NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 188. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1100.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

S. CALABRESI.....DIRECTOR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

Second night of Halevy's Grand Opera, in five acts,

LA JUIVE.

(THE JEWESS.)

In the first act, Grand VALSE. In the third act, Grand PAS DE CINQ.

Box office open every day from eight A. M. to four o'clock P. M.

Doors open at half-past six, and the performance commences at seven o'clock, precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra stalls for subscribers and by invitation	$2 00
Parquette	1 50
Latticed boxes or "baignoires"	2 00
Open or latticed boxes, first tier	2 00
Latticed boxes, second tier	2 00
Arm-chairs, second tier	75 cents
Arm-chairs, third tier	50 cents
Third tier	50 cents
Fourth tier	30 cents

PRICES FOR SUNDAY.

Orchestra stalls for subscribers and by invitation	$1 50
Parquette	1 50
Latticed boxes, parquette	2 00
Latticed boxes or "baignoires"	1 50
Latticed boxes, first tier	2 00
Open boxes, first tier	1 50
Latticed boxes, second tier	1 25
Arm-chairs, second tier	1 00
Arm-chairs, third tier	75 cents
Third tier	50 cents
Fourth tier	30 cents

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20,

La Fille Du Regiment,

Opera, in two acts, by Donizetti, and two comedies. no18

VARIETIES THEATRE.

MANAGER.....LEWIS BAKER.

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday Evenings, November 18, 19 and 20, 1870.

AND ALSO

On the Saturday Matinee, at 12 M.,

Will be presented the capital burlesque of

LA SONNAMBULA,

With F. Dewar, Lewis Baker, M. Daly, Phillis Glover, Emma Cline, Frankie McClellan, Mary Maddern and others.

To commence with the comedietta of the

DEAD SHOT,

With Edith Challis, Emma Cline, M. Daly, T. Hind, George Jordan, Jr., and others.

In rehearsal—The Burlesque of LA SONNAMBULA.

In Preparation—The last London sensation, now playing there to crowded houses, called TWO ROSES.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at seven; commence at a quarter before eight.

For prices, etc., see programmes. no18

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF THE CHARMING COMEDIENNE

MISS EMELINE ZAVISTOWSKI,

On which occasion will be presented an entirely new drama, written expressly for the

ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS.

Friday Evening, November 18, 1870,

for the first time the drama of

FOUND ON A DOORSTEP.

Dick and Pet (twin brother and sister).....Miss Alice.
Mabel Avenal, an heiress.....Miss Emeline.
Quita, a dumb girl.....Mlle. Christine.

TO-MORROW—Last ZAVISTOWSKI Matinee.

MONDAY—MR. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT. no18 1t

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.

no15

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MISS LOUISA MOORE

Has the honor to announce

HER FIRST BENEFIT IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Friday, November 18. no16

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. Blodget, C. C. Haley.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

A. Shaw, Past Deputy G. C.; W. E. Fitzgerald, District Deputy G. C.; A. Sambola, Past Chancellor; Theodore A. Kingston, V. C.; William McCann, Frank E. Myers, H. W. Canny, John W. Madden, C. C. Haley.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

L. F. Deynoot, P. C., Chairman; J. H. Debie, George G. Blodgett, Thomas H. Cummings, William McCann, E. J. Nelson, A. V. Ward, W. C.; W. F. Dunham, 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. 18 Mechanics' Exchange, or, No. 61 Delord street, or to A. Victor Ward, No. 88 upper Rampart street. oc21 1td

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—UNION INSURANCE COMPANY—New Orleans, October 10, 1870. The office of the UNION INSURANCE COMPANY is removed to No. 3 Carondelet street.

oc12 1mo J. N. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED—TO GO TO THE Lake Shore. None need apply unless bringing first-class recommendations; must be familiar with the cultivation of fruits and flowers in the South. Apply to Joseph J. Alston, 32 Carondelet street. no17 5t

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

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 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. no6 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 always 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, Ladies and Gents' 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. Parties wishing to order goods and act as agents will address

L. V. DEFOREST & CO.,

no6 3m 40 and 42 Broadway, New York.

THE BATON ROUGE RIOT

The Third Day's Examination

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the court being seated, and the accused present, the examination proceeded.

The first witness called, Hypolite Stevens, knew nothing whatever about the matter.

Fenton Wifley was next called to the stand. The only material point of his evidence was the identification of A. Cuisinard as the person who shot at him.

John Alexander, was next put on the stand. The evidence of this witness was somewhat tedious and confused; but in the main corroborated the testimony given yesterday. In the cross-examination some attempt was made to discredit the evidence of this witness, by questioning him whether he or his wife had ever been in jail; but the attempt failed.

Jake Williams, was called to the stand. Before being sworn, he was questioned relative to his being present at the examination of prisoners at Baton Rouge. After some little debate between counsel for the prosecution and defense, the court ruled, that the examination at Baton Rouge had nothing to do with the present examination. The witness was then sworn and the examination direct proceeded.

Witness lives at Baton Rouge; was a special constable at the election; staid there till the polls had closed.

The remaining testimony of this witness amounted to nothing. There was no cross-examination.

Louis Robison, sworn.—Has lived at Baton Rouge nine years, off and on, and was at the election held on the seventh instant: had returned home, but left there after the firing had commenced; saw a person coming with a gun in his hand, but did not know his name; (at the request of Mr. Gurley the witness looked around the court-room and pointed out Mr. Bellows); saw him go to Clark's house with his gun; he jumped over the fence, went into the house and opened the door; about twenty-five men came up Main street from the river; did not say they came from the courthouse; said I saw two men with guns coming from the courthouse; was not armed myself that day; had no other arms than those I came into the world with; saw no colored men armed on election day; after some time I went home; I live by the Catholic Church on North street; I don't see among the prisoners present any who were there except Bellows, who fired off his gun; I was scared and ran; I had come out to go to a brick building, where I was at work, but when I saw the crowd I was afraid to go on, so I turned and ran; I felt like a scared rabbit who, wherever he goes, his tail is obliged to follow.

The most of the testimony of this witness was unimportant, and there was no cross-examination.

Vallery Williams, sworn—Has lived at Baton Rouge over two years; was at the late election; saw a white man with a gun, running after a colored man, who was running from him; the colored man took shelter under a house, and the white man coming up, looked under the house; the colored man was Sy, and the man who was following him was Bill Jack (here the witness pointed out Jack in court); saw three more men armed, but did not know them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fuqua—Live on Africa street, between Natchez and Repentance streets; I saw three men come down the hill and turn to the left; they were coming toward the river when I saw them; the only man I saw looking for Sy was Bill Jack; others followed him, but did not come up; it was Mrs. Arbour's house that Sy hid under; I was standing on the gallery of my house; I had been quiet all day, and had had no trouble.

James Henderson, sworn—Have lived in Baton Rouge five years; was at the election and know about the disturbances; they took place at night; saw Sam Jones with a shot gun; saw others, but don't know them. (Here the witness pointed out Jones in court). Jones was coming down Main street to the river, and another man was with him; they stopped at the apothecary shop; one held the gun, while the other opened the door, and they went in; saw men with arms on Church street; I was not frightened, because I was unarmed and did not think they would do anything to me; saw no colored men with arms: I was alone.

The remainder of the witness's testimony was but a repetition of what he had said before.

Captain Edmund S. Meyers was called. Previously to his being sworn, Mr. Fuqua questioned him relating to his being present at the examination that took place yesterday. The Captain answered that he had been in the court-room a few minutes, but he did not hear one word the witnesses said. Captain Myers was then sworn.

Was at Baton Rouge on Monday, the seventh instant; between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. heard several shots in the direction of the courthouse; I was then in garrison; immediately after the bell sounded in the direction of the engine house, I think four times; immediately after that the firing became general, and there must have been five hundred shots fired, in volleys and regular; I am in command of the troops at the garrison, and apprehending trouble, I formed the troops in line, ready for action if required; soon after a colored man came to the garrison, who stated that he was the United States Deputy Marshal, and told me there was great trouble; I was informed that the United States Deputy Marshal was surrounded and in danger, his corps of specials being altogether unable to resist the crowd of armed men; I at once formed the troops, and marched sixty men rapidly toward the scene of the disorder; after marching some distance I met Wies in company with Buckner and another; Wies told me that everything was quiet and peaceable, and that there was no necessity for troops; at the time I was told this, firing was going on; I told these men to go home, for I would take the matter in charge; I marched on to the court-house, and as I reached the corner of Fourth and Boulevard streets, I saw a light in the livery stable; several men were standing with weapons in hand, looking in the direction of the courthouse; I came up suddenly upon them, and called upon them to surrender; I disarmed three of them, and took from Scofield a Colt's revolver, calibre fourteen, which was hot from being just discharged; another man came out of the stable with a double-barreled shot gun, which I took from him; it had been just discharged; the man is there (pointing to Hubbs); he was somewhat disguised at the time.

The witness here stated that most of the parties appeared to be somewhat disguised, and wore clothes of a different kind; if they were to stand up, they could be identified with more certainty. The court directed that the accused should stand up.

I found on the road L'Officiel, shot through the body; he died the next day; the stable mentioned is Lusk's; I heard of a crowd on the Boulevard, and marched there; I saw full one hundred men; there was a bright moon, and I could easily distinguish their countenances; they were armed with muskets, shot-guns and revolvers; I marched upon them at double-quick time with fixed bayonets; as I came near they began to scatter; I arrested and disarmed about thirty of them; on examining their weapons, I am sure that they had been discharged within a few minutes; in the army it is a proof of a weapon having been discharged if there is smoke or heat in the barrel; the proof was complete that these weapons had been discharged but a short time before; some of them had been re-loaded, but I was convinced that they had been discharged within fifteen or twenty minutes; there were other armed parties at the corner, whom I called on to surrender; one of them presented a pistol and fired; I could not take such measures with him and them as might be necessary, on account of the women and children in the near neighborhood, and behind them on the galleries; I saw several persons passing into the jail with guns, returning without them (here the witness pointed out Cooper, as one of the persons mentioned); I saw Antoine Cuisinard, that is him (here the witness pointed out Cuisinard); he said he was the jailor; he told me that there were no arms in the jail; I entered the jail and found several guns and revolvers, all of which had been discharged but a short time previously; Cuisinard said that none of his assistants had fired; I showed him the weapons in the jail, and he confessed that they had been fired, but said he did not know who had fired them. Scott Gordon was on the Boulevard, armed; I will further state that in the court-room where the ballot-boxes had been placed, the tables and chairs were all overturned; everything was in the utmost confusion; the official papers were all torn up and scattered; one colored man was on the floor, wounded in the thigh; another had been put on a table; this latter had been shot through the head; he died while I was there; I may further state that I found none of the colored men (Republicans) armed; I afterward encountered twelve or fifteen men armed; I found they were escorting the Deputy Marshal, who had the ballot-boxes in charge; I directed him to deliver the boxes to the Commissioner of Elections, and disperse his men. These were the only armed men I did not arrest.

In answer to a question of Mr. Gurley, the witness stated that the men on the Boulevard were formed in position to use arms, their attitude indicating an intention to use violence.

I sent the parties whom I had arrested and disarmed, to the garrison under a guard. The crowd arrested were within easy pistol shot of the courthouse. They fell back as I approached, and formed in another street. I have reason to think with the intention of surprising me. I sent all the arrested parties to the garrison in one body, escorted by troops, and so arranged that they could have no communication with any one outside. Lieutenant Cook commanded the detachment sent with the prisoners. Previously I had conversations with United States Commissioner Van Ornum and United States Marshal Schroten, who desired me to hold the prisoners, as warrants against them would be prepared immediately; my orders to Lieutenant Cook had been carried out, and the prisoners remained in custody until sent on board the United States revenue cutter Wilderness on the twelfth instant; I arrested a number of persons next day (after the election) on warrants; (here the witness pointed out Chesney, Wies, Buckner, Laux, Hubbs and Lobdell); I remember Lobdell on the night of the trouble; he had a weapon; I cannot be mistaken about him; he escaped at that time; I went to the engine-house with a view to ascertain if the ringing of the bell I heard had been a real alarm of fire, but I found that the engines had not left the house at all; there were unmistakable indications of this.

In answer to a question by the counsel for the government, the witness stated that the courthouse, where the ballot-boxes had been, was not only in confusion, but that there were unmistakable indications of its having been fired into; this being shown by the appearance of the windows and walls. There was but one shot fired after my appearance at the scene of disturbance; nothing else but my coming with troops caused the cessation of the firing; the firing was kept up till I appeared on the ground.

In the course of his testimony Captain Myers had pointed out in the courtroom a number of persons whom he had arrested on the night of the disturbance and on the following day: Chesney, Wies, Buckner Laux, Hubbs, Lobdell, Lesage, Hay, Michael Lusk, McGhipsey and Gordon.

Mr. Gurley now moved the court that the names of the accused be called, that the witness might the better identify them.

Mr. Fuqua, for the defense, objected to this as in the nature of a leading question. Considerable debate then took place between counsel on both sides, but the court finally ruled that the names of the accused should be called, as moved by the counsel for the government.

The names of the accused having been called, the witness identified, as having been arrested at the night of the election, the following persons: Hillam, Gordon, Thomas, Heenan, Scofield, Myers, Hubbs. The witness named a number of others, but would not be positive. The remainder of the persons were shown to have been arrested subsequently on the warrants issued by the United States Commissioner.

Witness further stated that he had arrested nobody except those around the court house. The persons arrested were drawn up in military style, as if for action, indicating a preparation for mischief.

The direct testimony of the witness, Captain Myers, being closed, Mr. New moved an adjournment of the court till next day.

Mr. Beckwith objected; did not want to hurry gentlemen, but thought the government ought to get in all its testimony as soon as possible, with a view of discharging those of the accused against whom nothing might be proved.

Mr. Fuqua stated that the main reason for asking an adjournment was the necessity of the counsel for defense consulting with their clients, and to enable them to cross-examine Captain Myers; they could not do justice to their clients otherwise, and such conference would take up the balance of the day.

After some further discussion, the court adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

The United States and England.

We reproduce the following special to the St. Louis *Democrat:*

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The President, on Friday, directed Secretary Fish to send a dispatch to London peremptorily recalling Mr. Motley and designating Mr. Moran as the person to conduct the business of the legation until a successor can be found. The administration is desirous of opening negotiations in regard to the fishery question and some kindred subjects, and it is not deemed advisable to have Mr. Motley begin the business on account of his present relations to his own government and the short time he will remain in London.

Several prominent Republican politicians are advising the President strongly against any steps looking toward trouble with England. It seems to be taken for granted by these gentlemen that some of the President's present advisers are urging him to send such instruction by the new minister to England as will be likely to result in grave complications. The friends of one gentleman who was named for that position assert that he declined it because he was not willing to be the medium through which implied threats of war as a means of settling the Alabama claims should pass.

Returning Officers.

The Board of Returning Officers for the election met yesterday, at twelve o'clock, noon. Present, Governor H. C. Warmoth, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn, George E. Bover, Secretary of State, and Senator John Lynch. Absent, T. C. Anderson. The oath was administered by Judge W. W. Stowe, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Messrs. O. D. Bragdon and Pitt Cravath were appointed clerks of the board, and then, on motion of Mr. Lynch, the board adjourned to meet to-day, at twelve o'clock.

An article in the Shreveport *Gazette*, treating of the late election, says: "The most important defect is the failure of Governor Warmoth to order an election for Police Jurors." Why Governor Warmoth has not done this, the editor of the *Gazette* can see by referring to section 2729 of the Revised Statutes, where it reads: "Elections for Police Jurors shall be held in all the parishes on the third Monday in May."

THE UNITY OF ITALY

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

SPEECHES AT THE LYCEUM

GREAT ENTHUSIASM

ROME, CAPITAL OF ITALY

The long premeditated celebration of Italian unity, and the occupation of Rome by the national troops of Italy, came off last night. The streets, along which the torchlight procession passed, were crowded with lookers-on, who testified repeatedly their sympathy with the movement. The procession was formed on Levee street, near St. Peter, and at half-past seven the music struck up and the long line of burning torches moved to St. Louis street, passed through that thoroughfare until they reached Chartres, traversed the latter street to Esplanade, marched through Esplanade to Royal, and made their way through that street up to Canal. On the way they passed the house of the Italian Consul, and cheered vociferously at the sight of the national flag of Italy hanging from one of the galleries. The column moved up Canal, north side, to Rampart, and countermarching, passed down the south side to Camp street, through which they made their way to Julia, and taking one square of this street into their line of march, they moved down St. Charles street to the City Hall, and terminated the evening's celebration by listening, in the Lyceum, to the speakers selected for the occasion.

THE ORDER OF MARCH.

The line was led by the following gentlemen on horseback, who acted as marshals on the occasion: Jose Macheca, grand marshal; aids—George Lorenzi, U. Bassetti, J. Sparicio, H. Picaloga, John Trisconi; Signor Negro, Marino, R. Castrum, Sparicio, Picaluga.

Following the marshals came the first of the three bands, under the direction of Charley Jaeger, which were distributed through the column, surrounded by wide-awake lanterns, and borne by four stalwart men, was the transparency, which constituted the main feature of the evening. It was a large affair, and bore on its front an excellent painting illustrative of Rome's earliest legend—the legend of her origin, the suckling of Romulus and Remus by the she wolf. On the obverse was the inscription, "Roma Capitale d'Italia, 133,681 si" (Rome capital of Italy, 133,681 votes yes). On one of the ends was "Unita, Indepenza," and on the other the legend "Chiesa Libera in Libero Stato" (free church and free State).

After the mammoth transparency marched the officers of the Italian societies and the "Societa di Mutua Beneficenza," an Italian benevolent association. A long line of torches, interspersed with the transparencies, stretched out the long length of the procession. The lanterns were painted red, white and green, the tri-color of the re-united Italy.

Leading the long column of Italians belonging to no organization, was Colonel Sansoni's three companies of Bersaglieri, who were themselves headed by the Zappatori (Pioneers), whose broad axes glittered and flashed in the light of the innumerable torches. The transparencies were ranged in the following order:

Turin with its wild bull, and the motto in Italian, "The cradle of the Resurrection of Italy."

The red cross of Genoa, with the inscription on the obverse, "The Native Land of Columbus and Balilla."

Lombardy was represented by the red cross and shield of Milan, with the motto, "I alone for five days withheld the stranger's yoke."

Tuscany appeared with the tulip of Florence, and the proud boast "Home of the language in its purity."

Sicily carried that most remarkable coat of arms, the round head, from which proceed three legs, emblematical of the triangular form of the island. Her motto was suggestive: "I am always the land of the vespers."

Cagliari was there with her two towers, her white crosses and her proud boast that her "children were few but strong."

Naples left out her wild, unbridled horse, and carried only the shield, with the stripes of red and gold, and the legend: "I am as resplendent as the flames of my volcano."

The lion of St. Mark appeared on the transparency of Venice, and the motto, "I have been the lady and the queen of the sea."

Bologna, with her two red crosses bearing the inscription, "Libertas," carried one of the proudest mottoes of all, "I am the seat of Italian learning and science."

The command of Colonel Sansoni carried their new silk flag, and surrounded it with glass globe torches.

The procession was one of deep interest to all who could appreciate the occasion. The banners of the cities of Italy, with their coats of arms, so often seen amid the thickest of the carnage when, in the middle ages, they bade defiance to emperor and to pope, and when they treated on equal terms with King of France or King of Spain, called up a host of memories. The colors were there which waved proudly when Guiscard bearded the Greek, and Bohemond and Tancred led the soldiers of Apulia to the first Crusade. The Medici and the Sforzas know and loved those colors well, and one led the Condotteri to victory, while the other amassed vast mercantile wealth under the banners exhibited in torchlight last night. Doria and Columbus knew and loved them. It would be impossible in a thousand volumes to give the eventful history of the remarkable people who celebrated among us yesterday the consolidation of their country after centuries of dissension and disunion.

After the parade, the whole body of Italians assembled in the Lyceum. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Bassetti, who introduced Fabio Sanminiatelli, Italian consul, who made a well received speech in Italian.

He was followed by J. A. Signaigo, the editor of the Grenada *Sentinel*, and vice consul at Memphis, who made the following remarks:

He said he was proud to be present to celebrate with his countrymen the grandest event of the nineteenth century—the occupation of Rome by the troops of Italy. How could they have been kept back as long as they have. Twelve years ago their native land was domineered over by three of the greatest powers of Europe and a host of petty despots. The world pointed at Italy in scorn, forgetting that from her they derived their civilization. Now, Italy stands united, among the proudest of nations. Two great patriots have appeared; one the editor of a paper and the other the scion of a noble house. How well these two men—Cavour and Victor Emmanuel—carried out their purpose, the Italian unity is a glorious monument. The youngest government in Europe, Italy, is the first to come in the van with a free church, a free State and a free press. Although the man who planned the liberty and the taking of Rome, Count Cavour, was no longer with them, the speaker believed he was present in spirit, and gloried with them that, after eleven hundred years of separation, Rome is again part of Italy. There is something noble and grand in the love of country. The man who would not love his country would despise his mother and fail to love his God. The orator asked the audience to remember they had now great duties to perform, and great rights to maintain on all occasions.

Speeches were also made by Dr. Dell'Orto and Mayor Flanders.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS

CABINET OFFICER INTERVIEWED

His Opinions of the Result

We copy this from a special to the St. Louis *Republican:*

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The *Evening Star*, of this city, publishes a two column account this afternoon of an interview with Postmaster General Creswell with a caption of a "Thirty Minutes talk with the Administration Regarding the Elections." Mr. Creswell says: "The result has not surprised me, though of course I am disappointed in Maryland. I ascribe the loss of that State to the energetic canvass made by the Democrats, who brought out their entire strength, including voters who had not been at the polls before for thirty years, and to the jealousy or prejudice of a large number of persons who have previously voted against the Democrats, but who last Tuesday voted against the negroes. Some of them will learn before next year that it will not hurt them to vote their own sentiments, even if these sentiments are also voted for by black men. What I tell you about the defection of white voters to the party, I know to be true from personal observation."

He was asked: "How do you review the result at large, as directly affecting the administration?" He replied: "Well, as I said before, I am not surprised. The history of all previous administrations will show you that they have suffered similar treatment. In other words, the elections intervening between the presidential contests has always been and always will be more or less unfavorable to the administration in power. It is natural that it should be so, for it is a season of apathy, or what politicians call 'the off-year,' when the policy of the administration is only partially developed, has been but briefly discussed, and is not well understood. I was in the Thirty-eighth Congress, which was the second of Lincoln's first term. We came very near losing the House then. The border States alone saved us. In fact, we had but a fair working majority, and many of our most important war measures were carried by from fourteen to twenty votes. The Freedmens' Bureau bill, for instance, was adopted by only one majority. So you see there is nothing new in the present condition of affairs. In fact, I think we might have expected it, and I am certain that the President didn't anticipate the re-election of all his friends. After all, the most serious result which follows our losses is the disappointment of office-seekers in our party. They are not a small class, you know. They will not have their representatives here to help them along, and they will be compelled to wait and work for better times in the future. I think, on the whole, that we will be better off with the fair working majority which we have in the House than we would with our former power. We were too strong. The members were not compelled to consult with each other. There were too many aspirants for leadership, and there was too much opportunity for the display of personal jealousies. We will be free from all this now. There will be no risk of imperium in imperio, rings within rings, and there will be greater and more confidential concert of action. In short, I am very well satisfied with the result."

There are especial losses which you no doubt have occasion to regret?

"Yes sir," he answered, "we have great reason to regret the defeat of General Schenck. His loss was undoubtedly the greatest of the canvass. The administration will certainly miss his power in the House. Looking to the future," he added, "we have no reason for uneasiness. We have only to continue the development of our policy to win in the next elections. In other words, we must keep our finances firmly in hand, continue to reduce our public debt, which is the most effective way to maintain the national credit, and at the same time relieve our people as much as possible from taxation. To do all this we are required to maintain a sufficient tariff for revenue, but we must take from the tariff list such articles as sugar, coffee and tea, and rely on luxuries alone for our income. We must also relieve our people from internal taxation, because it is the most odious form of collecting revenue. The law which says to a man 'we assess you so much, and if you do not pay it we will seize and sell your property,' is simply oppressive. For that reason if not for the protection of our home industries, we must keep up at least a revenue tariff. When the people see and understand these facts, they will appreciate the mission of the administration."

You think then that the present party divisions or organizations will continue until the next Presidential canvass.

"I certainly do," he answered. "There will be, as a matter of course, numerous side issues like those developed in New York, Pennsylvania and Missouri, but they will be comparatively local, and the national organizations will continue the same. The movement in Massachusetts, with Wendell Phillips at its head, is one of these, but the working men know that they are as well off under the present condition of affairs as they would be with such men as he in control."

It will not be necessary then, to infuse some new element into the policy of the administration, as General Butler suggests in his recent manifesto?

"Do you mean a war with England?" he asked. "I presume that is what General Butler means, or rather, he intends to put a little more backbone into our Alabama claims' negotiation, for the purpose of annexing Canada. In General Butler's district, where the people are excited over the fishery embroglio, and the annexation scheme is talked of a great deal, such a policy would be exceedingly popular. In fact, war movements are always popular with us, because we are naturally a contesting people. But it is the duty of rulers to avoid war."

What do you think of the Schurz movement in Missouri?

"It is one of the natural incidents of the officer," he replied, "and it is very natural that General Schurz should lead it."

"He is the most accomplished English speaking and writing foreigner in this country, a very able man, but naturally a disorganizer," we suggested.

"Well," he continued, "one might expect that from his previous history."

"Do you think he will continue his opposition to the administration when he gets back to the Senate?"

"No, I do not think he will, but I do not know," was the answer.

Vaporizing, Condensing, Purification and Refining of Spirits.

The following letter from the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Colonel S. A. Stockdale, Internal Revenue Collector of this district, explains itself:

Under the construction heretofore given to the excepting clause of paragraph five, section one, act of April 10, 1869, distillers were limited in purifying or refining their spirits in the course of original distillation to the single process of vaporizing and condensing.

Under the construction now given to said clause, distillers will hereafter be allowed to use in said process and as incidental thereto, certain mechanical agents hereinafter enumerated, the effect of which will be the purification and refining of such spirits, and that alone.

Purifying or refining spirits is understood to be the freeing of the spirits from extraneous matter, and does not, therefore, admit of the mixing of any material with spirits that remains incorporated therewith, after the manufacture is complete.

The only processes of purifying or refining now known to this office as in use, that will be admissible under this ruling, are redistillation, leaching or vaporizing through charcoal, wood-shavings, flannel, or similar purifiers. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

EXPORTS OF STAPLE PRODUCTS

THE STRENGTH OF OUR ARMY

CARL SCHURZ AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Gold Room in a Turmoil

THE NEW DEMAND OF RUSSIA

Intense Excitement in London

POPULAR DEMAND FOR WAR

PRESS ATTACKS RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA

TURKEY PREPARING FOR CONFLICT

GORTSCHAKOFF TO THE SUBLIME PORTE

A Vigorous Reply Will be Made

REPORTS OF A SORTIE BY TROCHU

Duke of Aosta Proclaimed King

WASHINGTON.

Exports of Wheat, Flour, Cotton and Leaf Tobacco—Granville's Position—Strength of the United States Army—Senator Schurz at the White House—He failed to see the President.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—It appears by official data that during the eight month ending September 31 last, the exports of wheat amounted to over $23,000,000; wheat flour nearly $12,000,000; raw cotton $152,500,000, and leaf tobacco $11,000,000.

Granville's position, as understood here, is that Russia may ask an abrogation of the treaty by the usual routine, but may not disregard its provisions until so abrogated.

The strength of the United States army is 34,870 men.

Senator Schurz called at the White House to-day, but failed to see the President.

The *Star* states the President was engaged answering private letters.

The following is another analysis of Granville's note: Earl Granville's reply to Prince Gortschakoff denies the right of Russia to recognize the European situation as releasing her from the obligations of a solemn treaty. It also denies that, assuming as true, that some contracting power considers itself released from a treaty, the others are at liberty to disregard it. It further says that instead of making any such announcement, Russia should have invited the powers to consider the subject.

NEW YORK.

The Gold Room in a Turmoil—Heavy Sales of Bonds—Outside Market Quiet.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The Gold Room was in a perfect turmoil during the day, in consequence of many conflicting telegrams.

The reported mistake of one cent in the quotations for bonds caused heavy sales, and a decline from 113½@112¼. At the close there was a slight rally to cover the shorts, but favorable financial reports from Europe checked the rebound. The market outside of the Gold Room, was generally quiet, and borrowers were supplied.

Sterling somewhat easy.

1862s 107½; '64s 106¾; '65s 106¾; new 10s; '67s 109; '68s 109⅛; 10-40s 106¼.

LONDON.

Popular Demand for War Against Russia—The Cabinet can not Stem the Tide—The Cause of France the Cause of Europe—Bitter Attack Upon Russia and Prussia—Idea of a Collective Note to Prussia Abandoned—Vigorous War Measures Urged by the Press—Position of Austria and Great Britain Identical—Merchants Decline to Charter Russian Vessels—Turkey Preparing for a Desperate Conflict—Exceptions from Military Service in Russia Limited—German Vessels Captured by French Cruisers—Prince Frederick Charles—Granville's Circular—Bismarck and Gortschakoff—The Russian Note Universally Approved at St. Petersburg—Russians to be Recruited—Peaceful Solution of Black Sea Question—Lord Napier Commander-in-Chief—Turkey's Protest Against Russia—Anti-Russian Feeling in London Dying Away.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, November 17.—The peace at any price party in the cabinet find themselves unable to resist the popular demand for war against Russia, unless she abandons her present position.

Granville told Gladstone they must choose between going with the tide or out of office the moment they have yielded.

The members who oppose the position assumed by Granville in his reply to Gortschakoff are Lowe, Childers, Cardwell, Bruce and Ayerton.

The truth is, Granville sent his reply without consulting his colleagues, and then informed them the country was committed to his position and he could not and would not recall it.

The *Morning Post* says, editorially, the cause of France has now become the cause of Europe. All neutral States are bound to assist her to obtain a peace, and leave her intact, or aid her to continue the war in order to hold Prussia engaged while England, Austria, Italy and Turkey whip Russia into submission. Either Prussia must sign an easy peace to liberate her forces, or France declining, will once more prove herself the savior of Europe.

The *Standard* has a bitter attack upon Russia and Prussia, who, it says, conspired to commit a monstrous act of perfidy and violence; an audacious contempt of morality, introducing chaos and a series of endless European wars. The existance of no English ministry is worth a week's purchase, that would not dare give fight to this insolent challenge.

The idea of a collective note from the powers concerned, to Prussia, has been abandoned.

An Austrian dispatch in reply to Gotschakoff, is identical with Great Britain's.

The evening papers concur in urging vigorous war measures.

The merchants have declined to charter Russian vessels.

Turkey is preparing for a desperate conflict.

Exceptions from military service in Russia have been limited, and all classes have been summoned.

A rumor comes from Berlin, that Great Britain has renewed her demand for an armistice.

Indefinite rumors of French successes before Paris are circulating.

French cruisers have captured many German vessels in the Baltic and North sea.

The French are elated over a rumor that the entire Prussian fleet in the North sea has been captured.

As Vondertann falls back, the forces coming to his relief are advancing rapidly. Two columns have already crossed the Yonne at Sens, and the tenth corps has struck the river at Tonnere.

Prince Frederick Charles at last accounts was at Troyes, directing the movement.

The explosion of a cartridge factory near Biomingham hurt twenty-five persons, some fatally.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, November 17.—Granville's circular is approved. In every opposite quarter its firmness of tone has created astonishment, especially among the Tories, whose organ this morning is silent. Leading Liberals are scarcely less surprised. Yesterday they expected an acquiescent policy and were prepared to defend it—to-day there is no such indication.

Granville has gone beyond the point where public opinion will support him. Some diplomats openly say they see no way out of it but war. But it is equally difficult to see how this cabinet can go to war, or take steps leading directly to war, without being reconstructed; nor is it yet the opinion at the foreign office that Russia means to bring on, or England be compelled to accept a conflict. They say the situation is undoubtedly grave, but before an opinion can be formed, the answer of Gortschakoff must be known, which can not be probably for a fortnight.

Granville's dispatch was delivered by Queen's messenger at St. Petersburg, on Tuesday.

An instant reply is not expected, nor is it believed that Gortschakoff anticipated an answer like that he received.

It is also affirmed, though an understanding is believed to exist between Gortschakoff and Bismarck, that Gortschakoff did not consult Bismarck's wishes as to the time of the promulgation of this declaration, and that Bismarck desired it postponed.

Bismarck desired the declaration postponed, but Gortschakoff thought himself in the position to force the Chancellor's hand. The second element necessary in estimating the probability of war is the knowledge of Prussia's exact position, which may not be obtainable immediately.

Bismarck was advised of Russell's mission, and it has since been announced that he will be obliged to leave headquarters for a short absence, on account of his health, and visit the countries. This may cause a delay both at St. Petersburg and Versailles.

There is anxiety expressed to know whether the American government was to know of this step, of which its legation at London and St. Petersburg were unaware.

The *Tribune* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian note is universally approved, and that all the papers contain strong articles expressing the hope of a peaceful result, but stating that the country is ready for war if necessary.

The Imperial Ukase orders the Russian army to be recruited upon the Prussian plan.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs as follows: In official circles a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question is looked for.

It is freely admitted that an understanding exists between Prussia and Russia, in case of war, that they will act together.

The news from London and Vienna today caused a panic on bourse.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, November 17.—Lord Napier will be appointed commander-in-chief of the British army. Lord Lucan will have command of the cavalry.

Turkey protests against the action of Russia, and calls upon the great powers who are a party to the treaty to enforce its provisions.

Rumors are afloat of an understading between Russia and the Khedive