The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2.

SQUARE BLOCK PAVEMENTS.

We are particularly pleased at noticing the rapid progress of the square block pavements in two of our principal thoroughfares, viz: St. Charles and Camp streets. In the former this firm, even and admirably constructed pavement has nearly reached Poydras street, while in the latter it has extended within a few yards of Lafayette street. At the pres nt quiet and regular rate of progression, with abundance of material, and no lack of workmen, we hope before the month of March to be enabled to announce that St. Charles as high up as Tivoli Circle, and Camp as far as Calliope street, have been improved and adorned by square blocks of stone. Magazine street is stationary just now. The work there advanced as far as Gravier street, and was then suspended, as the buildings going up on the site of the old Arcade interfered with the operations of the pavers. Doubtless these will be resumed as soon as the edifices now constructing are completed.

A manifest improvement is now evidenced in the mode of placing blocks of square stone in their beds. Formerly, as may be observed in certain streets paved some years ago, the blocks were fitted squarely together, thus causing a uniform line of junction, which by the pressure of passing vehicles was soon formed into unsightly ruts. Moreover, the blocks were not adjusted with extreme nicety, and already begin to exhibit signs of wear and tear. The practice now of setting the blocks in contact diagonally adds vastly to the strength and durability of this species of pavement, and renders ruts almost, if not altogether impossible. Besides, the stones are laid upon a substantial and elevated bed of sand, so that when a square is finished it presents a decided elevation running along the centre, which gradually declines on each side until it reaches the gutter.

It is difficult to conceive of a finer system of paving than by square stones. They are particularly advantageous for a soil like that of New Orleans. They prevent the accumulation of mud, and offer a firm, even surface for the thousands of vehicles which traverse our streets. The completion of the pavements on Camp and St. Charles streets will make an enormous difference, not merely in the comfort of riding, but in the durability of those modes of conveyance, and the animals harnessed to them. The ordinary round stone is shockingly disagreeable to the inmates of an omnibus, jolting them horribly at every step; while the perpetual ascents and descents; the constant efforts of the jaded horses to drag the vehicle out of ruts, frequently break its springs and wear it out astonishingly soon. We have been informed by one of the owners of the largest omnibus line in our city declares that if the routes of his cars were exclusively along streets paved with square stone blocks, he could make more money by taking passengers at five cents than he now does by charging seven—simply because his mules and omnibuses would, under these circumstances, last twice as long.

We have been strenuous advocates of city railroads, because of their cheapness, convenience and constant accessibility, and because in other cities they have proved useful and profitable enterprises. The project, however, encounters decided hostility from many of our leading citizens. Some of their objections seem untenable and frivolous, but there are others by no means destitute of plausibility. It is argued, for example, that square block pavements will render horse railroads unnecessary; that omnibuses will be multiplied, and will carry passengers at as low rates as a railway would demand; and that it would be disgraceful to pull up and destroy any portion of the splendid pavement now in process of construction, for the purpose of laying down iron rails. Very well! We are not so wedded to the railroad plan, as to be totally blind to the benefits of square blocks. Let the contractors hasten their work—let them pave Magazine, St. Charles, Camp and Canal streets—the principal thoroughfares; let the proprietors of the several omnibus lines lower their prices, and then, extraordinary, the people will agree to dispense with horse railroads. But it will not do to promise reforms which will never be executed. Nothing can be more certain than that the number of omnibuses is insufficient, and the rate of transportation too high. Both these faults must be amended, if it be expected that the people will give up city railroads. We seek the public good, and if it can be achieved equally by square block paving as by railroads, so be it. But it behooves those who laud the one and disparage the other, practically to satisfy the wants of the community. Otherwise their objections will be considered as mere leather and prunella.

NEW MUSIC.—We tender our thanks to Messrs. SOLDEE & CHABANIGNAC, No. 78 Chartres street, for several new and choice pieces of music, viz: "Le Pardon de Plormel, Polka Mazurka;" "La Lune de Miel," a charming melody; "La Clochette," a Polka Mazurka by Soda; "The Musical Box," by Soda; "Le Pardon de Plormel," a Grand Waltz de Salon by Burgmuller.

THE CONNECTICUT.—We have received the first number of a new weekly journal, bearing the title of the *Corner Stone*, and devoted to the cause of Judaism. New Orleans is very well capable of sustaining such sheet, especially as the Israelites of our city are numerous, and for the most part intelligent. The *Corner-Stone* is edited with undoubted ability, and will, no doubt, prove an able advocate of the cause for the support of which it has been founded.

JEFFERSON JOURNAL.—Our old friend Hunt, of the *Jefferson Journal*, has materially enlarged and improved his paper—a sign, we trust, of increased prosperity.

The Fair for the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum, third District, will be continued this evening, at Armory Hall.

We are indebted to P. PHILLIPS, Esq., for a pamphlet entitled "Observations in the Court of Claims."

It is understood that the Hon. Thomas Corwin is to deliver a lecture in Washington next week, in the course of which he will take occasion to rebuke in a decided and emphatic manner the incendiary and unlawful doctrines promulgated against the citizens of neighboring States.

J. COLLINS LEE, Judge of the Superior Court of Maryland, and one of the most distinguished jurists of that State, died on the 26th ult., in Baltimore.

A firm in Cincinnati recently telegraphed to a correspondent in Cleveland as follows: "Cranberries rising. Send immediately one hundred barrels *per* Simmons," "Simmons" being the agent of the Cincinnati house. The telegraph run the two last words together, and shortly afterwards the Cincinnati firm were astonished to find delivered at their store one hundred barrels of persimmons. We would have given something to have seen the Cincinnatian's face when he sampled "them persimmons."

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of 100 cases of boots, shoes and Brogans, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Roche & Lonsmont's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

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CATALOGUE SALE OF HAVANA CIGARS.—Catalogue sale of the extensive sale of Havana Cigars, for account of the supercargo of Lubrada & Zugasa, to take place on MONDAY, December 5th, at the store of J. S. Lubrada, 1054 Edimburg & Bayou, No. 29 Rue Levee street, are now ready for delivery at my office. J. S. WALTON, auctioneer; office, 50 Rue Pleine.

WASHINGTON, Friday, November 25, 1859.—The Secretary of War to-day received the following dispatch from Lieutenant General Scott, dated Straits of Fuca, and sent by way of Leavenworth:

"Two days ago I dispatched from Fort Townsend a communication to Governor Douglass, proposing a temporary adjustment of the existing difficulties on the basis suggested by the President in his instructions to me. There has been no answer yet, but there is no doubt the proposition will be accepted. Every thing is tranquil in these islands."

The Cobden Gazette has the following:

On Thursday morning, a man by the name of J. A. King, positively shot himself in the war from Yorkville to the town of Cobden to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and while crossing with a number of others, the pistol went off, and shot himself in the abdomen, in which a boy shot drawn back, when he was thrown overboard the pistol went off, killing him instantly. There was no one on the pistol, but the persons who had been the companions in the war, had a family in Yorkville. This is only another instance of the danger arising from an incautious use of firearms.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report that American Flour closed firm, prices ranging from 23 to 26s. per bbl.

They report Corn closed dull, Yellow being quoted at 32 to 33s. per quarter; White Corn 35 to 36s per quarter.

PROVISION AND PRODUCE MARKET.

The Provision market has been more active, and closed steady. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Lard closed steady at 57s. to 58s. Coffee closed dull generally, at previous quotations. Sugar closed quiet, and the prices of last week are generally well maintained.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular reports Flour closed at 25s. to 26s. per barrel. Sugar closed firm, and prices have advanced 6d. to 1s. during the week. Coffee closed quiet, and the prices of last week are generally maintained.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—A man was arrested here to-day who had just arrived from New Orleans, who had in his possession a large number of 10s on the Canal Bank of New Orleans. Papers were also found in the possession which do not place a party of eleven men left Cairo for New Orleans with $125,000 of these counterfeits in their hands, for the purpose of distributing them.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PASS A LOUTRE, December 1.—The United States sloop of war Saratoga, Commander Turner, got under way this morning for the head of the passes, for the purpose, it is supposed, of pulling up sea.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

China Repudiates the American Treaty—England Opposes the Italian Regency—Massacre Feared in Morocco.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Advices which have been received by the steamship *Europa* from Shanghai, China, state that the Chinese Government have repudiated their treaty with the United States, by refusing to open the ports of Snontoipu and Tamsu according to stipulations therein contained.

Count Persigny, the French Ambassador at London, has been instructed by his Government to arrange with Lord John Russell the preliminaries for England's entering the European Congress.

Both Austria and England have protested against the establishment of a regency in Central Italy.

The Prefects of Police in France have been instructed to invite the journals in their respective districts to be more circumspect in their language towards England.

PARIS BOURSE.

The Paris Bourse closed quiet. The Three Per Cent. rentes closed at 69f. 85c.

Advices from Turin state that the Chevalier Buonacompagnie would probably tender his resignation as Regent to the Sardinian Government.

EXCITEMENT IN MOROCCO.

Advices from Tangiers represent that there is great excitement among the Christian population of Morocco, who are fleeing to the coast with a view of taking refuge on board the foreign ships.

Two British war steamers brought off 350 of them from the smaller ports of Morocco.

The Christians were thus fleeing from a fear of a general massacre by the Moorish troops.

A Spanish army of 40,000 men is expected to land on the coast of Morocco early in December.

THE SOUTHRON CONFEDERATION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 1.—A resolution has been offered in the Legislature of this State, by which the Legislature expresses their readiness to concur in the formation of a Southron confederacy. A resolution was also offered which calls official information to the condition of the State arsenals and munitions of war.

THE CASE OF J. D. SHEPPARD.

VICKSBURG, December 1.—J. D. Sheppard, who was charged with embezzling a certain sum of money from his employer, of this city, and who fled to New Orleans, was there arrested there, and afterward discharged from custody on a writ of habeas corpus, has returned to this city and delivered himself to the proper authorities. Sheppard, when arrested in New Orleans and at his trial, denied that he was a fugitive from justice, and in other ways, intimated that he was any law to justify his being held a prisoner.

He was discharged from custody, and again arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, and again discharged, then he returned here and delivered himself up.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 1.—There is only a moderate business doing in Cotton. The steamer's news has depressed the market.—Middling Uplands are quoted at 11c.

There is a fair business doing in Molasses. There is a scarcity of the better qualities.

Sterling Exchange is quoted at 109½ to 109½ for Banker's bills, and 109¾ to 109¾ for commercial paper.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The steamer Saxonia, which sailed for Liverpool to-day, took out $700,000 specie for Europe.

STEAMBOATS PASSED.

VICKSBURG, December 1.—The steamer Woodford passed down at 2 o'clock, and the Hesperian at 2 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, December 1.—The steamer J. Bell passed down at 4 o'clock, and the Homer at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, December 1.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with six feet of water in the canal, and four feet on the falls.

The Washington correspondent of the Mobile *Register* has had an interview with Brown, who is to be executed to-day. He relates the particulars of the conversation between them as follows:

By especial permission I was admitted to his cell. I found him seated on a table, with a very dingy thumbed Bible before him. As I entered he arose and received me very courteously, offering me a seat and manifesting no sort of ill humor at the disturbance of his supposed rest. As nearly as I remember the following conversation passed between us, after the usual salutations:

Myself.—I ought to apologize for what may seem an impertinent curiosity, Captain Brown—but—

Old B.—I beg you will not, sir; it is very natural that people should want to see me, and I am anxious that they should, for then I will not be misrepresented.

Myself.—You must be annoyed, however, by visitors?

Old B.—On the contrary, I like company; I am not a man of churlish disposition, although the pictures in the illustrated newspapers make me out so.

Myself.—You see the papers, then?

Old B.—Oh, yes, every day; and they are filled with lies, sir—all lies. Nobody knows me—nobody understands me. I am a very simple man; I am not insane. It is true my project has failed—true that I am condemned to pay the penalty; but there is no evidence of any loss of mind. I am willing to pay this forfeit; it is perfectly fair, and I knew in the beginning that death would follow a failure. But, sir, this is not the end of it; though I die, this spirit does not, or cannot die, and trust my word for it, my death will breed twenty hands to where there is one now. I was perfectly cool and collected and resigned. All great revolutions must suffer an infancy of trial and trouble—all great reformations must have their martyrs.

Myself.—But they say you are to be recovered?

A grim smile lit up his face as he replied—"No, no, my friend, the Governor (Wise) has taken good care of that—I am to be hung, sir—sad!"

Myself.—I am very sorry for you, Capt. Brown—a man of your courage deserves and has much sympathy.

Old B.—I do not wish it; I want followers; I want to be the founder of a school, which shall spread reform throughout the land, and I will be sir—I will. You mark it from this day forward my principles do not spread.

Myself.—What do you think of Seward, Capt. Brown?

Old B.—Oh, Seward's a good man, but there are better.

Myself.—May I ask who?

Old B.—Why Henry Wilson is a better man, so is Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, and Simon Cameron.

Myself.—Well, have you no friends South?

Old B.—Not exactly, but I shall have; they are getting right, sir—it isn't time yet.

Here some other company entered, and I rose to go. Brown smiled on me for the visit; said he would be glad to see me again, and I retired with a much more charitable opinion of the man's character. He is evidently a strong minded, and of not a very corrupt heart by nature, though it has been hurt by association. Poor old fellow. I do feel a bit sorry for him. Down with his instigators, Greeley, Seward & Co. Down with a set of men who preach what be practices, who urge him to carry out their plans, who make him their cat's paw and go between, and down with these inhuman Southern sent with Northern principles, who are even worse than the reckless abolitionists in the land, and who in their inner hearts approve of Old Brown and his doings.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The *Red River American* says:

We are informed that a melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the school-house situated in school district No. 12, on Little River, in this parish. The circumstances are as follows: A little daughter of Captain C. Bell left home in the morning for school, to every appearance well and healthy. About 12 o'clock, being recess hours, she was at play with the other children amusing themselves. In running down a hill she fell upon a small shaved rather falling on her up and spend towards the school, and spoke some few words and again fell. There was at the time no one present except very small children, who were not able to relieve her. The schoolmaster came out soon after and picked her up in his arms, in which she died in a few moments.

Her mother was Sarah Ann Bell, she was a fine little girl, loved by all who knew her. She leaves a father and mother and three sisters to mourn her untimely death.

H. De Bertel, the famous violinist, has positively completed the sale of his violin, to H. Wieniawski, another artist, for twenty thousand francs, or nearly four hundred dollars. The instrument is quite a fashionable one, the last physician gentleman has taken the refusal of it at the above price. A rather expensive instrument that.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London *Times* of the 11th, in a leading article on Italy, puts forth a statement in a semi-official tone, which, if true, must bring this question of Italian nationality to a speedy close. After quoting the spirit of the Emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor Emanuel, which startled the public two or three weeks back, the primary feature of which was the restoration of the old rulers, and a Federal Italy, with one flag, one customs, and one currency, the writer declares that it would be impossible for England to enter a Congress of which these were the conditions to be settled, supposing that France was determined to enforce them. "Lord John, or Mr. Disraeli, or Mr. Gladstone, declaring for joining France in the restoration of the Grand Duke," he says, "it would not carry twenty members with him into the House of Commons." But if the influence of France is combined to moral pressure and not to physical force, the position of affairs is materially altered. It," he adds, "Italy should yield and restore her Grand Duke under the influence of a few exhausted gunboats, England would have nothing to say against the exercise of the right of the populations to take back their old governors.

"If, on the other hand, Italy should determine to hold, with unrelaxing grasp, the freedom which fortune has placed in her hands, Napoleon the Third would have nothing to say but to deplore the ingratitude of mankind." We believe that this reasonable solution of the difficulty has been offered, and that the apparent antagonism between the desires of France and Italy is reduced to the unimportant difference that the two nations will use their moral influence with the Italians in opposite directions; or, to speak more accurately, that England will leave the Italians alone to pursue their own course, while France will be free to consult, persuade or entreat the Italians to carry out the promises which, unauthorized by them, but soothing in their sonorous, the Emperor of the French made in their behalf. We hear that all the powers have now adopted the policy of non-intervention in Italy. Russia also declining to admit the principle that subjects have a right to choose their own sovereigns. This protest is of little importance so far as the practical effect of the now pending negotiations is concerned. All the powers are agreed upon the principle that nothing more forcible than words shall cross the Alps to direct the action of the Italian population."

THE KING OF BARBINIA TO NAPOLEON.—Paris, November 14.—It is reported here, and probably with some truth, that the King has replied to the Emperor's letter of the 20th ult. The reply is described as moderate, and expressing much friendship towards the Emperor; dignified, and at the same time prudent. The King repeats that he respects the duties and engagements of His Majesty, but that his own duties and engagements are also entitled to consideration. I do not affirm positively that this is an exact description of the letter, but if it really exists, it would in all probability be conceded in substance. At Vienna among all, and in Italy among the Retrograde party, an aggressive movement on the part of Garibaldi would be received with pleasure, as it would offer the best chance for Austrian intervention. And what would be the consequence of Austrian armed intervention in Italy, if not the renewal of the war?

On Wednesday, the 9th, the Prince of Wales attained his eighteenth year, and in the event of a demise of the Crown, would rule in his own right as Albert the First. The Prince's natal day occurs on the 9th of November, the day when all the corporate towns in the kingdom elect their Mayors, and both events are accompanied by the merry ringing of bells and other demonstrations of rejoicing, either of which celebrations would be an event in itself, but the combined occurrences impart to the day a local as well as a national character. The London *Times* indulges in felicitations at the extraordinary changes which have been witnessed during the Prince's minority.

"Although of no great political importance, the completion of the period at which the eldest son of Queen Victoria is competent to take upon himself the duties of royalty cannot be announced without giving rise in the mind of the most unthinking, to very serious reflections. How vast are the changes which have taken place in the course of the life of the young Prince! How enormous the increase of wealth, how wide the spread of knowledge, how wonderful the progress in the arts which lead to promote human comfort! How wonderful also the changes in those arts which are devoted to the purposes of war and destruction! What may not be accomplished before the close of a career which, short as it is, has already witnessed wonders that in the sleepy old times would have been enough for the history of centuries!" The article winds up by a declaration that the three most popular sovereigns in Europe at the present moment are Queen Victoria, the King of the Belgians, and the King of Sardinia—all limited monarchs, who have frankly accepted their position, and honorably and in good faith discharged its duties.

GOWN AND TOWN RIOTS AT OXFORD.—The fireworks in honor of the birthday of the Prince of Wales were a most magnificent display—the very best ever witnessed at Oxford; a better situation for letting them off could not possibly be found, and we have no hesitation in saying they were witnessed by 25,000 people, and ten times that number would not have filled the immense space in front of the spot selected. During the display, which lasted upwards of an hour and a quarter, every thing passed off in a quiet and peaceful manner; but immediately after it was over, symptoms of a quarrelsome nature were exhibited by the undergraduates, who when in the streets gave the signal of "Gown, gown," for all of them to muster, and before 9 o'clock about 400 were marching in the streets in a most defiant manner. Shortly afterwards the cry of "Town, town," was heard, and an immense number of mechanics and others showed a bold front, and a regular row ensued, which it is impossible to describe. The newly elected Mayor, the late Mayor, and Alderman Sadler, as well as the proctors and other University authorities, endeavored to keep order, but for some time that was impossible; the gownsmen showed no respect for persons.

The Mayor received a blow on the head; the ex-Mayor and Alderman Sadler were pushed and jostled; and such was the determination evinced by the undergraduates for fighting that the special constables were soon called to use their staves, which they did to some effect upon the heads and shoulders of those University men who came in contact with them. In the High street, a gownsman, who was looking from one of his bay window for the purpose of haranguing the townspeople, but on his making use of his opprobrious epithets, he received a row nearly the whole of his three windows. Several college windows were also broken. There has not been so much fighting between Town and Gown for the last twenty years as there was last night. Independently of gaps being broken, hats knocked off, and gowns torn, many of the gownsmen were injured, and some, we fear, rather seriously, as in several cases medical attendance was required. Whatever amount of injury they may have received was brought on themselves by their beginning an unprovoked row with the townsmen, who, until insulted, showed no symptoms of fighting. We understand that many of the latter are also injured. It is expected that the same scene will be enacted to-night, unless the collegians are "gated."

The Speakership.

Among the multitudinous speculations on this subject, those of the correspondent of the New York Tribune are not the least interesting or plausible. He writes from Washington as follows:

It is much debated here whether it is not better to commence voting in the House for Speaker, than to nominate by caucus. Both Banks was elected by this process. The most favorable mode is a free conference of all the elements of opposition with conservatives to the selection of proper candidates, by that course, no possible delay, could occur, and through the moral force an immediate organization would be obtained. Mr. Corwin's name will be presented for the Speakership, but with entire reluctance, harmonizing the action of the House. Should it become an element of disruption, he will withdraw in favor of Mr. Pennington. Administration men next cast an urgent summons to every Democratic member to be present on the first day of the session. Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, who was not expected, writes that he will be here. Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, may come; and perhaps Mr. Letcher, should he hear, take a seat. But it is yet conceded in that event he could only vote on the speaker's election, as a point of contingency would be raised immediately afterward. He will not be of the constitutional age till April. He is not constitutionally qualified at all, but would be re-elected if met here.

The Pennsylvania delegation will meet in Philadelphia on the 15th, for the purpose of devising some conciliatory moves by which all the elements of opposition will be brought to the organization. All overtures of overjoets are totally unfounded. As the Administration supporters decide to organize the House, it is not conceded whether the reports and documents will be printed for distribution as heretofore; the measure in which the printing is done is in New York last year indicates no usual caution.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A confirmation of the correctness of the portraiture of the hero of "A Life for a Life" came under our notice yesterday, says the Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d inst. Through the subject was not a person schooled in philosophy as was Dr. Upshaw, yet he was so honest looking, so evidently honest, so free from the contagion of thought, impelled by the promptings of a conscience brave enough, when harboring no evil intent, to submit to the decree of justice. A man named John Lessner struck a fellow-laborer so severe a blow on the head, some months since, as to cause his death. The murderer escaped, but in his retreat he thought of the dead and of his delinquency to God and society, and he contrived to return to the scene of his crime, to confess and deliver himself up to the officers of justice.

The circumstances of the case are as follows: On the 24 of April, 1858, an altercation took place between Michael O'Brien and John Leonard, drayman, which became so exciting as to cause the latter to strike the former with a day gun, from the effects of which he died a few days after. A coroner was called for Leonard, but the officer was unable to secure him. It appears that on stealing the clubbing of the officers, he made his way to Australia, where he remained until he felt resolved to return to this city and give himself up. He arrived here yesterday, but on reaching a hotel, he had time to reach the room where justice is dispensed without alert, he was recognized by some violent officer and arrested. The fellow, however, in his hot and confusion, said that he was not intended to do, and that it never was his intention to kill O'Brien; that he never quitted Ireland, and that he felt he had job good to do, and more than the matter had weighed heavily on his mind. He desired to be taken to the town and to the generous magnanimity of his fellow-citizens.

Mary J. Wright, Robert Cunningham and Mary Clayton gave evidence, to corroborate what is given above. The jury then rendered a verdict of death by accidental shooting by a pistol in the hands of deceased while H. Bernard was in jest.

THE CASE OF ANDREA WILLIAMS AND MARY JANE JACKSON.—This case was resumed yesterday before Recorder Bonneval, and the following testimony was taken:

Capt. Charles Ogden, residing on St. Ann street, between Tonti and Miro, sworn.—On last election day I was passing at the corner of Bagnell and Tonti streets, when I saw a disturbance between three women and the keeper of the beer-house on the corner, this was in the yard. I went into the yard, and saw Andrea Williams take a knife from her pocket, which Bernard ordered her to put back. She answered, "I will not; I will pay for it." Bernard struck hold of her shoulder, and she struck at him, but not hard. At this time the command, who was near Bernard, was dragged to the door under the eye of Americus Williams with a common pocket knife with a black handle. At the same time I saw Mary Jane Jackson with a dirk in her hand, but did not see her make use of it. Mary Jane said to me—"Did you see Mary Jane Jackson with a dirk in her hand, but did not see her make use of it. Mary Jane said to me—"Did you see Mary Jane Jackson America Williams down. When I went out I saw the column sitting on his sash.

Cross-examination.—I was about a yard distant from America Williams in the yard. I saw the blade of the knife, but could not see the handle. I could not see the only weapon that I saw the only weapon that I saw America Williams had. It was five or six minutes after I entered the yard. I did not see the only weapon that I saw America Williams had. It was five or six minutes after I entered the yard. I did not see the only weapon that I saw America Williams had. I did not see the only weapon that I saw America Williams had. I did not see the only weapon that I saw America Williams had