilst the men were yet at dinner, Mrs Monnot discovered dense smoke issuing from the stables; she was alone with her women, not a man within call—the blood horses, worth $100,000, were in imminent danger. For a moment she was paralyzed, but soon recovered her presence of mind to perform what she considered a religious duty—to save her husband's property, even at the risk of her own life; startling her women in various directions in search of assistance, and alone rushed into the stables, from the sides of which the flames were by this time bursting in every direction. Logan, the pride and pet of her husband, was the first to be secured; she unchained and led him to the door of his box, was but the work of an instant, but terrified at the flames which met his sight, he reared, and plunged itself, in his mistress every attempt to lead him out, until, when nearly exhausted with her exertions, Mrs. Monnot succeeded in blindfolding him with a pocket of her apron, when he became tractable and submitted to be led to a place of safety.

The foreman and helpers of the farm at last arrived, and soon had every hoof turned out. Now commenced a scene the wildest and most appalling eye ever witnessed. The stables, which were sufficiently extensive to accommodate 150 horses, and three cows, and carrying over 100 tons of hay, were completely enveloped in flames. The horses, which in the excitement of the moment, without regard to sex or age, were turned into a small inclosure, maddened by fear, commenced fighting furiously, kicking, biting, and tearing each other in a fearful manner, making it dangerous and apparently hazardous in the extreme to attempt to separate them. The foreman, however, watching his opportunity, succeeded in catching by the mane one of the most furious, a two year old colt, who reared and plunged at such a rate that the man was soon seen flying under the heels of the other horses. Mrs. Monnot, quite distinguished herself and apparently hazardously by entering the inclosure and seizing the brute by the nose; she held him until the man had recovered himself and procured a halter with which the animal was secured.

Old Sylphide, by Emilius, bred by R. L. Stevens, Esq., now owned by Mr. Monnot, is the very near being lost. She was surrounded by flames, and had to be taken out through a hole cut in the side of her stable. Having secured the stock to the best of her judgment, Mr. Monnot was dispatched on horseback to convey the tidings of the calamity to her husband, who was intercepted just as he was on the point of embarking for Albany. On his leaving the house, Mrs. Monnot fell in the fire. Without him to get up, and he said he could not. When witness saw he could not get up, he called a cab and put him in it. He then went to the police in the cab. Witness went back in the cab to arrest them in the coffee house, but it is not stated. I was the first officer on the spot after the shooting.

John Summers, who keeps a coffee-house on Crosseman street, between the levee and the Customhouse, testified that he saw the deceased run past his door soon after, followed by more than a dozen men, all running like fire. The man who fired was about five feet six or seven inches tall. Only two or three persons ran down the street.

L. B. Pack, who was sitting on a step examining for fleas, testified that he was with Ramos on the levee when they heard a rap, and then a shot on Crossman street. Soon after Ramos left, he heard a shot at the corner of Crossman and New Levee streets. Ramos called him over to where the deceased was lying, and they put him in a cab.

Officer Chevalier testified that he had a large experience of Bondsmen, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, and Gym-pumps of every description, for the relief of Deformities and Rupture. 44 in Advertising.

Dying Declaration.

Have been made within the last two years by another French and Surgeon chemist concerning the great deformities in the quantity and quality of iron in the blood, and it has been found that prevalent cases of female debility, loss of health, nervousness, (vitreous, fever after, &c.) impurities of the blood, and general prostration, were pronounced by the distinguished chemists of iron in the blood. The most eminent physicians of Paris, London, Vienna and recently of New York, have adopted Dr. HOTTE'S CHALYBEATE PILLS, and Apothecaries and Homeopathic preparation of iron by Hydrogen, and are now pronouncing them with most extraordinary success. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an natural disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow their use. As a great Homeopathic and general Restorative, it has no superior and no substitute.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per box, containing fifty pills; sent free by mail on receipt of the price. Principal office, 200 Broadway, N. Y.: S. D. LOCKE & CO., General Agents; wholesale and retail in New Orleans by J. WISNER & CO., 21 and 161 Chartres street. 4 mp7 3m1p

Those who live in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to means as preventatives of disease. We are never sure of the approach of the moment of sickness that shall find us in a state to "Stand on Independence Hill" with the full flush in her "Stock on Independence." Many find in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season particularly the strongest man is not proof against the malaria in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague the Bitters is unsurpassed, and there can be no doubt of its immediate and marked results, in the high hill country, and doubtless a prompt and speedy cure will follow. Thousands who are subject to the fever and ague in the Mississippi Valley, have been blessed with abundant health.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Examination of the Alleged Filibusters—*The Case Concluded.*—This examination was brought to a close yesterday morning. Mr. Laughlin, sworn for the prosecution, appeared to be quite a Know-Nothing regarding the case, and although closely questioned, threw no light upon any point. Mr. Wells was in Court and testified as follows:

I am telegraphic operator at Southwest Pass, and the only operator there. I was at my house when the Panther arrived. I did not go on board the Panther. I did not talk to any of the men. I know Mr. Fenner whom I afterwards learned was Mr. Fayssoux, called at my house to get a telegraphic message sent. He did telegraph. I can't recollect to whom. I do not recollect the number in the telegraph. I never charged my memory with it. Not unusual to send telegraph at that hour. I don't remember any connected words in the message. I don't remember any vessel, I think. I think I'm pretty correct in that point. Mr. Fayssoux had no conversation with me. I had no subsequent conversation with him. I think he received an answer to nearly all the dispatches he sent. He telegraphed every day. Some of the messages were addressed to Mr. McKay. I recollect that some messages were written. One was, "what right has Hatch to arrest us?" The dispatches left no impression on my mind that they (defendants) were going to any place, or about their intention to return. I don't think any thing was ever said about the men on the Panther. I think Mr. F. received dispatches from Mr. McKay. I reported dispatches to the Towboat Company that there was a large party at the wharf, and as there was no accommodation, I wished the company would remove the party from the wharf. The company telegraphed me that they would do so, and would put the Panther and James L. Day at their disposal.

Subsequently the boats refused to take them, as Mr. Hatch ordered them not to do so. Captain F. expressed his desire to have the men taken away, but did not say what he would do for them. I never spoke to the men on the wharf. I didn't even know Captain Fenner until the day he came aboard. He signed the messages, I think, "F." It was not my business to ask him why he did so. I have seen large crowds down there in the parish about other times. The crowd was not supposed to be under the control of any one. Many sent a dispatch saying, I think, simply that he was arrested. Anderson sent no dispatches prejudicial to me. I never heard of Scott until I saw his name in the papers. The crowd was a quiet one. I heard considerable joking about the Customhouse. I heard no complaint about the water. The Texan party did not excite my curiosity enough to ask them any question. The only thing I heard about their purposes was Kinney's talk. The party would have raised their flag in jest, as the outlet made a great demonstration to bombard the place—had cannon pointed at the station, &c.

Captain Whitney, the back witness for the prosecution, being returned by the Marshal non est inventus, the District Attorney rested the case. The defendants then merely stated that they considered it unnecessary to introduce a witness or make any argument, but would rest the case as it stood. The Commissioner then commanded that he would render his decision on Monday, at 12 o'clock, M.

Two Murders on the Levee.—The man whom we yesterday reported as having been shot dead at the corner of Crossman and Front Levee streets, under cover of the shelving of the Jefferson Customhouse, has been identified as Thomas Brown, alias Thompson, a native of New York, thirty years of age, about midnight a double barreled pistol was found on Crossman street, near the corner. As one of the barrels was discharged (the other being loaded with buckshot) and the pistol was pointed in its aim with the wound in Brown's back, it is very probable this pistol was the one used in the shooting. Dr. Dulary made the post-mortem examination and found that death was caused by a shot wound, entering the left side, just below the shoulder-blade, passing through the left lung, and causing hemorrhage and death.

The following testimony was taken before the Coroner's jury:

Charles Fletcher, sworn—It was about 7 o'clock last night when he first met deceased (Thomas Brown) foot of St. Louis street. He was in company with three or four men. They went to Pratz's coffee-house, corner of Front and Crossman streets, witnesses with them. They all went in, took two drinks, and then separated; deceased remained with witness, and they went up near him. Passed on Lafayette street; took a drink at the Montgomery coffee-house, and then came down town again. Just as he was passing the Eldorado Exchange, deceased said, "don't you know the man talking to Pratz? he was the man who, during the fever of 1855, put a man in a coffin and nailed him up when no one was dead, to keep him." Deceased went in and commenced talking to Pratz about the coffin, when the man who was setting near heard his hand on deceased, and called him what he was talking about. Deceased said he was talking to Pratz, and to let him alone; Pratz immediately got up and ran to the bar keeper, and said, "give me that revolver." He drew three or four of them. The bar-keeper handed a club to him, and Pratz went out followed him a short distance, when he struck deceased over the head with the club, and then deceased groaned and handed him something very quick, which witness could not see. When Pratz went out on Crossman street, witness saw Brown come out as soon as the club struck, and witness heard a shot. Pratz went into a place where Brown came out; Brown ran out across the street opposite, and witness ran another way; a few seconds after, witness having ran about twenty feet down Crossman street, he heard two or three reports of a pistol, and heard a man fall as he was standing in a doorway; he then went into Old Levee street, and a man asked him if they were hitting any body; he then went home. Pratz was rather drunk, but was quiet and peaceable; when he was talking to Pratz, every thing looked friendly and quiet; they went up together. As soon as Pratz left with the club to rap, both witnesses and deceased left. There was no one on the banquette when they ran out but Pratz, with the club. Pratz never called them to leave the house. He was certain that Brown had no weapon. He does not think he could recognize the bar keeper.

Augusta Aubry, bar-keeper in Pratz's coffee-house, sworn—He saw the witness and deceased come in and take a drink. He saw deceased go up to Pratz and speak to him; at the same time there was another man; deceased spoke to Pratz; and then deceased shoved the man talking with Pratz. The man asked what deceased did that for. Deceased shoved him again, and knocked him down. Mr. Pratz and his partner then put deceased and Fletcher out of the house. He gave Mr. Pratz a club, and he pursued. Witness then ran out, and heard two shots. Witness left the place; when he returned, he heard one shot. Witness was at the door when he heard two shots. It was about a minute and a half after deceased left; when the shots were fired. Mr. Pratz was standing in the door of the house. The men had left the house, or were rather pushed out, before Pratz asked for the club. Witness is positive Pratz spoke to him in English; didn't speak to him in French or English; didn't hear the word "revolver."

C. Pilcher, recalled—Is certain that Pratz spoke in English; heard him plainly ask for the revolver; witness was not three feet from him; he was hardly out when the club was struck; the shots were fired when he had just twenty yards off.

The inquest was then postponed until five o'clock in the evening.

John Bieg, a young man about twenty years of age, who admitted, in reply to a jeer, that he had served a term in the Penitentiary two years ago, testified that he was standing a block off, when he saw a man come out of Pratz's coffee house with a club in his pavement, with a club, and then fire a pistol up Crossman street.

Pierre Benton, night watchman, testified that his beat was on the levee. He heard the call rap at Pratz's, when he ran down Crossman street, followed by another officer. There was a man running up, followed by a crowd of seven or eight men. Two shots were