Get Your Shirts

—AT—

S. N. MOODY'S,

Corner of Canal and Royal streets,

For he has just received an IMMENSE STOCK, consisting of every variety and quality of

SHIRTS,

And, to make room for still larger shipments to arrive this month, will offer—

SIX SPLENDID SHIRTS for $6—worth $9.
SIX SPLENDID LINEN SHIRTS for $15—worth $20.
WHITE MARSEILLES SHIRTS, $1 each—worth $1 50.
FIGURED MARSEILLES SHIRTS, $1 each—worth $1 50.
FANCY COLORED SHIRTS, $1 each—worth $1 50.

And an extensive assortment of the Finest Shirts made at similar inducements.

FIRST INSTALLMENT

—OF—

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

For the Gentleman's toilet, just opened.

Seems the bargains, and leave your measure at once in time for.

SUMMER SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

In any style desired. A perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed. ☞Remember at

S. N. MOODY'S,

m5 2pMoWeSa Corner of Canal and Royal streets.

Crockery, China,

—AND—

GLASSWARE,

At Wholesale.

SAMUEL E. MOORE,

49 Camp Street,

Has in store, and is receiving by shipments direct from Europe, a very large stock of

EARTHENWARE,
CHINA AND
GLASSWARE,

Which is offered at New York prices, at wholesale.

☞Assorted Crates are always on hand, and the goods are guaranteed to be delivered free of breakage.

fe8 2pWeSaAMot

Crockery, China and Glassware,

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT LOW PRICES,

—ALSO—

By the Original Package.

P. R. FELL & MARSH,

m1 2pImThSuMoWe 62 and 64 Gravier street.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. C. PRESTON CRANE

Would respectfully announce that his location is still the same—old No. 146, new No. 185 ST. JOSEPH STREET, between Camp and St. Charles, where he will continue to treat diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS by his peculiar and successful method of

INHALATION OF MEDICATED VAPORS,

In connection with CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES. Dr. C. will also continue to administer the

ELECTROLYSES OR ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS,

Which have already proved so wonderfully efficacious in—

RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, LUMBAGO,
INTERMITTENT,
SCROFULA,

And all cutaneous affections, and in all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, or produced by the presence of minerals in the system. The Dr. will also give his attention to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Patients abroad desirous of consulting Dr. C. by letter, will address Box C. 49. d16 2pt FrMo&We

Lillies'

PATENT CHILLED IRON SAFES.

A Safe that shall combine perfect fire-proof qualities, with complete protection from the attacks of the most skillful burglars, has long been the want of every business man. The very best of the Sheet Iron Safes in general use, while they may have fire-proof qualities, from the peculiarity of their structure, can never resist the efforts of burglars, and are, consequently, worthless for the protection of valuables. The newspaper reports in this and all large cities, and throughout the country, fully corroborate this statement.

WE CLAIM THAT

Lillie's Patent Wrought

—AND—

CHILLED IRON SAFE,

—WITH THE—

POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK,

REQUIRING NO KEY,

Is the only Safe made which combines the fire and burglar-proof qualities, and shall be pleased to satisfy any one of this fact by actual observation, if they will call and examine our large stock of Safes, and their peculiar construction, and the many certificates we have substantiating our claims.

We have now in store some splendidly fitted up JEWELER'S SAFES, particularly adapted to this market.

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,

ja2 2pod1f No. 93 Camp street.

Wilcox & Gibbs'

SEWING MACHINE.

The points of superiority claimed in this Machine, rendering it desirable for Family or Plantation use, are—

1. Its remarkable security and power, being capable of making FOUR THOUSAND stitches per minute, and a PERFECTLY RELIABLE STITCH.
2. It will not drop stitches, and is noiseless in its operation.
3. Its wonderful simplicity, making it easy to learn to operate.
4. No mistake can possibly be made in setting the needle.
5. It will hem perfectly of any required size, from the narrowest hem to that of a yard in width, also fine and full seams without the difficulty experienced with other Machines.
6. Last, but not least, the price (thirty-five dollars) is lower than any other reliable Machine in the market, and brings it within the reach of all.

☞Purchasers will be guaranteed perfect satisfaction, with the privilege of returning the Machine if, after trial, it does not prove to be all we recommend.

DAVIS BROTHERS, Agents,

m5 2moedtf 93 Camp street.

Notice to Physicians,

PLANTERS AND SLAVEHOLDERS.

CITY HOSPITAL.

BY DR. O. ANÇOUX,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR SMALL-POX,

On Elysian Fields street,

Between Bellville and Josephine streets, New Orleans,

IS NOW OPEN FOR PATIENTS. m1 2pim

Oil Paintings.

MR. S. HARDINGE begs to inform the amateurs of FINE ARTS that, as he is obliged shortly to return to Europe for the opening of the different European Exhibitions of Paintings, he will close his rooms at the end of this week. His collection will, however, remain open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. at his rooms over the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.'s office, No. 104 Canal street, and will positively close on Saturday evening, March 10.

☞Amateurs are respectfully invited to call and inspect the collection. m6 2p5t

Diamond Hams.

Being constantly receiving, we are prepared to fill orders for those celebrated HAMS.

COOPER & NEIBERT,

m6 2p6t 27 and 29 Carondelet street.

Read It.

Read DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S PAMPHLET. It can be had at this office. m5 2p3t

Winer's Vermifuge.

We abhor quacks, whether they be doctors, lawyers, divines, editors, nostrums, or what not; but when we say that Winer's Vermifuge is the best worm-destroying medicine extant, we mean exactly what we say, and say precisely what we mean. We have tried it, tested it, and tried it again, and invariably come to the same conclusion, that as a worm-destroying medicine it has no superior, if, indeed on equal, in the whole range of the Materia Medica. The genuine article may be had of J. Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. [Plaisters' Banner, Franklin, La. m5 2p3tod&W1t

Bargains. Bargains.

ON ACCOUNT OF OPENING CLAIBORNE STREET.

The entire fresh and well assorted stock of HOLZ'S Cheap Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe, Boot and Clothing Store, to be sold out cheaper than ever.

Holz's Cheap Store, 343 Common st.,

m1 2p1m Opposite Claiborne Market.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1860. NUMBER 2.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1860.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the interesting correspondence to be found below.

The statements of Dr. Graham are entitled to the highest credit. He is well known in the South and West, and esteemed for his scientific attainments and practical good sense. He has traveled extensively in Mexico and on the Pacific coast; and though from his youthful appearance it would hardly be believed, yet it is not less true than honorable, that he was a gallant officer in the U. S. army in the Second War of Independence, which, from 1812 to 1815, vindicated the rights and honor, and developed the resources of our beloved country:

OFFICE OF AGENCY OF ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., New Orleans, March 5, 1860.

Dear Sir—Having heard you speak of having accompanied Col. Gray, as an amateur, in the survey made by him, some years since, for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and desiring your recollections of that interesting tour of great public interest at this juncture, you will confer a favor upon me and the friends of the road generally by giving me, in form for publication, an account of your observations and recollections of the trip.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. S. FULKERSON,
C. GRAHAM, M. D. Agent A. & P. R. R. Co.

New Orleans, March 6, 1860.

H. S. FULKERSON, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—In reply to your letter of yesterday, I beg leave to state, that having been with Colonel Gray upon the original survey of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and knowing, as I do, its vast resources in lands and minerals, and its ultimate great importance to the South, I am much astonished to see the indifference evinced by the property-holders and business men of New Orleans to this momentous enterprise—the greatest ever undertaken in the United States, both in its national and individual results. For at least eight hundred miles of this route, no portion of the globe, for the same length, affords an easier grade, or a more fertile soil. It being well known that Eastern Texas affords ample inducements for the execution of the work, I shall only speak of the more unknown western portion of the route.

Richer lands and more lovely sites for villages and cities were never seen than may be found along the gently waving lawns and wide spread slopes of the Colorado, even to its very head, where the great blue spring boils up from its unknown depths and where the last spot of pine mounts rears its lofty peak from a fertile and level plain. This river is not like the Hudson, bound by rocky and barren shores, but runs like the Lower Mississippi, through rich and level lands that may be cultivated up to the very water's edge. Nor is the continuous valley narrowed by sterile hills, like the little and fenced-in valley, of South Alabama that give wealth and character to that State, but it spreads out and on, and on, beyond the limits of vision. A few miles beyond this big spring and the lost mountain, that stands like an immense stack in the midst of a rich meadow, an ascent of some two hundred feet gains the summit hights of a table land that extends on to the sand hills, being the beginning of what is called Llano Estacado, or Staked Plains—the *pons asinorum* of the uninformed and skeptical opposers of the road. This immense desert, so falsely called, is but forty miles across; nor is it all a barren waste, for we found patches of grass and good grazing in places. Set it down, however, as some will falsely have it, as a total loss, and it takes but forty miles from eight hundred of rich lands within the limits of Texas alone. These sand hills are one of the wonders of the world and well worth a visit from the States to witness their marvelous beauty. They are seen in the distance like the glittering domes of some great city, towering high and resting softly upon the bosom of the clear blue sky that seems to sit in silence and in solitude beyond. By an optical illusion from the refracted rays of light, these hills of sand, as pure and stainless as pulverized glass, loom up greatly beyond their real hight. They stretch as far as the eye can reach from North to South, and are but about five miles across; and what is remarkable, they are, at the dryer seasons of the year, thousands of little lakes or pools of pure and cool water resting at the base of these hillocks, showing very plainly that this sandy region is based upon an impervious clay, and that water may be had by digging but a short distance through the sand. From the Pecos river, where the sand district ends, to El Paso, the grade is not difficult—the soil good and the scenery sublime—the sun rising and setting on the green and waving ocean of grass upon the South, while the jagged peaks and the sky-wandering ranges of the Rocky Mountains are viewed in the distance to the North.

At El Paso, the thrift of vegetation is remarkable, the onions, for which that locality is celebrated, comparing in size with our turnips in this country, while her wines are well known throughout the United States to be superior to any produced in it. Beyond El Paso, the road runs through a country rich in the precious metals, and by no means deficient in soil. Nor is Texas itself in want of mineral interest—the beds of plaster of Paris being inexhaustible, while the encrusted salt upon the lakes near El Paso, from which Mexico is furnished with her salt, may become valuable. A dark and beautifully variegated marble, in smooth slabs from two to four inches thick, is found near the line of the road, and sulphur is said to be abundant in the same vicinity.

But we will return to the Great Southern depot, and see whether the road, if only carried through to El Paso, would not make a Southern New York of New Orleans. All the goods that supply El Paso and the Northern cities and states of Mexico are landed in some of the ports of Texas and then taken in wagons through San Antonio and on to El Paso, thence to be conveyed to the various parts of Mexico. I not long since traveled from El Paso to the city of Chihuahua with a train of twenty-three wagons, six mules in each, all heavily loaded with goods; and from Chihuahua I also went with other trains on to the city of Durango, making a distance from the port of Texas of near two thousand miles. From Durango to Mazatlan, on the Pacific, no wheeled vehicle ever did, or ever can possibly pass, there being but a single mule track of some three hundred miles, through the wildest and most chaotic region on earth, the road being so narrow in places that the mules' feet have worn deep pits in the solid rock, rendering it difficult for these faithful creatures to keep their balance, and when precipitated, as they often are, I am sure that the breath must quit the body before it is crushed to atoms in the dark and dismal depths beneath. So it will be seen that no supplies for this vast country can be procured from the Pacific side, while the road from Durango to El Paso runs through the most level, rich and beautiful country I ever beheld, not a mountain to be crossed in the whole extent of near nine hundred miles; the mountains being detached and standing like stacks upon a level meadow afford passes in every direction. And, by the by, this is the character of the whole country between Guyamas, on the Gulf of California, to a gap in the Rocky Mountains, some eighty miles of El Paso, from which gap to El Paso the country is well known to be almost a level. These facts I mention because a branch road to Guyamas has been suggested. The whole country from El Paso to Durango abounds in rich silver and copper mines, many of which, notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, are now in operation; and Humboldt records the fact in 1802, that the exportation of silver from the cities of Chihuahua and Durango was greater during those quiet days than was sent from any other part of the known world. And now, I simply ask the question, whether, if New Orleans had her road through only to El Paso, she might not expect a rich return of silver for her goods. True, some may say, may not the ports of Texas come into competition in this great market; which, if admitted, only adds interest to the road—for, should there be a branch road to every port in Texas, they will be feeders to the great trunk, and consequently profitable to the owners.

Having gazed with delight upon the novel scenery upon this route, I am well assured that, when the road shall be finished, hunting parties and pleasure excursions will be as common to California and other parts upon the way as they now are to the Northwest and to the Eastern seaboard. But let us look at the great undertaking in a national point of view. Suppose a war with any of the great maritime powers of Europe. How quickly would all intercourse by water be cut off, and we having no roads or telegraphs, the great delays and vast expenditures attending a recovery of the country must be anticipated by every thinking man and deeply deplored by every patriot.

Your friend, C. GRAHAM.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The Memphis and New Orleans packet ship mail steamer Belfast, Capt. Wm. Wray, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock, connecting with the Memphis and Charleston and Memphis and Ohio Railroads, for all points North, East and West, and with fine mail steamers for Louisville and St. Louis. For through tickets, apply to J. H. Freligh, Agent, Memphis packet office, under the St. Charles Hotel.

CIRCULAR SAWS!—At the establishment of D. C. Lowber & Co., No. 73 Camp street, circular saws of all sizes and description are offered for sale.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was another lovely day, and as warm almost as summer.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. SUPERINTENDENT ROGERS. At the recent meeting of the First District School Board, (our report of which was unavoidably crowded out) Mr. W. O. Rogers, the able and industrious Superintendent of the Schools, was unanimously reelected for another year. The Board know the value of this gentleman; and we are glad to see the heartiness with which they honor him. Mr. Kerr, we may add, was reelected Assistant Librarian in a like complimentary manner.

USEFUL MEMBER OF SOCIETY.—Mr. Monroe, we should judge, has about enough to do at present. There doesn't seem to be a lazy bone in his body, from the way he has worked lately, and particularly the way he worked yesterday. These were his exercises yesterday: 1. Discharging the dock and signing affidavits, etc., in the morning, as Assistant Recorder for Recorder Long, of the Third District; the Recorder being temporarily absent from the city. 2. Disposing of the usual heavy batch of business in Recorder Summers' Court, First District, during the forenoon. 3. Attending to his own regular business on the levee in the afternoon. 4. Presiding at the meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, he being President, in the evening. And 5. Helping the crowd of laborers at Sam's, at night, to stow away oysters and cocktails to keep them from spoiling, or the flies from getting at them. Work enough for one day, certainly.

A GOOD THING HANDSOMELY DONE.—One of the pleasantest incidents of the late Firemen's Anniversary took place in the Fourth District. Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 presented to Mr. G. W. Butler, late Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, a beautiful set of silver, consisting of a salver, pitcher and goblets, worth $150. The presentation took place at Union Hall, of which popular institution Mr. Butler is the well-known lessee. Good speeches were made on both sides; and after that, Mr. Butler proved how sensibly he felt the compliment, flinging open the doors and inviting the boys to one of the finest spreads ever set out in Union Hall. The good things suffered some, and there was a right royal time of it, all round.

BALL OF WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY NO. 20.—The ball of this Company at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday night, was a crowded and delightful affair. Gay maskers and pretty faces not in mask were there in abundance, whilst firemen of other companies were on hand in uniform to help the No. 20 boys put the night through merrily. We spent several hours there very pleasantly. Everything passed off in the happiest manner imaginable, and daylight was close up to the East when the party broke.

THE WORK goes bravely on, we perceive, at the intersection of St. Charles and Royal and Canal streets. The street will soon be open to the omnibuses and the rush of other vehicles.

TROTTING AT THE CREOLE COURSE.—The fact of *Highflyer* and *Challenge* coming together in a three mile race yesterday, was of itself enough, together with the fine day and fine track, to have drawn a crowd of the friends of this course to witness the race; but the additional inducement offered in the last race drew all the friends of the horses to the track, and although some of the nags were a little backward in coming forward at the end of each race, yet there was no lack of fun. We append a summary of the first race:

TUESDAY, March 6.—Trotting match for $500, 3 mile heats, to wagons.

Thos. D. Peabody's b. m. *Lady Highflyer*	1	1	
O. W. Dimmick's ds. g. *Challenge*	2	2	

Time: 8:58—8:51.

In the next race *Little Dorrit* had the call at almost dollars to dimes; for although *Charley B.* endeavored to lay with the little Miss down the home stretch, it must have been only a coquettish falling of the sex that allowed it, as the third heat showed conclusively that she had the foot of the party by long odds. We append a summary:

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, three heat in five, to harness; purse $125.

Warren D. Peabody names b. m. *Little Dorrit*	1	1	1
J. C. Cudlipp names r. g. *Charley B.*	2	2	2
C. Ellis names b. h. *Gallatin*	3	3	3

Time: 2:48½—2:50—2:45½.

FIRE AGAIN.—Dr. Girard Chase, whose arrest a few days since, on the charge of running off two free negroes as slaves, we have reported, was yesterday up before Judge Duvignenad, of the Third District Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. After hearing arguments of counsel, the Judge decided that there was nothing in the statutes to meet the particular offence with which the prisoner was charged, and so deciding, ordered the writ to be confirmed and the prisoner discharged. The Chief of Police still holds the negroes, however.

DEATH OF TRINITY GARCIA.—The Spaniard Trinity Garcia, who was shot by John Caffee on Sunday evening week, in a house on Perdido street, died at Charity Hospital night before last. Deputy Coroner Soraparu set about holding the inquest yesterday. Dr. Hart held the post-mortem examination. Death was found to have resulted from inflammation, caused by a pistol shot wound in the left side, the bullet passing downward through the body in a lateral direction, and lodging deeply in the back-bone. Strangely enough, the bullet had passed through or among the intestines without leaving a mark on any of them. Garcia was an old man, about 50 years of age. The investigation before the Coroner will probably take place to-morrow. Caffee is in prison, having been arrested immediately after the shooting.

COTTON ON FIRE.—Some ten bales of cotton on the levee at Post 33 caught fire on Monday from the sparks of a steam-hoister at work near by. The other cotton around was saved by heaving the burning bales into the river.

CUTTING CASES.—John Bulger, Tim Moran and John Fitzpatrick, were yesterday examined before Assistant Recorder Monroe, on the charge of having violently entered the premises of Mrs. Macnamara, on Girod street, and assaulted Mrs. M. and cut her in the wrists with a dagger, one day last week. All three were sent before the First District Court.

The same Recorder sent Thomas or Peter Williams to prison, to await the result of three stabs inflicted by him upon Frank McCormack, in his own house, on Saturday evening last, he now lying seriously ill, and his wife making the affidavit.

The same Recorder also sent Joseph and Edward Keating, brothers, to prison. The charge is that on the 12th of January last, they got after George Mills, cut him in the hand with a knife, knocked him down with a brick, chased him into his own house, and cut him five times more, twice in the face, twice in the left shoulder, and once in the breast; all with intent to murder. Edward Keating was further charged with slapping the face of Ellen Landrigan, and resisting and assaulting officer Stanmeyer with a trowel. One of the Keatings' got damaged in this business at the time, and had to spend some time in the hospital. The whole affair was fixed for examination on the 9th.

Patrick Kelly is to be examined before the same Recorder on the same day, on the charge of having brass-knuckled Jerry O'Connell and split his lip open.

The young man stabbed in Poydras market on Monday evening was James Farley. His wound is not dangerous. Sullivan, who cut him, has not yet been arrested.

ACCIDENT.—The driver of a bread wagon had himself and wagon knocked, figuratively speaking, into a cocked hat, yesterday morning, by the cars of the Carrollton Railroad, near the Horse Station on Nayades street. The locomotive struck the tail of the wagon as it was crossing the track, capsized it and the horse, and sent the driver flying. The engineer, foreseeing the collision, slacked as much as possible; but for this, the broad man might have been killed. He was carried home badly bruised in his head. The reports are that the accident was altogether the fault of the wagon driver.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—J. M. Dirrhammer, Esq., was yesterday appointed District Attorney pro tem., to act during the absence of Mr. Bradford from the city.

Numerous parties were arraigned, docketed for trial and remanded. There were no trials.

John Dolan failing to appear for trial on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, judgment of forfeiture was entered against his security, C. H. Choiseul, for $500.

Mike Ryan pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded to await sentence.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Wm. Miller yesterday gave bail to appear before Recorder Benit, in answer to the charge of having too severely punished Louis Mannewitz on Sunday, at his residence, No. 25 St. Philip street.

SNATCHING AND DROPPING.—James Brady was yesterday sent to prison by Recorder Benit, on the charge of having snatched from the hand of H. Tricou, on Gallatin street, a porte-monnaie containing $5. Upon Tricou pursuing him he dropped it like a hot potato, but this did not prevent Tricou from snatching him and dropping him into the lock-up.

WORK-HOUSED.—Martin McGill, a notorious river thief, arrested lately on board the steamer C. D., Jr., where he had no business, was yesterday sent to the Work-House for six months by Assistant Recorder Benit.

THE INQUEST IN THE GALCERAN AND O'REILLY CASE.—This investigation was resumed and concluded yesterday before Dr. Beach. The following witnesses were examined:

Dr. Stone—A young woman visited me some two weeks before the death of Miss E. M. O'Reilly; she said she was a teacher, and from what she told me I am satisfied it was Miss O'Reilly. She wanted to consult me with regard to her condition, and make arrangements at the hospital to be confined, so it would not be publicly known. She said she had some one in view to take care of her school during her confinement, and she wanted to know about the exact time she would be confined, as she wished to stay out as long as possible. I told her I thought two weeks was as far as it would be prudent for her to remain before she came to the hospital. I examined her, and found her, as I thought, about commencing the last month of pregnancy. She was a remarkably healthy young woman, of fine countenance, and her appearance enlisted my sympathy. She had no disease, and no tendency to any disease whatever; had a very healthy expression; no determination of blood to the head whatever; no symptoms of apoplexy. Women are not subject to apoplexy in pregnancy; it is a rare thing. Whenever there is a fullness of blood or plethora in pregnancy, it is always safe and good practice to bleed. I saw no fullness in the young woman's neck, or her eyes injected. She came alone; at least I saw no one with her. If a person had visited me, and I had prescribed for that person, when there was apparently not much the matter, and the person should die suddenly, I would never give a certificate; never, never! I think the same rule governs all regular physicians, that I observe, about giving certificates. The young woman visited me only once. She had all the moral delicacy and apparent disposition of a delicate and moral lady. She had no apparent wish to commit another crime; she asked me for no medicine, as is quite common in those cases to get clear of it. She appeared to desire to be delivered in a correct and legitimate way; showed no remorse. She told me she would return to the hospital in about two weeks; and I spoke to the young man to tell Dr. Richardson if she came there in my absence to let her have a room at her own command. In about two weeks from the time she visited me, or it might have been less than two weeks, a man whom I did not know came to the hospital to get a certificate for the death of a young lady. I asked him if she was pregnant; he assented. I told him she had no business to die; there was no reason for her death; I did not know the fact. I refused the certificate, and he immediately left. I then remarked to Professor Richardson that there was something wrong and suspicious in the case, and I made the remark that if I knew where the man lived I would inform the proper authorities. I felt a little provoked that the man should have the impudence to ask me for a certificate. I don't think it probable that any dangerous symptoms would have manifested themselves in a week after the young woman left me, at least from natural causes. She had the hue of perfect health. Headache is not a precursor of apoplexy.

James C. Maguire—[Re-examined at his residence, being sick.] I heard a rumor about the affair. A person asked me if I had seen what was in the papers. I told him I had not heard anything. He told me Miss O'Reilly's body was going to be raised, as it was supposed she had been poisoned. I then went up to Galceran's to learn something about it; this was the day before his arrest; he was not in; I waited some time, returned home, and then went up again, but did not see him, though I waited till about 10 o'clock. I had some conversation with Galceran's brother, but he said he knew nothing about it; that he only minded his own business; that it was something strange, but he couldn't know anything about it. He told me to call next morning, and he would keep his brother there till I came. I went next morning at about 7½ o'clock, and found Joseph Galceran waiting for me in the bar-room. I asked him if he had seen what was in the papers. He said he had not, until 10 o'clock the night before, when his brother or some one in the house told him. I told him I was going up to see the body exhumed. He said he would not take $500, or any amount of money to go up there. "Well," said I, "I don't care much myself about going up, but her mother is anxious I should see her exhumed; and, besides," said I, "I am anxious now she should be exhumed, to ascertain if poison could be found in the body." He hesitated a few minutes, and then said, "I have confidence that she didn't poison herself, that I didn't poison her, and that her mother didn't poison her." He again paused, and then said, "Well, I'll tell you what's the matter; she is said to be in the family way by me." I looked at him and exclaimed, "My God, you have dishonored a family that was never dishonored before; go to her mother and make what reparation you can, for I will not tell her under any circumstances." We then walked down to my house, at the corner of Poydras and Bolivar streets. When we came here, I said I wished to have the fact of Eleanora's pregnancy concealed, but there was no doubt the body would be exhumed. Then we went to the Coroner's office in the Second District, but saw only the Deputy; we went then to the Coroner's office on Baronne street, and from that to the Coroner's residence; and not finding him, we went to Dr. Hart. I wanted Dr. Hart to see the Coroner, to have the fact of Miss O'Reilly's pregnancy kept out of the papers. He directed us to the office of the Chief of Police, and we went there. I asked the Chief to the effect that he would keep the fact of pregnancy from the public; and he told me to see the Coroner about it. I said to him that if I had known Miss O'Reilly's disgrace I would have thrown her into the river or blown her brains out. I didn't hear Galceran say anything about shooting her. He could not easily have said so without my hearing it. Galceran also asked the Chief of Police to keep the fact of pregnancy a secret from the public, and I think he intimated to the Chief that he knew what Miss O'Reilly's condition was before her death. I was, however, excited at the time, and the Chief may have asked Galceran questions without my knowing it. When we were coming down from Galceran's house, he didn't make any admission to me similar to the one he made to me afterward, in the Parish Prison, in regard to owing Miss O'Reilly more money than the promissory note called for. I never knew that Miss O'Reilly had been to see Dr. Vionnet. She told me the Tuesday before she died that she had been to see Dr. Stone the Saturday previous; also mentioned that she had been to see Dr. Woods, but never mentioned Dr. Vionnet. I have read Dr. Vionnet's testimony. It does not agree with the account given to me by Galceran, in regard to the manner in which he obtained the certificate. I believe he told me the reason Dr. Stone would not give a certificate was because he had not seen Miss O'Reilly for a week; that was the only reason he gave me.

Dr. Vionnet recalled—I did say in my previous testimony that Miss O'Reilly had symptoms of congestion or rush of blood to the head; but in the state she was in, that is, pregnancy, I did not consider it safe or admissible to bleed her. There is danger of immediate death from bleeding in the ninth month of pregnancy; the English, French and Spanish authors generally agree on this point. Miss O'Reilly visited me in the afternoon, after dinner; it was before dark. I was up stairs when she and Galceran visited me; I do not know whether any of my family ever saw them or not. The door of my house is generally open when I am at home. I did not see Galceran's brother until day before yesterday, the 4th of March. As well as I can recollect, it was between 10 and 11 o'clock in the day when Joseph Galceran came for the certificate. I did not see him from the time I gave the certificate until he was arrested.

Dr. Crawcour—A large quantity of poison may be taken and only a small quantity be found, the greater portion having passed out by vomiting and purging; and I would further say, that any minute quantity of poison found in the body of a person, who suddenly dies under suspicious circumstances, is presumptive proof of death having been produced by poison taken. It is invariably the case that when arsenic is taken, a portion of it is thrown off by vomiting, purging and the kidneys. I have no doubt that arsenic produced the death of Miss E. M. O'Reilly. The shortest time that death has been produced from arsenic is two hours, but on an average, death would ensue from eight to twelve hours.

This closed the testimony. Dr. Crawcour's lengthy report of the analysis by which he discovered arsenic in the remains of the deceased was made out and presented to the Coroner previous to the investigation. After due deliberation, the jurors rendered the following verdict:

We find from the testimony and analysis of Dr. Crawcour, that Eleanor M. O'Reilly came to her death from the effect of arsenic.

We are summoned to enquire whether this poison was voluntarily taken by the deceased with intent to commit suicide, or administered by another party with intent to commit murder.

After a thorough investigation of the case, so far as we could have it presented to us, and a careful consideration of the evidence, we do say:

That we cannot discover the remotest indication, through all the testimony, that the deceased conceived the intention of destroying herself, or carried such design, had she conceived it, into effect. On the contrary, the evidence before us shows that the deceased made preparations to be delivered as a proper and Christian woman should be, and exhibited a disposition, according to the most reliable testimony we have heard, to "act as a delicate and moral woman, and no desire to commit one crime to hide another."

Satisfied that the deceased had not committed suicide, we must of course conclude that poison was administered to her, and without her knowledge.

The question then is, by whom was the poison administered?

The testimony shows that Joseph Galceran was the only person who was really intimate with the deceased. He had her confidence even more than the members of her own family.

He had the opportunity, which we have no reason to suppose a third party had, of administering the poison.

We have no direct evidence that Galceran had poison in his possession, or administered it to the deceased. But, taking into consideration the extraordinary conduct of Galceran in not hastening to Miss O'Reilly's house when informed she was dying; [see evidence of Dr. Vionnet] when he was specially instructed by that physician to send for a doctor instantly for her, should certain symptoms appear; Galceran's desire that the Coroner should not be sent for; his concealment of his debt (except the amount demanded by the promissory note) to the deceased; contradictory statements by him; and other points of evidence cognizant to the jury, but unnecessary to recapitulate; we do say, that Eleanora M. O'Reilly died from the effect of poison, supposed to be administered by Joseph Galceran.

This jury feels called upon to take notice of the relation of Dr. Ramon Vionnet with this case.

The practice of Dr. Vionnet in regard to granting certificates of death, calls for the strongest censure, if not for criminal prosecution. For he has stated that he never had, nor would have, any hesitation in granting certificates of death under the same circumstances as those testified to in the case under our consideration. The danger, if not the illegality of such a course, is clearly shown by the fact that his certificate nearly effected the concealment of the cause of death of the deceased.

We would therefore urge upon the attention of the Grand Jury two inquiries: whether Dr. Ramon Vionnet should be allowed to retain his license to practice medicine; and whether he should not be indicted for being accessory after the fact, to the murder of Eleanora M. O'Reilly, if the Grand Jury should find that murder has been committed.

☞Commercial Correspondence on 8th page

AMUSEMENTS LAST EVENING.

At the Varieties Mr. and Mrs. Chapman had a good but not a large house for their benefit, and it was entertained by a generally capital performance, of which we have no space to speak in detail, though yet room to mention that as *Charles XII.* Mr. Couldock impersonated with fine effect a good conception of Sweden's fighting King, a gruff, rough, eccentric, and sternly just man, a royal military martinet with a good heart under his coarse regimentals. Miss Sara Stevens was exceedingly pleasant and winning as *Eudiga*, and Mr. Chapman excellent as *Maddlewerk*. In his comic song between pieces about the teetotal society, Mr. Chapman made a decided hit.

The St. Charles was crowded, and large assemblages waited on Prof. Jacobs at the Amphitheater and Blind Tom, the pianist, in the Museum. Prof. Jacobs beats any operator in the necromantic line who ever stuck out his shingle in New Orleans. That is certain. He is the most incomprehensible of wizards, and his feats are really worth an intelligent man's seeing; but to see into them can't be done. He announces an entire change of programme every night. He is a trump "on the trick," certain.

In contrast with the phenomena of art in the Amphitheater, in the Museum adjoining is Blind Tom, a prodigy of nature's own manufacture. He does all that the bills say he can, and nothing can be added to their statements. It is not ridiculous, but utterly pathetic, to see the little blind negro bringing such music from the piano, and contorting his apish countenance responsive to the thrills of inspiration which fill his soul, and to which he is struggling to give the expression he accomplishes.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BEERSHEBA SPRINGS COMPANY.—The first meeting of the stockholders of the Beersheba Springs Company, under the charter recently obtained from the Tennessee Legislature, was held in this city yesterday, when the following named gentlemen were elected directors of said company: Joseph S. Williams, C. W. Phillips, Mason Pilcher, Miner Kenner, Alexander Barrow, John M. Bass, and F. M. Goodrich.

Colonel Joseph S. Williams was chosen President, upon whom, by the charter, devolves the supervisional management of the affairs of the company and the hotel, to whom parties wishing to secure hotel accommodations will apply. Col. C. W. Phillips was elected Secretary of the Board, etc., etc.

MENTER'S BAND.—These admirable musicians will give one grand concert before leaving on their return to Cincinnati. The entertainment will take place at Odd Fellows' Hall to-morrow evening, and will doubtless prove the best opportunity yet afforded for an appreciative hearing of these artists.

CRESCENT DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The annual election of the Crescent Dramatic Association was held at their hall last night, and resulted in the selection of gentlemen whose names are published among the special notices of this morning's issue.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following are the numbers of the tickets which drew the principal prizes at the drawing of the Havana Lottery, March 2d, 1860:

No. 2868, $100,000; No. 16,225, $50,000; No. 19,594, $30,000; No. 25,154, $20,000; No. 19,311, $10,000.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamship St. Louis, Capt. W. H. Hudson, sailed this morning for Aspinwall, with a large number of passengers, among whom was C. J. Bartlett, one of the editors of the San Francisco Bulletin, and lady.

CREDIT SALE.—*Irish Linens, Lawns, Drillings Silk Mantillas, etc.*—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of dry goods to take place this day at 10 o'clock A. M., at Blanche & Lesassier's auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street. Terms at sale. See advertisement.

WORSTED GOODS, ETC.—We ask the attention of ladies to an advertisement contained in our columns which states that a choice assortment of nubias has been received at Deter's worsted store, Canal street, near Dauphine; where also may be found a fine stock of zephyr worsted, Shetland wool, extra cut bordering silk, etc.

COTTON BUYERS will find it to their interest to attend the auction sale this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the pickery of D. Meades, Esq., on Pacanier street, between Edward and Basin street. See D. E. Murphy's advertisement.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

Louisiana Legislature.

MORNING SESSION.—BATON ROUGE, March 6.—*House*—In the House of Representatives to-day the Committee on Judiciary divided equally on the following bills:

On the bill fixing the salaries of the Judges in the District Courts of New Orleans—using the manner of reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court.

On the bill to authorize the Clerks of the District Courts to grant orders.

On the bill relative to the sales of drugs and medicines in the State of Louisiana.

On the bill to amend Article six hundred and seventy-six of the Code of Practice.

Mr. Herron, on behalf of the Committee on Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the bill relative to judicial advertisements in the parish of Franklin.

Mr. Coleman, on behalf of the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported by substitute on the bill providing for the indebtedness of the Internal Improvement Department.

Mr. Haynes, on behalf of the Committee on Charitable Institutions, offered a report of the majority of that committee on the bill providing $17,500 to support certain charitable institutions.

Senate—In the Senate to-day the bill providing for the incorporation of the Mechanics' Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana, was amended and passed.

Mr. Leefe introduced a memorial from the Mechanics' Society of New Orleans. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Leefe introduced a bill to secure the proper examination and measurement of coal laden in barges or flat boats arriving at the port of New Orleans and landing at Jefferson parish. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Laidlaw presented a memorial from the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, which was referred to the Committee on Militia. Also a petition from H. Maguin, of New Orleans, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Goode moved that the bill relative to auctioneers be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary; carried.

Mr. Salomon moved that the bill to incorporate the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans be rec