DIRECT IMPORTATION
—OF—
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
CUTLERY, GUNS AND FANCY GOODS.

E. R. STEVENS & CO.,
—Importers and Jobbers of—
CUTLERY, GUNS,
FANCY GOODS,
VIOLINS AND VIOLIN STRINGS,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS,
NEEDLES, PINS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY.
—Also—
PAPER, STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS,
AND PLAYING CARDS.
Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Common Street,
(OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL)
New Orleans.
E. R. STEVENS.....WM. E. SEYMOUR.

Received by late arrivals from England, France and Germany, a large stock of—
Wade & Butcher's IMPERIAL RAZOR STEEL POCKET CUTLERY and RAZORS.
Rogers & Sons' SILVER STEEL RAZORS.
Wessenholm's
W. A S. Butcher's TABLE CUTLERY.
Riley's Double Water-proof PERCUSSION CAPS.
Joyce's Metal Lined
Genuine French G. D.
1,000 French GUN WADS—best article imported—Nos. 9, Ely 11 to 15.
New Frenches VIOLINS, FLUTINAS and ACCORDEONS.
English, French and Italian VIOLIN STRINGS.
—Also, a large assortment of—
PERFUMERY,
COMBS,
BRUSHES, and
FANCY GOODS.
Agents for COHEN'S Celebrated
Playing Cards.
500 gross in store, consisting of—
STEAMBOATS,
HIGHLANDERS,
DECATES AND EAGLES,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE HEADS,
Every variety of backs.
200 bales COTTON TWINE.
Also, a large assortment of LINEN TWINE.
PRINTING, WRITING and WRAPPING PAPER of every description.
PAPER BAGS for Grocers, Druggists and Confectioners—various sizes.
BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY and SCHOOL BOOKS.
☞Our stock will be found one of the most complete in extent and variety in the United States, and is offered to the trade on the most favorable terms.
E. R. STEVENS & CO.
fel4 1m

CHAS. T. NASH, BROKER AND DEALER IN SCRIP, STOCK, NOTES, REAL ESTATE AND EXCHANGE,
No. 25 Carondelet street,
c31 1y Between Common and Gravier.

THE FARINA COLOGNE WATER—
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
The undersigned, sole representative for the United States, the Canadas and West Indies, of the justly celebrated house of
JOHN CHARLES FARINA,
has authorized Messrs. C. T. BUDDECKE & CO., of this city, to receive orders for the importation of the above genuine article, put up in all the different styles in wicker, plain bottles, etc.
HENRY ROESBERG,
Of the firm of JOHN CHARLES FARINA,
Cologne, Prussia.
☞Orders intrusted to us for the house of J. C. Farina, will have prompt attention, and be executed at the same rates and prices as if forwarded direct to Cologne.
C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.,
fel3 3m No. 21 Common street.

MOSS.....MOSS.....MOSS.
Fine Dressed MOSS, put up for market. Fine Moss, Curled Hair and Cotton MATRESSES.
Also, FEATHERS—in lots to suit.
CAMPBELL & CO.,
n26 tf 177 Canal street.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT—THIS DUBLIN PORTER is superior to any other brand as a beverage or for medicinal purposes. For sale to the trade by
GRAY BROTHERS,
Sole Agents,
fel2 1f 111 Old Levee, near St. Louis street.

CORONA DE CABARGA, THE WELL KNOWN *REGALIA DEL REY.*
Havana, December 29, 1859.
José Domingo, Esq., New Orleans:
Dear Sir: We authorize you by this letter to inform the public that you are the Sole Agent in your city for our brand of Cigars known as CORONA.
Yours, truly,
ANT. CABARGA & CO.

José Domingo,
IMPORTER OF HAVANA CIGARS,
No. 16 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
Has always on hand a large and well assorted stock, to which he calls the attention of purchasers. The choicest brands for which his house has always been celebrated, can always be found there: PARTAGAS, CABANAS, INTIMIDAD, the well-known REGALIA DEL REY DE CABARGA, the CINTO DE ORION, REDOWA, RIFLE, and the new brand, EL GARIBALDI. Also, 2000 pounds PICADURA, received per steamship Habana.
Mr. DOMINGO would respectfully call the attention of the public to the following letter:
Mr. José Domingo, New Orleans: My Dear Friend—I authorize you to make it known to the public, if you think it needed, that you are the only importer in New Orleans of my brands El Cinto de Orion, Redowa and Rifle. In proof whereof I sign the present, in the city of Havana, this 20th October, 1859.
fe20 1m (Signed) JAYME CODINA.

OFFICIAL.....OFFICIAL.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
—OF THE—
Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, February 1, 1860.
Notice is hereby given that, according to the 37th section of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act to Consolidate the City of New Orleans and provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved the 23d February, 1852:
SEALED PROPOSALS
will be received for the sale TO THE CITY of 200 Bonds, of $1000 each, of the Bonds issued according to the foregoing act, until the 9th day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock M.
Proposals to be addressed to O. DEBUYS, Secretary, and endorsed "Proposals for Sale of City Bonds."
COMMISSIONERS.
GERARD STITH, Mayor.
V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.
ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.
NORMAN WHITNEY,
Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Ald'n Aldermen.
JNO. M. HALL,
Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Ass't Aldermen.
O. DEBUYS, Secretary.
fel 23t

WATER! WATER!!
CLEAR, PURE WATER!!
The subscriber is now prepared to furnish the public with his
HYDRAULIC SELF-CLEANING FILTER,
with capacity to furnish from FIVE GALLONS to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PER DAY!
This Filter is unlike all other Filters, as it never gets foul. It is adapted to all purposes where filtering is required.
☞For reference—St. Charles and St. Louis Hotels, Carrollton Railroad Company, Louisiana Sugar Refinery, Dr. Mercier's, Canal street, and others now in use.
☞Office No. 2 Tchoupitoulas street.
N. F. RICE,
n3 tf New Orleans.

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES—
ALL SIZES, FROM 8 to 16 DIAMETER OF CYLINDER
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 1½ to 30 horse power.
DRAINING WHEELS, from 12 feet to 30 feet diameter.
DRAINING PUMPS, from 6 to 30 inches in diameter.
Lea & Leavitt's Patent CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, with both iron and wooden frames, with Norcross' Rocker Boxes and Steam's Patent Eccentric Head Blocks.
Page's and Page & Child's CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.
Double Circular Saw Mills, with Top Saws.
Straub's Iron Frame CORN and FLOUR MILLS, from 18 to 5 inches diameter.
NEWELL COTTON SCREWS, of 6, 7½, 9 and 11 inches in diameter, by 12 feet long, and geared for either horse or steam power.
SHAFTING, COUPLINGS, PULLIES, STANDS, HANGERS, and Boxes of all sizes.
DOUBLE FLUE BOILERS, 42 inches in diameter, and from 16 to 30 feet long.
CIRCULAR SAWS, up to 72 inches diameter.
DOCTOR ENGINES, of various sizes.
INDIA RUBBER BANDS, of all sizes.
An assortment of all sizes of the above articles generally in store, ready for delivery at the shortest notice, and for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest prices.
Every article fully guaranteed.
Full printed Catalogues of prices will be sent to any address by mail.
S. H. GILMAN,
my9 4WtF 70 Gravier street, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY J. O. NIXON, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XII. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1860. NUMBER 307.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The weather cleared off yesterday towards meridian. It was not, however, followed by any degree of briskness, liveliness nor animation. Carondelet street, barring the up-turned pavements, was thronged, but the confabs were confined to talk on the number of bales of the staple and the upward tendency in freights, which, from present indications, are likely to have a controlling influence on the general cotton market. True, if we should have from fifty to one hundred sail of British bottoms arrive at our levee, a steady freight market would follow, or perhaps a decline to a half-penny might take place; or if there should be several thousands of tunnage under the Bremen and other continental flags, we might look for a lower rate of freights, that is, below ⅝d. As it is, the talk is strong that there are very few unemployed vessels in New York; that all the insurable vessels owned in Boston and down East are traversing the ocean here and there. There are many shrewd and intelligent shipmasters now in our port; they have been within a few days figuring away, calling into requisition old Nathan Daboll's arithmetic, which was studied some thirty and forty years ago throughout New England, before Black Republicanism got into the heads of the folks there. Well, the talk is, shipmasters counted up yesterday 113 ships in port, tunning in gross 104,525 tuns or about 925 tuns average, or say six bales of cotton to the tun only, which some of the old traders assert has not happened for fifteen years or more. We do not take into consideration the barks, brigs and schooners, as they, or an equivalent amount of tunnage, will be required for coastwise purposes. Our cotemporary, the Price Current of yesterday, says, "there were in port on Tuesday 192 vessels of all kinds against 255 the same time last year," being a reduction of fifty-three sail or 22 ⅞ct. Therefore, it can be easily determined that our friends in New England (with very few shipowners in our city) have the call in the freight market, and this brings up the talk about the line of screw steamers between this city and Liverpool. True, the six steamers could only carry about 120,000 bales of cotton per annum to England, yet the proprietors would be satisfied with a regular business of half-penny per pound for cotton, and very likely one line of six might lead to others. However, this talk of steamers may be considered as prospective, and has nothing to do with the present prospects of the great freight market. We were talking yesterday with a ship owner from down East, and he talked away as though the good time and three farthings were close at hand; and from figures and estimates, the old fogy was not more than an eighth of a penny out of the way.

Our marine list for this week has given a very meagre account of arrivals of vessels from sea. The steamboat register has been increasing from day to day. The levee and landings are crowded; Tchoupitoulas, Poydras, New Levee and the Western depots are under full headway; in fine, it is lively and animated with those connected with our great Western trade. Good prices, cash returns, promptness in sales and low charges continue to form the chief characteristics of the Western produce trade of our city.

The arrivals of boats from Red river and tributaries are numerous. Every little bayou in our State, where a dugout can float, or where a keel-boat in old times performed the carrying trade, is now represented by steam; therefore, the receipts of cotton and sugar are on a liberal scale, and as there was an immensity of talk on the Carondelet regarding the staple, to keep up the movements of the King we must show our colors, as well as figures, which are sustained by facts and regular details. We talked last week and before that the entire receipts or crop of 1858 would be covered yesterday. We meet those predictions with the following figures, which show truthfully that the vast productive resources of the great South have not been fully considered and estimated:

Receipts of Cotton at all the ports up to latest dates:

	Bales.
At New Orleans prior to the 29th February	1,174,505
At Mobile to the 27th February	468,022
At Savannah to the 23d February	400,072
At Charleston to the 23d February	204,002
At North Carolina ports to the 18th February	95,869
At Petersburg, Va., to the 18th February	32,506
At Norfolk, Va., to the 23d February	21,052
At Apalachicola and St. Marks to the 16th February	124,942
At Pensacola to the 20th February	10,000
At Texas ports to the 25th February	143,079
Shipped up the river from Memphis	78,500
	2,706,553
At the inland ports at latest dates, say at Memphis, Montgomery, Selma, Eufaula, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Athens and Albany, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; Houston, Texas	216,000
Total bales at light	2,922,553

The next question is, what will be the deliveries per week for the coming thirteen weeks ending on the 31st of May? There will be required to be delivered at the seaports 61,000 bales per week, of which 793,680 bales go to make up four millions and a half. We have at the inland towns 216,500 bales, so that there are to be delivered from plantations and small interior towns 577,180 bales. With all these vast figures, there ought to be an abundance of money throughout the South, but the great financial question is to be solved, and will be watched and scrutinized from day to day.

It is of no use to talk of mails. There were no papers received yesterday.

BURNED OUT AGAIN.—On the night of the 25th, the residence of Mr. E. Ferry, of the Madison Journal, in DeSoto, Madison parish, were destroyed by fire. This is the second time Mr. Ferry has been burnt out within the past few months, his office having been destroyed in the late destructive fire at Richmond. Mr. Ferry's loss is, to a great extent, covered by insurance. He announces that arrangements will be immediately made to re-establish the Journal office at Richmond.

A NEW METHOD OF COUNTERFEITING.—At a recent meeting of the American Photographical Society, in New York, a letter was read from Mr. Joseph Dixon, of Jersey City, giving an account of a new method of counterfeiting recently discovered. The secret lies in first obtaining the engraving free from the colors, which is done by the use of either the microscope or magic lantern, throwing a large image of the bill on a large screen of white paper. A tracing was then made of all the engraved parts of the picture, which, being on such an enlarged scale, could be drawn so perfect that the reduced picture would have precisely the appearance of the original. A small negative was then made, by which copies could be multiplied to any extent, and the protecting colors applied in the same manner as by the original engraver.

HUNTING WITH GREYHOUNDS IN CALIFORNIA.—One of our townsmen was out hunting on Monday, says the Sacramento Union, in George Brown's fields, on the Putah, with two greyhounds belonging to Levi Wells, of this city. Within four hours, the hounds caught eleven hare—seven of them having been caught by "Blue Dog." There were some seven or eight horsemen present (neighboring rancheros), and the sport is represented to have been most exciting. The hare at no time could get more than half a mile start. The "Blue Dog" would frequently overleap the game, and be compelled himself to turn, meantime his comrade, who lagged a little, came in and secured the prize. But for this, "Blue Dog" would have caught all the game.

RAILROAD BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND PENSACOLA.—The Mobile Mercury says the track from Montgomery, southward, on this road, is laid nine miles and a half below Greenville, and from Pensacola, northward, twenty-six miles and a half; leaving a gap to fill up of eighty miles. The road-bed is all prepared except two miles.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—There was a great deal of rain night before last. The streets were very full of water. The town got very wet. It was a storm at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and this storm was a very lively one. The water fell just like all creation had broke loose, and Noah's ark was coming another time. There was some thunder and lightning. Each clap was followed by a flash, and each flash was followed by a clap. The noise was so great that a body could not hear himself think, and the light was so bright that a body could see everything all at once, and still could not see which way morning was coming. A great many people got afraid. Them in the streets were scared of getting wet, and them who had gone to bed early were woke up. They were scared, for fear the house would blow down, or get thunder-struck. Them who were not scared thought it was a sight worth staying up all night to see. There was no more rain yesterday, because the sky give out the night before. The moon was out last night, and it was pretty everywhere. [Composition, *a la* schoolboy of tender years—just to vary the endless subject of the weather, which calls for an endless succession of reportorial allusions.

THE CASE OF JOE SMITH.—Joe Smith, f. m. c., the murderer of Omer Taquart, whose arrest on Tuesday evening we mentioned yesterday, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Summers, and sent to prison to await his examination. Two other free negroes, W. C. Randolph and Highgate, arrested by the same officers for aiding Smith in his concealment and attempts to escape, were sent to prison as accessories to a murder after the fact.

Lieut. Dryden did not, as we supposed yesterday, get from the detective police the information which enabled him and his posse to find and capture Smith. Neither was the trip of the detective police to the swamps down the Opelousas Railroad for the sole purpose of hunting Smith, though they had what they considered reliable information that Smith was camping out in the swamp with another murderer, a white man, who is wanted in this city. Their informer went with them, and guided them to a little dismal old hut in one of the darkest and most inaccessible recesses of the swamp; but the hut was found nailed up, and inhabited only by a frying pan, a few potatoes and a piece of bacon. The officers found out, from the nearest people around, that the hut had been but very recently inhabited, and that its occupants had fled into the swamp upon the hut being visited by a party in search of runaways belonging in that vicinity.

The Chief and his specials had an awful time of it. After getting off at the Boute Station, twenty-four miles from Algiers, they had to walk three miles along the track, stepping wide upon the wet and slippery cross-ties, and sometimes slipping in the soft mud between. After leaving the track, they had a still worse time in the swamp; soaked with rain, often up to their thighs in mud and water, and fatigued and disgusted generally.

The hut, when found, was encompassed, and approached with cocked guns, in regular military style. During this interval of suspense, Mike Farrell's gun accidentally went off; the load lifting a portion of the roof of the hut, and lacking only a few feet of lifting the whole of the roof off of Tom Boylan's head. The negro boy who was trudging on behind with the sandwiches and the o-be-joyful, screamed when he heard the shot, and came near fainting. The blood-hounds got along very well, and raised the very mischief in the swamp; but found nary nigger or nary murderer.

The party built a fire in the hut; dried themselves; and, as birds were plenty, went out to shoot. Smith Isard bagged a fine lot of robins. It was with great difficulty that Isard could be kept from shooting at the buzzards, which he swore were black-birds. They all had a good swamp dinner, and rested; but the trouble and fatigue of coming back was worse than that of going. They got back to town in the evening, utterly worn out, and went to bed early. The hunt was in some respects equal to the famous hunt of Pickwick and his friends.

DISCHARGED.—Barney McGuire, charged with stabbing John Glenn, was yesterday dismissed by Recorder Summers; Glenn having got well at Charity Hospital, and put out for parts unknown.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little girl about four years old, child of Mr. Hines, was crushed and instantly killed last evening, by a pile of staves falling over upon her whilst she was at play with other children, at Ledda's stave yard, corner of St. James and Levee streets. Some workmen were assorting staves, or culling good from bad, and throwing the staves loosely on the pile which fell over, they not knowing that the child was behind the pile at the time.

COAL-BOAT SUNK.—Last evening, a coal-boat, full laden, and moored outside of the vessels at Post 16, First District, suddenly sank. The sinking was not the result of any collision, or commotion of the waters; it must therefore have been the result of leaking. The stern went down first; the boat went under latterally, and with such suddenness and violence as leave a great vortex for the moment above it. The water is very deep there. The vortex had scarcely subsided, when one of the gunwales, or large side timbers, having broken loose beneath the waters, came shooting up, end foremost, and laterally, with as much violence as that of the boat in going down; and reared so high out of the water, that it projected over and fell across the steam-tug Watson, giving that little craft an awful shock, but not damaging her any.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—John Williams and Jno. McDonald, who stole from its quiet resting place on Front Levee street an iron pulley-shaft weighing 800 pounds, were yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Summers. The shaft, though very weighty evidence against them, was not sent down with them.

The Second District Recorder looked into the case of Mr. Roubieu, charged with shooting Dr. Joubert one evening recently, at the corner of St. Peter and Bourbon streets. The testimony of the Doctor was, that Roubieu shot at him three times, two of the shots taking effect, one in his back and one in his leg. Different witnesses testified that when Roubieu gave up his revolver only two barrels were empty.

Roubieu made a declaration to the effect that he and the Doctor were passing along on opposite sides of the street, and that the straight and insulting look which the Doctor kept upon him induced him to cross over at the next corner and ask him what he meant; that the Doctor drew from his pocket his handkerchief, and as he raised it he saw a pistol half concealed in the folds of the handkerchief; that they exchanged shots, upon which the Doctor turned and ran, upon which he called after him to stop and stand his ground like a man. The testimony all round was contradictory and unsatisfactory; but, it being plain that Joubert had been shot twice, Roubieu was committed for trial, on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—This court was occupied all day yesterday with the trial of Jerry Casey for murder.

On the night of the 17th of September last, John Ryan, living with his wife in Leeds' Row, was attacked in front of his room, dragged a little piece off, stabbed in the back, and almost instantly killed. Testimony before the Coroner showed that he had had some quarreling with an old man named Casey, who, with his sons Jerry and Dan, or other friends, went in front of the house to get Ryan out. On the night that Ryan was killed, his wife recognized one of the young Caseys, Jerry, as the one who came up and seized him by the throat, and dashed her aside when she attempted to interfere. No one saw the stabbing. Jerry Casey escaped at the time. His father and brother, and two men named McShane and Sutton, were arrested. Evidence before the Coroner and the Recorder subsequently led to the discharge of all these prisoners; Jerry Casey remaining charged as the murderer. After an absence of some time, Jerry returned to the city, and was arrested. He protested his innocence, and declared that he would never have fled but for the advice of his sister.

The killing was clearly an outrageous murder; but as no one saw the stabbing, and as Ryan was dragged some distance from his door by another man besides Jerry Casey, and as there were other persons at the mouth of the alley, and as the night was dark, at least in the alley, the question of the stabbing had to rest altogether upon circumstantial evidence. McShane, it was shown, was the man who went up the alley with Jerry, and was supposed to have assisted Jerry in his seizure of Ryan. Dan Casey and Joe Sutton were the two who stood at the end of the alley. McShane, however, was acquitted by the Recorder, upon the testimony of Dan Casey and Sutton.

Yesterday, the prisoner Jerry Casey, a fine-looking young man, appeared at the bar, attended by his father and sister. He was defended by Col. Field and Judge Heistand; the prosecution being conducted by Attorney-General Semmes and District-Attorney Bradford.

Testimony on the part of the State failed to fix the killing with any clearness, even circumstantially, upon the prisoner. Ryan's dying declaration, and his wife's testimony, were much contradicted by the testimony for the defence. The witnesses were examined at great length and with much particularity.

Counsel on both sides argued with great correctness and ability; so much so, that Judge Hunt alluded to it handsomely, in the course of a lengthy and elaborate charge to the jury.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the jury retired. At 8½ o'clock they sent word that there was no prospect of their agreeing. Judge Hunt thereupon consigned them to the care of Mr. Deputy Sheriff Seicshnaydre for the night, and adjourned the court.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—The following decisions were read from the Supreme Bench on Monday:

P. Ponsargues, appellee, vs. steamer Natchez, captain and owners, appellants. Appeal from the Third District Court of New Orleans. Judgment amended and affirmed. Buchanan, J.

Elizabeth McWilliams, appellant, vs. Hamilton McWilliams, appellee. Appeal from the Tenth Judicial District Court, parish of Carroll. Judgment reversed. Merrick, C. J.

Thos. E. Gaillard, under tutor, appellee, vs. Jas. Foster, tutor, appellant. Appeal from the Tenth Judicial District Court, parish of Madison. Judgment of the lower Court avoided and reversed, and the case remanded for further proceedings according to law, the appellee paying the costs of the appeal. Voorhies, J.

Cyrus Gentis, appellant, vs. Manuel Blasco and Carmen de Blasco, tutrix and appellee. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of the District Court affirmed, with costs. Voorhies, J.

Wm. Bogel, appellee, vs. John M. Bell, appellant. Appeal from the Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of lower court amended so that plaintiff recover from defendant $500, with costs of the District Court—those of the appeal divided. Buchanan, J.

Sarah Ann Balford, appellee, vs. R. H. Thorn & Co., appellants. Appeal from the Ninth Judicial District Court, parish of Pointe Coupée. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Land, J.

St. Paul's Church, appellant, vs. Girand & Lewis et al., appellees. Appeal from Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of this Court amended so as to reduce to the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars, the item of three thousand dollars allowed to the sub-contractors and material men; that in all other respects the judgment of the District Court be affirmed, the appellants paying costs of appeal. Voorhies, J.

J. H. Pearson & Co., appellees, vs. Backer & Pearson, appellants. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of Lower Court affirmed, with costs. Merrick, C. J.

AN INTERESTING TABLE.—Coroner Beach has introduced a new system in his office, not only in the manner of keeping his books, but in making out quarterly reports of the inquests held. The following is the report of his first three months' service, from the time of his taking the office, November 28th, 1859, to yesterday, February 29th, 1860; the dates of inquests, names of subjects, age, nativity, and by whom killed or other manner of death, being given successively in each case:

Inquests held by the Coroner of the Parish of Orleans from November 28th, 1859, up to the 29th of February, 1860.

MURDERED.

Nov. 27, 1859—James H. Hookey, 35 years, New Orleans. Ephraim Phillips; discharged.

Dec. 1—William Graves Copeland, 35 years, Maryland. Wm. Sequeron; discharged.

Dec. 6—William Lenahan, 35 years, Ireland. John McCabe; not arrested.

Dec. 15—Robert J. Forbes, 38 years, New York. Jno. Henry; discharged.

Dec. 22—George Frey, 40 years, Germany. Antoine Cantre; arrested, not tried.

Dec. 24—Carl Ludwig, 50 years, Germany. Jno. Brandt; arrested, not tried.

Dec. 26—James McIntosh, 28 years, Philadelphia. Thos. Barlow; not arrested.

Jan. 2, 1860—J. W. Cummings, 36 years, New York. Samuel Wheeler; discharged.

Jan. 11—Thos. Penfield, 55 years, unknown. Pat. Cross alias Scotty; not arrested.

Jan. 11—Auguste Dror, 20 years, Vera Cruz. Hermogene Perez; not arrested.

Jan. 12—Frank Mohlman, 50 years, Germany. Frank Baker; not arrested.

Jan. 14—Chas. N. Harris, 36 years, Louisiana. W. C. Peck; discharged.

Jan. 27—James Culligan, 40 years, Ireland. Person unknown.

Jan. 29—Sebastien Kaiser, 24 years, Germany. Fritz Vost; arrested, not tried.

Feb. 7—Dan Smith, slave of John Brown, 35 years, unknown. Chas. Gaynor; discharged.

Feb. 23—Omer Taquart, slave woman, 40 years, Missouri. Joe Smith; arrested.

Feb. 25—Frank Vase, 35 years, Maine. Person unknown.

DROWNED.

Nov. 25, 1859—Charles Holley, 40 years, France. Found in the Mississippi.

Nov. 25—A white man, name unknown. Found at the lake, new shell road.

Dec. 9—A white man, name unknown. Found in the Mississippi.

Dec. 23—A white man, name unknown. Found in the Mississippi.

Jan. 1, 1860—Narcisse Beaulieu, f. m. c., 80 years, Louisiana. Found in the Old Basin.

Jan. 12—Joseph Bahans, f. m. c., 25 years, New Orleans. Found in the Old Basin.

Jan. 19—Patrick Allen, 12 years, New Orleans. Found in the Mississippi.

Feb. 11—A white man, name unknown. Found in the Old Basin.

SUICIDE.

Nov. 9, 1859—William R. Hopkins, 25 years, Virginia. Pistol wound.

Nov. 15—Mrs. Harris, 35 years, Isle of Man. By taking laudanum.

Jan. 4, 1860—Henry Delaroche, 56 years, France. Pistol wound.

Jan. 4—Simeon Robert, slave, 19 years, New Orleans. Gun wound.

Jan. 8—John Otter, 38 years, Scotland. Cutting his throat and with a knife.

Jan. 11—Dr. F. J. Kaufman, 38 years, France. Pistol wound.

INSANTICIDE.

Jan. 8, 1860—Female child, newly born. Exposed on the nuisance wharf, First District.

Jan. 30—Infant child, newly born. Found in the Mississippi.

INTEMPERANCE.

Nov. 23, 1859—Frank McBride, 40 years, Ireland.

Dec. 2—Mrs. Wood, 40 years, Ireland.

Dec. 5—Mrs. Mary Brown, 40 years, Ireland.

Dec. 7—Mrs. Widow Carroll, 35 years, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dec. 11—Mrs. Julia Dunn, 36 years, Ireland.

Dec. 24—Mrs. Catherine Wade, 30 years, Ireland.

Dec. 24—A white man, name unknown, about 45.

Dec. 29—Barbette Kusts, 20 years, Germany.

Jan. 2, 1860—Nelly, slave of Mr. Ray, 60 years.

Jan. 4—Louis Jacquenet, 70 years, Switzerland.

Jan. 5—Jean Lebeau, 70 years, France.

Jan. 9—Mary Ferguson, 53 years, England.

Jan. 11—John Heidsen, 45 years, Sweden.

Jan. 16—Christina Oebe, 30 years, Germany.

Jan. 17—Martin Miller, 50 years, Germany.

Feb. 2—John Mickel, 45 years, Ireland.

Feb. 2—Augusta Wiesner, 38 years, Germany.

Feb. 3—John Nichols, 27 years, Ireland.

Feb. 6—Bridget Tom, 55 years, Ireland.

Feb. 8—John Miller, 42 years, Germany.

Feb. 19—A white man, name unknown, 45 years.

Feb. 22—Wm. Hilton, 42 years, England.

Feb. 24—Denis Rosel, 60 years, France.

DRAD BY ACCIDENT.

Dec. 1, 1859—Joseph, slave of Mr. Bourcier, 14 months. Accidentally falling in the yard.

Dec. 5—George Albaisi, free negro, 45 years. Accidentally falling through a hatchway.

Dec. 12—Sabina F. Mounave, 30 years, Ohio. Accidentally falling from the portico of the St. Charles Hotel.

Dec. 22—Thomas Dawson, 23 years, England. Killed on the Jackson Railroad.

Dec. 25—Michel Noon, 2 years, New Orleans. Accidentally burnt.

Dec. 28—Felix Martine, f. m. c., 45 years, New Orleans. Accidentally falling from the roof of a house.

Jan. 5, 1860—Michael McLaughlin, 32 years, Ireland. Kick of a mule.

Jan. 6—Agathe, slave of Mrs. Alcantara, 50 years, St. Domingo. Accidentally burnt.

Jan. 6—Anny, slave of Mrs. Alcantara, 70 years, Louisiana. Accidentally burnt.

Jan. 12—William D. Adams, 40 years, Louisiana. Accidentally falling from a third story window.

Feb. 5—Osborne Cross Earhart, 11 years, New Orleans. Killed by the Carrollton and New Orleans Railroad.

Feb. 11—Mary Conners, 2 months, New Orleans. Smothered in bed.

Feb. 16—Anthony Abr, 27 years, Germany. Killed by the falling of a stage on the ship Linden.

Feb. 17—Denis, slave of Mrs. Berthelot, 3 months, New Orleans. Smothered in bed.

Feb. 17—Marie Elizabeth Roman, 4 months, New Orleans. Smothered in bed.

Feb. 21—Lewis S. Booth, 32 years, Pennsylvania. Killed by the falling of the chimneys of the ferry boat Algerine.

DISEASES.

Nov. 30, 1859—Wm. Henry Stevens, 3 months, New Orleans. Sore throat.

Nov. 30—Jeannes Goch, 58 years, Germany. Diarrhea.

Dec. 1—Jeremiah Brown, slave of Dr. H. Kennedy, 43 years. Epilepsy.

Dec. 2—Thomas Wingfield Cavanaugh, 6 weeks, New Orleans. Croup.

Dec. 9—Mary Callahan, 10 months, Algiers. Pneumonia.

Dec. 10—Marie Eugenie Roux, 2 months, New Orleans. Inflammation of the lungs.

Dec. 10—Mrs. Julia Eagan, 27 years, Ireland. Consumption.

Dec. 13—Marie Louise Pickot, 14 months, New Orleans. Toothing.

Dec. 14—Peter McGuire, 4 weeks, New Orleans. Inflammation of the lungs.

Dec. 15—Wm. A. Fitzgerald, 35 years, Nashville. Asthma.

Dec. 15—A white man name unknown, 45 years, Ireland. Consumption.

Dec. 16—Louis Miller, 6 days, New Orleans. Convulsions.

Dec. 17—Michael McCarthy, 19 years, Ireland. Apoplexy.

Dec. 18—Mrs. Mary Louis, 10 years, Ireland. Asthma.

Dec. 19—Frederick, slave of Hyde Snodgrass, 50 years, Virginia. Typhoid Pneumonia.

Dec. 19—Caroline Johnson, f. w. c., 36 years, Baltimore. Consumption.

Dec. 20—Tom, slave of Mr. Allen Gibson, 60 years. Dropsy.

Dec. 20—Pierre Congot, 45 years, France. Apoplexy.

Dec. 22—A white man name unknown, 30 years, Spain. Asthma.

Dec. 23—Catharine Steelin, 90 years, Switzerland. Old age.

Dec. 26—Erwin Kraemer, 26 years, Bavaria. Consumption.

Dec. 27—Julius Maeo, 25 years, New York. Asthma.

Dec. 28—William Harris, 17 months, New Orleans. Toothing.

Dec. 28—Frank Shuster, 35 years, Germany. Consumption.

Dec. 29—Michael Bind, 48 years, Ireland. Epilepsy.

Dec. 30—Christian Brandt, 40 years, Prussia. Diarrhea.

Dec. 30—W. E. Stedart, 26 years, New York. Congestive Chill.

Jan. 1, 1860—Louisa, slave of Mr. Perret, 3 years, New Orleans. Convulsions.

Jan. 2—Peter Smith, 52 years, Ireland. Consumption.

Jan. 2—John Walker, 71 years, England. Apoplexy.

Jan. 3—Thomas Kelley, 25 years, Ireland. Frozen to death.

Jan. 4—John, slave of Dudley Thorlet, 35 years. Disease of the liver.

Jan. 4—John F. Krohmer, 60 years, Germany. Asthma and debility.

Jan. 5—Marie Drey, f. c. child, 5 months; New Orleans. Inflammation of the lungs.

Jan. 6—Arthur, slave of Mrs. Jane Dupuis, 8 months, New Orleans. Dentition.

Jan. 6—Mary Ann Phillips, 2 years, New Orleans. Dysentery.

Jan. 6—Thos. W. Dick, 40 years, New York. Disease of the heart.

Jan. 8—Mary Elisa Santiago, 2 months, New Orleans. Inflammation of the lungs.

Jan. 9—Bryan Riley, 50 years, Ireland. Apoplexy.

Jan. 9—Philipp Hanrsoul, 50 years, Hanover. Disease of the heart.

Jan. 13—Mrs. R. Lonnigen, 27 years, Germany. Apoplexy.

Jan. 19—Mary Wilson, 37 years, Ireland. Consumption.

Jan. 29—Ellen Beck, f. w. c., 23 years, Louisiana. Consumption.

Jan. 25—Rebecca Hastings, 35 years, Ohio. Apoplexy.

Jan. 29—Gertrude Nyland Widow Negus, 49 years, Holland. Apoplexy.

Jan. 31—Mary Ellen Gillessee, 2 years, New Orleans. Hooping cough.

Jan. 31—Sam, slave of Simon Doulon, 45 years. Fits.

Feb. 1—A white man, name unknown, 50 years, Germany. Disease of the lungs.

Feb. 2—Rosina Schaendel, 4 months, New Orleans. Inflammation of the lungs.

Feb. 4—Frank Lagghero, 38 years, Ireland. Apoplexy.

Feb. 9—Alfred Johnson, f. m. c., 4 years, Virginia. Dysentery.

Feb. 10—Charles Khatsdell, 24 years, Prussia. Disease of the lungs.

Feb. 10—Louis Amand Morin, 63 years, St. Domingo. Pleurisy.

Feb. 11—Jacob Brand, 18 months, Germany. Dentition.

Feb. 12—Barbara Metzger, 14 months, Iowa. Teething.

Feb. 13—Joseph Bander, 3 months, New Orleans. Ulcers on the lungs.

Feb. 13—George Wilson, 27 years, Scotland. Rheumatism.

Feb. 14—Jean Pierre Louis Gerailly, f. m. c., 56 years, Louisiana. Rheumatism.

Feb. 15—Bob, slave of Joseph Ripoll, 60 years, Virginia. Dropsy.

Feb. 15—Leopold Mourin, 13 years, Germany. Inflammation of the stomach.

Feb. 22—Wm. Henry Gurney, 3 weeks, New Orleans. Inflammation of the lungs.

Feb. 22—Jacob Miller, 13 months, New Orleans. Teething.

STILL-BORN CHILDREN.

Dec. 24, 1859—Still-born white child.

Dec. 30—Still-born colored child.

Feb. 17, 1860—Still-born white child.

Feb. 17—Still-born white child.

CASES UNDER CONSIDERATION, NO INQUESTS YET HELD.

The alleged poisoning of Mrs O Reilly, by Joseph Galceran.

The killing of Ledwig Wenzenbach, who was run over by a dray, conducted by a negro the property of Mr. Yancey.

HEROIZING HICKMAN.—The New York Express remarks that the Republican journals do not do justice to Northern pluck and backbone in making a martyr of the switched Hickman; and in so doing they utterly misrepresent Northern spirit, soil and sentiment.

The North, says the Express, does not fight duels, for duelling, in Northern estimation, is deliberate murder; but the North does expect every man it sends to Congress to protect and defend his own person from contumely, or assault and battery. The North hopes that all its Congressmen will talk, and act, and deliberate like gentlemen; but even if they do not, and Hickman has not, they do not expect them to submit to switchings. If a martyr was made of non-resisting Sumner, the martyrdom arose from the belief that on the floor of the United States Senate, in the discharge of his duties, he was unfairly assaulted and taken advantage of, with no means of protecting his person. But here, Hickman has been switched in the open field—it may be unpreparedly—but his proper place is before Edmundson, in Washington, not home, heroizing in Pennsylvania.

What is Hickman to do? we asked. We are not called upon to reply, perhaps, further than to say, men who tantalize, bully and fight whole sections of country, as he has been in the habit of