1017

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 185. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1097.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday Evening, November 14, 1870,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE.

DRAMATIC SENSATION.

LOUISA MOORE
AND
CHARLES WYNDHAM,
LATE OF WALLACK'S, NEW YORK,
With their Company, in the successful Military Play,
THE LANCERS.
nov15

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
E. CALABRESI.....DIRECTOR.
OPENING OF THE OPERA SEASON.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17,
DEBUT OF THE NEW COMPANY IN THIS CITY.
First Appearance of Mr. CAZEAUX, first tenor; Mr. CASTELMARY, first basso; Mr. DEKEGHEL, first light tenor; Mr. DUBOSC, second basso; Mme. ROZES, first chanteuse falcon; Mme. NADDI, first chanteuse legere; and Mlle JOHANNA, Mlle THERESA and Mlle JOSEPHINE, danseuses.
Reappearance of Mme. BILLON and Mme. KEILT, first danseuses, and Mr. THERY, second barytone.
First representation of the Grand Opera, in five acts, by Halevy, of
LA JUIVE.
(THE JEWESS.)
With the following cast of characters:
ELEAZAR.....M. CAZEAUX
CARDINAL BROGNY.....M. CASTELMARY
LEOPOLD.....M. DEKEGHEL
RUGGIERO.....M. THERY
ALBERT.....M. DUBOSC
RACHEL.....Mme. ROZES
PRINCESS EUDOXIE.....Mme. NADDI
During the first act, VALSE by Mesdemoiselles KEILT, THERESA, JOSEPHINE and JOHANNA.
During the third act, PAS DE CINQ by Mesdames BILLON, KEILT, THERESA, JOSEPHINE and JOHANNA.
The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. CALABRESI.
N. B.—There will be an interlude of twenty minutes between the second and third acts, to allow the ladies to visit the parlors specially reserved for them.
Doors open at half-past six o'clock; curtain rises at seven, sharp.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
(Reserved for subscribers and invited guests.)
Orchestra stalls.....$2 00
Parquette.....1 50
Latticed boxes or "balconies".....2 00
Open or latticed boxes, first tier.....2 00
Latticed boxes, second tier.....2 00
Chairs, second tier.....2 00
(For the public.)
Chairs, third tier.....75 cents
Banquettes, third tier.....50 cents
Fourth tier.....30 cents
SUNDAY PRICES OF ADMISSION.
(Reserved for subscribers and invited guests.)
Orchestra stalls.....$1 50
Parquette stalls.....1 50
Latticed boxes, parquette.....2 00
Latticed boxes or "balconies".....1 50
Latticed boxes, first tier.....2 00
Open boxes, first tier.....1 50
Latticed boxes, second tier.....1 25
Chairs, second tier.....1 00
(For the public.)
Chairs, third tier.....75 cents
Banquettes, third tier.....50 cents
Fourth tier.....30 cents
nov13d

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Last week of the Popular and Fascinating
ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS,
CHRISTINE, EMELINE AND ALICE.
Tuesday Evening, November 15, 1870,
Byron's burlesque of
LITTLE DON GIOVANNI.
Little Don Giovanni.....MISS EMELINE.
Massette.....MISS ALICE.
Donna Anna.....MLLE. CHRISTINE.
To conclude with the military drama of the
FRENCH SPY.
Henry St. Alme.....MLLE. CHRISTINE.
In preparation—FOUND ON A DOORSTEP.
Last Zavistowski Matinee Saturday noon.
Friday—Benefit of Miss Emeline. nov15

VARIETIES THEATRE.
MANAGER.....LEWIS BAKER.
Tuesday Evening, November 15, 1870.
Will be presented Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy of
MACBETH,
With Augusta L. Dargon, Marie Wilkins, J. B. Studley, Lewis Baker, Frank Evans, A. H. Davenport, and others in the cast.
To conclude with the Musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND.
Emma Cline, M. Daly, H. E. Teesdale, and others.
In Preparation—The last London sensation, now playing there to crowded houses, called TWO ROSES.
Overture commences at eight.
For prices, etc., see programmes. nov15

SECOND GRAND MASQUERADE
AND
FANCY DRESS BALL,
BY
Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias,
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Thursday Evening, November 24, 1870.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
F. O. Hunt, F. E. Myers, Thomas H. Cummings, J. J. Potter, A. N. Murtagh, V. Mielly, E. J. Nelson, George G. Blodgett, C. C. Haley.
COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.
A. Shaw, Past Deputy G. C.; W. R. Fitzgerald, District Deputy G. C.; A. Sambola, Past Chancellor; Theodore A. Kingston, V. C.; William McCann, Frank F. Myers, H. W. Canny, John W. Madden, C. C. Haley.
RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
L. F. Deynoot, P. C., Chairman; J. H. Doble, George G. Blodgett, Thomas H. Cummings, William McCann, N. J. Nelson, A. V. Ward, W. C.; W. F. Bunham, W. C.; Theo. A. Kingston, V. C.
FLOOR MANAGERS.
John G. Guerin, Chairman; F. E. Myers, H. W. Canny, J. W. Madden, C. C. Haley, V. Mielly, Henry Dupre.
Tickets.....$2 00
Gunther's Celebrated Band has been engaged.
Maskers will be required to unmask only at the reception room on entering. For ladies' invitations apply to any of the Committee. For lease of Bar, Restaurant, etc., apply to Jotham Potter, Box No. 13 Mechanics' Exchange, or No. 61 Delord street; or to A. Victor Ward, No. 86 upper Rampart street.
oct24 1td

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH)—BY the American Knitting Machine Company, Boston, Massachusetts, or St. Louis, Missouri.

WANTED—AGENTS ($30 PER DAY)—TO SELL the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address Johnson, Clark & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Illinois, or St. Louis, Missouri. no8 1m

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS
OF THE
United States, to sell L. V. Deforest & Co.'s
Aluminum Gold Jewelry.
Agents are making $200 to $300 per week selling the Aluminum Jewelry. The best imitation of gold ever introduced. It has the exact color, which it also retains, and stands the test of the strongest acids. No one can tell it from gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being about one-tenth lighter. L. V. Deforest & Co. are selling their goods for one-tenth the price gold jewelry is sold for, and on most liberal terms to agents—one-quarter cash, balance in thirty, sixty and ninety days. We send persons wishing to act as agents a full and complete assortment of goods, consisting of Seals, Bracelets, Lockets, Chains, Gent's Watch Chains, Pins, Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc., for $100—$25 to be paid when the goods are received, the other $75 in thirty, sixty and ninety days. Persons wishing to order goods and act as agents will address
L. V. DEFOREST & CO.
46 and 48 Broadway, New York.
oct 3m

THE DONALDSONVILLE TROUBLE

A DEMOCRATIC RIOT

THE DOINGS OF THE MOB

SEIZURE OF BALLOT-BOXES

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS IMPRISONED

If the *Picayune* would like to publish a true account of the recent troubles in Donaldsonville, which did not result in laying that town in ashes, our enterprising contemporary is respectfully requested to copy the following, from the *St. James Sentinel*:

The election in Ascension parish passed off quietly, as we learn, and to the satisfaction of all peaceful citizens.

But it appears that, at the closing of the polls, the Democrats, finding themselves defeated by an overwhelming majority, formed a conspiracy to seize the ballot-boxes, hoping thereby either to secure their own election, or prevent, at all events, their successful Republican opponents from taking the seats to which they had been chosen.

This conspiracy centred in the town of Donaldsonville, and was headed, it appears, by Morris Marks, Charles Gecks, Felix Keynaud, Lorenzo Gomez, Thomas Brady, Samuel Fields, and a corps of retainers of about fifty others, well known roughs from Donaldsonville and New River.

The Supervisor of Registration, having ascertained in season the intention of these men to thwart the will of the people, should the vote be against them, located his office on the opposite bank of the river, at the Marchand place, and directed the Commissioners of Election to deliver the ballot-boxes and records there, at the closing of the polls, and proceed with the count of the votes according to law.

The conspirators, however, sent out and seized five of the boxes at the polls, and took the commissioners prisoners under guard to the courthouse, declaring, at the same time, from the steps of that building, that they would themselves supervise the counting of the votes, and making the returns of election, and, whatever might be the result, no man on the Republican ticket should ever take his seat in the parish or in the Legislature. The supervisor having learned from the commissioners that they were forcibly detained by the mob, instructed Captain Fisher, the chief constable, to proceed with the constabulary of the parish and release the commissioners, and guard the boxes over the river. This Mr. Fisher proceeded to do, but, on approaching the Donaldsonville shore, his skiff was fired into by the conspirators, and one of the constables seriously wounded. Not being in sufficient numbers to cope with so large a force, the constables were compelled to retire, leaving the mob in possession of the ballot-boxes and commissioners and, returning, reported to the Supervisor, who then gave orders to deputize five hundred or, if necessary, a thousand citizens and execute the orders previously given.

Meantime the conspirators had sent thirty of their number over to seize the two remaining boxes, but the Supervisor directed the commissioners of these two polls to take those boxes to a place of safety, or, if necessary, to the city of New Orleans, until the mob on the opposite bank, which had increased to three or four hundred, should be dispersed and peace be restored to the town.

Accordingly, the boxes were forwarded to the city, and the chief constable having deputized about five hundred citizens, hailed the steamer William S. Pike, and had the men conveyed over the river, about four miles below Donaldsonville, where he found a number of others, whom he also deputized, and at eight o'clock in the morning, at the head of about a thousand deputies, entered the town and took quiet possession.

Upon his approach the rioters fled, leaving the town in the hands of the civil officers.

On Thursday morning, in response to the requisition of the Supervisor, the Federal troops arrived from the city of New Orleans, and invested the town of Donaldsonville. The excitement incident to the unwarranted action of the mob, caused many citizens to leave the town.

The course pursued by the rioters is unprecedented and inexcusable in the extreme. If justice be done them according to law, they will spend the balance of their days in the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

This evening Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of "Macbeth" will be presented with Augusta L. Dargon, Marie Wilkins, J. B. Studley, Lewis Baker, Frank Evans and A. H. Davenport in the cast. The performances will close with the musical burletta of "Jenny Lind."

Academy of Music.

The initial performance of "The Lancers" last evening was attended by an audience that must have been perfectly satisfactory to the proprietors of the theatre and the leading actors. The character of the performances was such that we may predict with certainty that what has occurred elsewhere will be repeated here—the Academy will be crowded during the engagement of the present company. They drew full houses at St. Louis, and they will do the same here. "The Lancers" will occupy the boards every evening during the week, and will be put on for the Saturday matinee.

St. Charles Theatre.

The Zavistowski sisters are beautiful, almost beyond comparison. They have secured an excellent reputation on the stage, and are esteemed in private circles. This is the last week of their engagement here, and having eclipsed others in spectacular plays, they stand the test of the closest criticism in the regular dramatics. This evening "Don Giovanni" will be repeated, which was performed last evening to a respectable audience. The military drama of the "French Spy" will close the performances.

Opera House.

Next Thurday evening the initial opera will certainly draw a large and fashionable audience, and every seat in the Opera House will be occupied. We refer our readers to the announcement in our advertising columns for further and more detailed particulars.

The New York *Tribune* rejoicingly said of Louisiana, the morning following the late election:

The returns received of yesterday's election indicate that the Republican State ticket is elected by 15,000 to 20,000 majority, with Republican members of Congress in four of the five districts of the State, and a Legislature largely Republican in both branches. The election was quiet and orderly. No one, so far as our information goes, having the right to vote was obstructed in the free exercise of that right, mainly, no doubt, for the reason that ample provision had been made to enforce the law, in case of attempted violence. All this is in beautiful contrast to the murderous scenes which were enacted in New Orleans in 1866, under the countenance of Andrew Johnson. Louisiana has done all that could be expected of her.

The *Morehouse Conservative*, published in Bastrop, is the best advertising medium in North Louisiana.

AMONG THE FAIR BUT FRAIL

SCENE IN THE CALABOOSE

A few minutes before twelve o'clock on Saturday night, Corporal Vankirk says that he was informed by some citizens passing along Canal street that a row was in progress in a house on Basin street. He started for No. 16, a stylish bagnio, at the head of which rules Mrs. Nelly Otis, whose sands of life are not nearly run out. The corporal quickly called other officers to his assistance, when an entrance was effected; instantly all was confusion. After a rather rough time and successful hunting, sixteen of the frail were gathered together, they say, very unceremoniously, and marched off to the first precinct station-house. In less than five minutes after this, not less than a hundred men, on foot, in cabs and carriages, hurried to and fro, making earnest efforts to obtain releases for favorites. Recorder Houghton, Superintendent Badger and Captain Schreiber were diligently hunted, and after the lapse of an hour or so, four releases were secured, one being for the Madam. At three o'clock Sunday morning, when most of those inquiring friends had departed, the other women were permitted to return to Basin street.

The scene presented in the upper cells of the calaboose was striking. Each one was richly dressed after her own peculiar style. Some took imprisonment lightly, jestingly, while a few found vent for fear or anger in tears, alternating with sickly smiles, while all looked pretty. Three or four recent importations were emphatic in condemning New Orleans, her police and prisons as the worst they ever saw, yet there was no vulgar word or loud cursing heard. Every mind was intent on the all important question, when will a release come? The cell doors were not locked, so they could remain in the hall if they choose, and when the outer door was unbarred to permit an official to enter, those bundles of sin, silk and satin, crowded the steps more earnestly than voters at a poll at sundown. As with one voice, they implored to be freed from that horrible, dirty place, they, the while, carefully folding up their rich attire to escape from a particle of dust. When all hope had fled for a release they began to think seriously of the unpleasant restraint; thoughts of early homes, parents and friends arose unbidden, bringing fleeting tears to eyes that seldom weep except in anger. Emotions long buried beneath a superficial existence grew vivid, but were crowded down on the instant. Nothing less than the presence of once loved mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and dear friends could have aroused them to a lasting impression of their present degradation. Thoughts of all else were banished, when the turnkey informed those poor women that they could go down and sign bonds for appearance Monday morning.

With childish sprightliness and maidenly modesty they ranged themselves at the desk and answered to their names, real or assumed. Most of them had given fictitious names, and were ready to answer to almost anything. Male friends were there by the dozen, and their names would look queer in print.

Yesterday that pretty sixteen drove up to the Recorder's Court, all neatly attired, wearing modest airs, prepared to be prosecuted by the officers for violated two or three city ordinances. Corporal Vankirk and Patrolmen Casey and Champagne were the only witnesses offered. Their testimony was to the effect that in consequence of a disturbance in the fashionable house they had arrested all the female inmates. The burden of their evidence was that consider able loud, vulgar conversation had been indulged in, but they were unable to point out any one of the girls as the violator.

Judge Houghton then dismissed all, except Mrs. Otis. Judge Atocha, who appeared as counsel for the Madam, then chose three of them as witnesses, intending to refute every statement made by the police. It was not supposed they would agree with the officers in relating the circumstances, and they didn't. One swore that an officer had proposed, on the road to prison, to permit her to escape if she would give him one of her diamond rings. He also, she said, asked to be made a depository of her gold watch, as it was possible she might lose it. Another stated that an officer, in answer to an inquiry for explanation, had said that they were arrested because election was over and times were dull, and money must be made somehow. This language was attributed to Patrolman Champagne, but as the reporter has known this officer from boyhood, he takes the privilege of saying that he enjoys the reputation of a truthful, upright man, and excellent officer. Evidently the court was not greatly diverted by the averments of the girls, for the Madam was fined fifteen dollars, on the proof that a disturbance of the peace had taken place in her house. The fine was instantly paid, when that glorious sixteen departed, the observed of all.

Judge Atocha, in summing up the evidence, was particularly severe on the police for their action in making this arrest. He contended that they were either very spiteful or bent on blackmailing. He also dropped a hint that before many months a serious change would occur in our police system, or a change for the better; contending that they had no particle of right to enter that house as they did, without a warrant, and drag innocent persons to prison. He made an excellent defense for his clients.

It seems somewhat strange that every time a disturbance is said to have taken place in any house of ill-fame, the police, instead of arresting the guilty parties, arrest every person found in the premises. What their object is in doing so we do not understand. It seems very easy to discover the persons who are intoxicated, talk loud or carry concealed weapons, and such persons only should be arrested; but our intelligent and vigilant police seem to take great pleasure in making wholesale arrests without the slightest cause. It is time this outrageous system should cease.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Election of Morey.

The following are the majorities official and unofficial, in the Fifth Congressional District, by which it will be seen that the Hon. Frank Morey is elected by at least fifteen hundred majority.

Parishes.	Morey.	Parishes.	Watkins.
Ouachita	682	Union	711
Morehouse	80	Claiborne	1044
Concordia	1354	Richland	568
Tensas	1423	Bienville	671
Carroll	860	Franklin	160
Catahoula	126	Jackson	481
Madison	1060	Caldwell	1
	5197		3636

This makes it certain that Louisiana will have an unbroken Republican majority in the next Congress.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Hon. L. C. La Saliniere and Hon. D. L. McFarland, members elect of the House of Representatives from the parish of St. Martin. Also, Mr. P. White, editor of the Attakapas *Gazette*. The above gentlemen are all thorough-going Republicans.

Orders for advertising will reach the editor of the *Morehouse Conservative* at the City Hotel, for six or eight days.

NAVAL COMBAT OFF HAVANA

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA AT SEA

NARRATIVE OF THE ENCOUNTER

FRENCH STEAM-DRUM PUNCTURED

We have been favored by Mr. J. Viosca, who on Saturday evening arrived from Havana on the steamship Cuba, with a graphic account of the naval combat that took place last Wednesday, a few miles off the harbor of Havana, between the French three-masted gunboat Bouvet and the Prussian gunboat Meteor, also a three-master.

The Bouvet had been lying for some time within the harbor of Havana, when on Monday, the seventh instant, the Meteor arrived and came at anchor. Some communication, originating with the Prussian commander, took place between the hostile vessels, resulting in an arrangement for a battle as soon as the vessels could get into neutral waters.

One thing with another, the antagonists were an equal match; for although the guns of the Prussian vessel were of a newer and more improved construction than those of the French ship, the former had but sixty-four men, while the latter had a crew of eighty. Besides, when the action had commenced, the French ship handled better than the Prussian vessel. According to the best information that could be obtained, the armament of the Bouvet consisted of one sixty-pounder and two thirty-pound carronades; the Meteor with an eighty-pounder and two thirty-pounders; so that the battery of the Prussian vessel threw twenty pounds weight at each discharge.

The Bouvet left the harbor of Havana on Tuesday morning, the eighth instant. After a delay of twenty-four hours, in compliance with the neutrality laws, the Meteor followed, leaving the harbor on Tuesday morning, and steaming out some nine miles, where the Bouvet was awaiting her. The Meteor was followed out of the harbor by the Spanish man-of-war, Hernando Cortez, and a Spanish gunboat, the Spanish vessels being present to prevent any infraction of the neutrality laws, or to render assistance if the issue of the fight called for it. The Cortez carried out the Captain General of the island, DeRodas, with his staff, and others of the island officials, including several of the medical staff, these last for the purpose of rendering such assistance as might be required after the fight had ended.

Meantime, as the vessels were maneuvering preparatory to the engagement, an immense number of spectators had assembled at every point on shore where a sight of the coming combat could be obtained. The towers of the Moro and the roofs of such houses as commanded a view of the scene of the battle were all covered with people. There was very little breeze, and the sea was smooth.

A little after two o'clock, the vessels having made every preparation for the combat, the fight was commenced by the Bouvet, who emptied her guns. The firing was answered by the Meteor, and continued for sometime by both vessels, without producing any effect on either. Then the French vessel put on steam and made direct toward her antagonist, evidently with the intention to grapple or board. As she came in contact with the Meteor the mizzen-mast of the latter fell. For some unexplained reason the Bouvet did not succeed in the attempt to grapple with the Prussian vessel, but sheered off and the firing on both sides recommenced. A second time the Bouvet made toward the Meteor, head on; and this time the remaining two masts of the Meteor went by the board. The fortune of the fight seemed to be in favor of the French vessel; but the Prussian, by a skillful shot from his eighty-pounder, restored the balance of the fight, for his shot penetrated the steam-drum of the Bouvet, the effect of which was to scald three of the crew so badly that they died almost immediately, while several others were severely hurt. The French vessel at once bent on her sails, but her foretop mast had fallen, and she was otherwise disabled, while the Prussian was prevented, for a time, from maneuvering, as the hamper of her fallen masts had got entangled with her wheel. By this time both vessels had drifted inside of the line of neutrality, and a gun from the Hernando Cortez warned them not to continue the fight in waters under the jurisdiction of Spain. Neither vessel being in a condition to proceed seaward and recommence the fight, the French vessel headed for the port of Havana, and as soon as the Meteor could disentangle her steering apparatus she followed. Thus the combat terminated without indication of superiority on either side, the losses and disablements being about equal with both; the loss of the Prussian vessel's masts being a counterpoise to the disablement of the French vessel's steam-drum. The Meteor had three men killed and three wounded by the shot from the Bouvet, while the only casualties on board of the French ship arose from the effects of the steam when the steam-drum was ruptured by the Prussian eighty-pound shot. On the return of the vessels to the port of Havana, the wounded of each were conveyed to the hospital, and both ships began to make repairs. It is rumored that a second naval duel will take place again between the antagonists in a short time, when they both hope to bring the contest to a decisive issue. At present nothing can be said except that it was a most gallant fight, and that the officers and crews of each ship did their duty bravely and to the credit of their respective flags.

The fight and the attendant circumstances causes a great excitement at Havana, of the same kind and degree that pervaded this community during the celebrated race between the Lee and the Natchez.

THE MOREHOUSE CONSERVATIVE.—Colonel J. T. Daves, editor of this widely circulated and popular weekly, called upon us yesterday, and we were glad to take by the hand so able and enterprising a confrere. His paper is the only one published in the populous parish of Morehouse, and circulates throughout North Louisiana and Southern Arkansas—a section of country reached from this city by the Ouachita, Bayous Bartholomew and Macon, and the Vicksburg and Monroe Railroad, and where large amounts of goods are sold by our merchants annually, and for which trade St. Louis and Vicksburg are competing with all their energies. Our merchants could not do better than advertise in the *Conservative*.

We are pleased to learn that Colonel Louis Power, Clerk of the Fifth District Court, has secured the services of Charles W. Colton, Esq., to take testimony in that court in short-hand. Mr. Colton is well known as a skillful and experienced stenographer, and we congratulate Colonel Power on this selection. Mr. Colton's office is at No. 6 Carondelet street.

The *Morehouse Conservative* is the only paper published in Morehouse parish.

Mr. Louis Grunewald, on Canal street, has opened those splendid pianos which arrived a few days ago. We advise our lady friends to go and look at them while down town to-day.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank will be held in the banking house, No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North, on the twelfth of December.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

COURT OF CLAIMS CASES

INTERESTING TOBACCO STATEMENT

HAVANA TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION

Provisions Very Short in Paris

THREE WEEKS WILL EXHAUST THEM

Submission of Paris to Hunger

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE IN THE EAST

Shooting of Captured Balloonists

AGITATION ABOUT RUSSIA'S DESIGNS

Danger of a General European War

WASHINGTON.

Return of President Grant—Tobacco Statement—Court of Claims Cases not Appealable—Call on Judge Paschal for Funds.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—President Grant has returned.

The Revenue Commissioner publishes a tobacco statement, showing within the United States 946 factories, 400 cutting machines, 3082 screw presses, 208 hydraulic presses. The total amount of the penal bond is over $7,000,000.

Two cases, wherein the Court of Claims had decided adversely to the Supreme decision upon legal tenders, were appealed to the Supreme Court, but were subsequently withdrawn, before argument or decision, by counsel of the respective parties. A motion to restore these cases to the docket of the Supreme Court was refused by the court to-day, and the original decision of the Court of Claims holds—not upon its merits, but from the compromise implied by the consent of counsel to withdraw the appeal. The decision was unanimous.

In the Supreme Court Judge Pascal has been ordered to show cause why he should not pay into court money collected for Texas, also why his name should not be stricken from the docket as attorney, in the case against Peabody, Texas having named Thomas J. Durant to be the attorney in the case.

NEW YORK.

Havana Telegraphic Communication Restored—Gold Declines—Governments Rally—Arrival of Steamship.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Telegraphic communication with Havana and points beyond has been restored.

Evening—Gold opened at 112¼, advanced to 112¾, but gradually fell off, closing at 111¾@111⅞.

Government securities opened weaker, but about noon rallied ⅛; closed steady but not very active; '62s 108⅛; '64s 107; '65s 107⅛, new 109⅛; '67s 109⅛; '68s 109⅜; 10-40s 106¾. Virginias 64; Louisianas 71, new 65; levees 71½; eighths 89; Alabamas 102; fives 71; Georgias 80; sevens 91; South Carolinas, 85, new 71.

Arrived: Ville de Paris.

LONDON.

Additional Reinforcements Required for Prussian Army—Provisions in Paris Short—Cold Weather and Frequent Snow—Capture of Towns by Prussians—Sacrifice of their own Lives by Sailors—Agitation Concerning Russia's Designs—Danger of a General European Conflict.

[Special to the New York Telegram.]

LONDON, November 14.—The situation of the Prussian army is such that it requires additional reinforcements from Versailles.

Woodhouse, Secretary of the English Embassy, has arrived with a batch of Englishmen, who were allowed to leave Paris by the Germans. They report that the stock of provisions in Paris is short.

The weather is cold, with frequent snow.

General Von Moltke has issued stringent orders regarding the bearers of Geneva Cross, whose safe guard is guaranteed by all the great powers represented in the Geneva convention.

The opposition of the German liberal papers, to a convention of the Federal Parliament, at Versailles, is based upon the ground that members would scarcely consent to go thither, where they would be compelled to legislate under the pressure of military influence.

Much snow has fallen in northeastern France.

The Prussians have captured the towns of Isle le Doubs and Clervalin, in the department of Doubs. The Mobile Guards retreated southward, and the Franes-Tireurs have disappeared from that section.

One of the tunnels on the Strasburg railroad has fallen in, hopelessly interrupting communication by that line.

Three of the crew of the German steamer Hansa, at Grimsby, lost their lives while trying to save the crew of a vessel wrecked on the coast.

A large French ironclad passed Yarmouth roads this morning.

An official contradiction has been given to the report that General Boyer, when at Versailles, had conferred with another person, and that person Count Bismarck.

The Bavarian negotiators are still at Versailles.

They leave Saturday; the result of their mission is uncertain.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, November 12.—A dispatch to the *Tribune* from Blois, eleventh instant, says, Orleans has been taken by General Catheline's troops, which first entered the town from the south, driving the Bavarians from the bridge they defended, and which they lacked time to explode, as they intended to do at Becorez. A determined fight occurred with large losses on both sides. The Prussians were beaten and their entrenchments stormed. They left 100 wagons of provisions and forage. Martineoun's was the only French division there engaged. Prisoners are constantly arriving. Two guns and a number of caissons also arrived. Vandertaunn's carriage is here; Taun himself was nearly captured.

The French in greatest force, 30,000 from Bourges, attacked on south and left bank, while the fifteenth and sixteenth corps attacked on the west side. The Bavarians were everywhere outnumbered, and lost their strongly fortified position.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, November 14.—Dr. Russell, the under Secretary of Foreign Affairs to Versailles, has undertaken, not by order of the Foreign Office, but in consequence of the Cabinet Council, the object of the mission to ascertain the views of Bismarck in relation to the threatening note from Russia repudiating the obligations of the treaty of 1856.

Russell, it is understood, is instructed to inform Bismarck that England, Austria and Italy will unite to resist the violation of the treaty by Russia.

Burnside is still in London. The terms which Bismarck authorized him to propose to the government of Paris are the same as those which Thiers submitted to Favre and Trochu.

Unauthenticated dispatches from Blois and Tours contain confused accounts of another victory obtained by Aurelles over Vandertaunn near Arthenay.

These dispatches state that Vandertaun, strengthened by reinforcements had advanced from Tourcy along the road leading via Chevilly and Orleans, but he was attacked on the right flank with great impetuosity by Aurelles, near Arthenay. The engagement resulted in the complete repulse of the Germans and the capture of a large number of prisoners and twenty-six guns.

The agitation concerning Russia's designs is on the increase. In the best informed circles, it is believed there is imminent danger of a general European conflict.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares the Ministers not merely want true vision, but are occupied, to the exclusion of the truth, with misleading dreams. Two dangers confront England—the Alabama difficulty and the Eastern question. The circumstance that lifted the latter to great immediate importance made the former more formidable, because of the increasing probabilities of there being a combination. Russia declares her designs to grasp Turkey, and Prussia is ready to connive, and even to aid her. England, the only power to whom Turkey can look to, is threatened with annihilation if she lifts her finger.

TOURS.

Prussians Steadily Advancing in the East—Union of Two Armies to Check Prussian Advance—Fortifications at Lyons—Engagement on Saturday—Army of the Loire—Total Loss of the Germans—Flank Movement.

TOURS, November 14.—Advices from Lyons show that the Prussians are advancing steadily in the east.

Dole has been occupied.

Garibaldi and a French general are at Chagny.

It is supposed the two armies will unite to check the Prussian advance.

The fortifications at Lyons continue. The heights about the town have been greatly strengthened.

Dispatches from Lille announce that the Prussians are at Lafar.

An engagement occurred on Saturday near Evreux. The Prussians were driven with loss. A battle is expected to-day at Tourv, whither the army of the Loire is advancing.

The Bavarian prisoners recently brought to Tours have been sent to Lisle.

The French have removed the lights and buoys from the mouth of the river Gordon, on the west coast of Africa.

[Special to the New York World.]

TOURS, November 14.—The main body of the army of the Loire yesterday occupied a position extending along the line of Chateau-Dun road to St. Peravy Patay and Chevilly.

The total loss of the Germans in the actions of the seventh, ninth and tenth before Orleans, including five hundred sick and wounded who were abandoned, aggregates ten thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners.

General Paladines is now executing a movement which is designed to outflank General Vandertaun's right.

It is observed here with surprise that King William omitted to mention Providence in his dispatch announcing General Vandertaun's brilliant advance to Tourv.

VERSAILLES.

No Essential German Reinforcements since the Fall of Metz—Change of Plans at Lyons—Range of the French Guns at Paris—Shooting of Captured Balloonists Urged—Expected Sortie by Trochu.

VERSAILLES, November 9.—The German forces here have received scarcely any reinforcement since the fall of Metz, except the seventeenth and fourth division of Wurtemburgers, who were sent westward soon after the capitulation.

A change of plans has occurred at Lyons, and an immediate attack on that city is threatened by the Germans.

Recent firing from the guns on Enceinte at Paris show that they have far greater range than has hitherto been supposed. The shells of these guns yesterday reached and demolished the German works beyond Ville D'Avry.

The military authorities here are increasing their severity and cruelty toward the civil functionaries of the city.

The parties who were captured from a balloon are still held as prisoners.

At a council held on Monday, Count Von Bismarck strenuously advocated the shooting of all captured balloonists.

A number of civilians at Versailles have been arrested by the Germans because of alleged communication with Paris. They have been sent to Germany as prisoners of war.

General Trochu daily marches fifty or sixty battalions of men under the guns of Fort du Mont Valerien. The Prussians are hourly expecting him to make a sortie.

BRUSSELS.

Paris Can Not Hold Out Longer than Three Weeks—Prussians will Trust to Hunger and not Bombard.

BRUSSELS, November 14.—Correspondents write hence that information has been received that Paris can not hold out longer than three weeks. The Prussians, therefore, will trust to hunger to compel a surrender, and no bombardment will occur.

FLORENCE.

Retirement of Riscasoli from Public Life.

FLORENCE, November 14.—Riscasoli announces his retirement from public life.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Soldiers Dismissed on Unlimited Furlough—Uneasiness in Diplomatic Circles.

NEW YORK, November 14.—A *Herald* correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg, under date of the ninth: "An imperial order has been issued dismissing on unlimited furlough all soldiers who entered the army before the first of March, 1857.

"Much uneasiness exists in diplomatic circles. The feeling prevails that the government is about to make a declaration renouncing the obligations to the treaty of Paris, and it is understood that if such be the case, the British ambassador will demand his passports."

MEXICO.

From the City of Mexico to the Tenth—Vessels in Venezuelan Waters Closely Watched by a Spanish Man-of-War.

HAVANA, November 14.—Advices from the City of Mexico, to the tenth instant, say: The report of a personal difficulty between Romero and Lerdo De Tejado, Minister of Finance, is a pure invention.

Caracas dates to the second report that the steamer Virginia and schooner Lillie Butts were in Venezuelan waters, closely watched by a Spanish man-of-war, being suspected of having arms on board for the Cuban insurgents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Missouri Election—Lower House Democratic—Virginia Congressmen—Enabling Act Declared Unconstitutional—Political Conference in South Carolina—Situation in Rome—Sermon of Archbishop Spalding at Baltimore.

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—There are eight counties that have not been heard from yet. The Missouri lower house will stand 78 Democrats, 14 Fusion, 21 Liberal, and 17 regular Republicans.

In the Senate neither party have a majority, but the Democrats will have the control.

RICHMOND, November 14.—The most reliable advices defeat Doctor Norton, (col ored) for Congress from the First District. The delegation will consist of five Conservatives and three Republicans—all white—making a Democratic gain of one.

The Court of Appeals, two judges dissenting, declares the enabling act unconstitutional, wherein the court is unanimous to review the decisions of the same court when it was composed of military appointees.

CHARLESTON, November 14.—The political conference of representatives of the late Union Reform party, held in Columbia Friday night, determined unanimously to abide by the recognition of the civil and political equality of the negroes, to protect colored men who voted with the Reform party, to welcome all colored men who desire to enter the Conservative ranks, to expose all frauds at the late election and bring the offenders to justice, and use every exertion in discountenancing violence and preserving good order and peace.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—Archbishop Spalding yesterday delivered a sermon on to the situation at Rome, in the course of which he denounced Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi and Mazzini, accompanying the invading army of Italy. He said five or six thousand camp followers, composed of the vilest of the vile, their first cry was "Open the prison," which was done, and every species of robbery and villainy was indulged in.

Four priests were stabbed in one day and night. One Sister of Charity, who was aiding a wounded soldier, was assaulted, and, with the soldier, thrown into the Tiber. One bishop was almost murdered. These outrages were not noticed in the newspapers. The men who favor this despotism claimed to be Liberals, but they are assassins and infidels.

He had seen that in the spirit of hatred to the church throughout the South of France and Italy, such men speak in praise of the great United States of America. He told some of them that here we have liberty regulated by law, not liberty without license, and that they did not understand the alphabet properly; but the lamb will prove stronger than the lion. The present head of the church will triumph, and that speedily, over the invaders of Rome.

LOUISVILLE, November 14.—Returns show beyond a doubt an unbroken delegation from Kentucky to Congress, the Democratic candidates having been elected in every district.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, November 14, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.10°. Wind north, strong. Weather thick and rainy.

No arrivals.

Sailed: Ship Rochester.

VICKSBURG, November 14.—Passed up: City of Cairo, six P. M. River rising. Weather cloudy and warm.

MEMPHIS, November 14.—Passed down: Indiana, Wash Leitell, Red Cloud. River rising slowly. Weather cloudy.

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—Departed: City of Chester for Memphis and Stack and barges for New Orleans. River is falling with nine feet to Cairo. Weather cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—The river has fallen one inch in the past twenty-four hours, with nine feet in the channel. Thermometer 45°.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, November 14, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; sales to-day 300 bales; middling uplands 16¼c. Flour: State and Western 5@10c higher; Southern a shade firmer; common to fair extra $5 65@7 25. Wheat 2@3c better; good export and milling demand; winter red and amber Western $1 35@1 40. Corn a shade better; old mixed 80½c. Beef steady. Pork unchanged. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull at 87c. Groceries dull. Naval stores steady and firm. Tallow firm at 8½@9c. Freights a shade