NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 189. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1101.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

E. 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 2 00
Arm-chairs, third tier .... 75 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

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Last appearances of the beautiful and accomplished
ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS,
CHRISTINE, EMELINE AND ALICE.

MATINEE NOON:
FOUND ON A DOORSTEP.

Saturday Evening, November 19, 1870,
the highly successful sensational drama, in five dramatic steps, of
FOUND ON A DOORSTEP.

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

TO-MORROW—Last appearance of the ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS.
MONDAY—MR. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT will make his first appearance as EVELYN, in "MONEY."
no19 1t

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. no13

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. Dobie, 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. 13 Mechanics' Exchange, or No. 61 Delord street; or to A. Victor Ward, No. 86 upper Rampart street.
oc21 1td

WANTED.

COOPERS .... COOPERS.
We want fifteen to twenty coopers to put up sugar hogsheads and molasses barrels.
Apply to O'FALLON & HATCH,
no19 3t No. 33 Carondelet street.

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 3t

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. 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 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.,
no8 3m 40 and 42 Broadway, New York.

THE BATON ROUGE TRIAL

FOURTH DAY'S EXAMINATION

CAPTAIN MYERS CROSS-EXAMINED

His Boldness, Pluck and Candor

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the examination of the persons accused of participating in the riot at Baton Rouge was resumed.

Captain Edmund S. Myers, the witness whose direct examination took place Thursday, was again called to the stand for cross-examination, which was opened by Mr. Fuqua for the defense.

The questions asked the witness were, we think, by no means beyond the license permitted to counsel who, in defending their clients, naturally and properly attempt to weaken the force of the testimony against them, if they cannot entirely destroy it. The witness, who is evidently a high-toned gentleman, seemed, however, to labor under some impression that his veracity was in question. Hence there was, during the cross-examination, a degree of feeling manifested very unusual in the courts of this city.

After some other unimportant questions, Mr. Fuqua asked the witness if he had not said in Baton Rouge that he would batter down the town. The witness answered that he had not said so; but he had said that if a shot were to be fired from any house at his command (meaning, of course, at his troop's), he would batter down that house. The next question was, whether a committee of citizens had not waited on him the day after the riot and consequent arrests.

The witness answered in the affirmative, stating that he was visited by Thompson J. Bird. Sheriff, and Mr. Elam, Mayor of Baton Rouge; that Mr. Elam had asked him if he intended to hold as prisoners the persons whom he had arrested. To which he had replied that he certainly would hold them, subject to the orders of the United States government. Mr. Elam had then remarked that great feeling existed in Baton Rouge on account of the outrage upon the white citizens of the place, and that there was a feeling of vengeance in the community.

To these remarks of Mr. Elam, the witness had replied that he could not listen to such remarks; that he was well aware that a great outrage had been committed on citizens of Baton Rouge, but it was the reverse of what Mr. Elam had stated, for the outrage had been committed not on the white people, but on the colored ones.

In reply to another question by Mr. Fuqua, the witness said, in substance, that he had been asked by the head of a family whether in case some miscreant should fire a shot from his (the interrogator's) house, the house would be battered down, as such a thing might occur, and the proprietor of the house be entirely innocent and unknowing of the act. To this he had replied that he certainly should batter down the house; that the proprietor of a house should be able to control all the actions within it, and if he were unable so to control it, he (Captain Meyers) would control it for him.

The witness further stated that he had been asked by the same head of a family, what would he done in case the fire should come from an outhouse, to which he had answered, "down comes the outhouse."

By Mr. Fuqua—Did you attend a meeting of citizens in the Mayor's parlor?

Yes; the conversation was in reference to arrangements necessary to preserve the peace of Baton Rouge.

Did you say that you wished a shot had been fired on your command?

I did not state that, but I stated that the parties who had gotten up this riot and participated in the assassination of unoffending citizens, had acted like cowards, and slunk away, dispersed and thrown down their arms as soon as they were confronted by an armed force able to compete with them.

In answer to a question as to what he had said he would do in case he had been attacked, the witness replied that he had said he would preserve the peace of Baton Rouge at all hazards, and if overpowered, they would have to look for Baton Rouge under a heap of ashes. "And I meant every word I said."

It must be confessed that Captain Meyers, with his cool, resolute, soldierly bearing, is the very type of a man whose words meant something.

The witness was then questioned by Mr. Fuqua, whether, when he arrested Mr. Cooper, that gentleman had not told him that he had nothing to do with the affair, but was there as an officer, and whether Cooper had not asked him to make a memorandum of that fact, and whether he, (the witness), had not given his word of honor as a gentleman that he would comply with his request.

The witness replied, "I never pledge my word of honor to rioters; I did not pledge my word of honor."

The cross-examination was here taken up by Mr. New for the defense, and from this point the witness and prisoner's counsel did not get on very well together.

Mr. New asked in effect, whether any other persons had not got into the garrison besides those he had sent there. To which the witness replied with some hauteur, that there was military discipline at the garrison. Mr. New rejoined that he had not asked him that. Mr. New than questioned witness how he could remember the faces of parties so well and identify them so readily; whether there was not a great deal of excitement and confusion, and whether he himself was not excited? Something in the manner of the questioning seemed to lead the witness to think that the counsel intented to impeach his veracity, while the counsel, on his side, appeared to dislike the tone of the witness' replies. The consequence was a considerable degree of heat between the parties. Mr. New made some remark to the effect that the witness was not in barracks, hectoring soldiers, and finally the counsel made some appeal to the court.

The court then interfered and made some remarks on the necessity of gentlemen keeping their tempers. The court further remarked that Captain Myers should not suppose that any attempt was making to impeach his veracity. The counsel had the right to ask any and all questions relating to the case, and that counsel would neglect their duty to their clients if they did not attempt to break the force of adverse testimony; that it was not the intention of counsel to insult him. Mr. New remarked. "Certainly not." The explanation was not received with a very good grace by the witness, who said something about a hope that the court would protect him, and as he left the stand he made a remark to Mr. New, not very audible, but it sounded like the words "I'll see you." In the course of the cross-examination the witness also remarked that he was personally responsible for all his words.

The cross-examination of Captain Meyers had no effect upon his direct testimony.

James Johnson sworn—Lives in Baton Rouge, and has lived there a long time; keeps a restaurant; on the night of the riot, Scott Gordon came to witness' house, insulted, abused and threatened him; Gordon was armed, and he afterward went out and joined the rioters. The witness pointed out Gordon in court.

Charles Neff sworn—The testimony of this witness was of no moment.

J. A. Knight sworn—Witness was present at the riot; heard a man say "kill every one of them;" it was said by more than one; don't know who said these words; saw a party of men fire a volley into the courthouse more than once; Harry Williams was in the churt-house, and was killed by this firing; knows only one man of the party that fired; he is in the court. Here the witness pointed out D. H. Lucas.

Mac Smith and Andy Macauly were offered as witnesses, but set aside for cause.

Peter Bills, sworn—Saw Mr. Wandin with arms, but recognized no one else.

Tom Harris and John St. Vincent were both sworn, but their testimony amounted to nothing.

Captain J. A. Davis, sworn—Is an United States revenue officer; was in Baton Rouge at the time of the election; was at the courthouse when the riot began.

The testimony of this witness abundantly proved the rioting and firing into the courtroom, but identified nobody in connection with the overt acts except Edward Cheatham. The testimony of the witness further shows that Cousinard and Lesage were present, but does not fasten any particular act of crime upon them. The witness also testified as had Captain Myers, about the state of the courthouse after it had been fired into.

After the testimony of the last witness had been given the court took a recess till one o'clock. About half-past one business was resumed, but no witnesses were examined whose testimony proved anything. There was some delay in consequence of the absence of a material witness, and at half-past two o'clock the court adjourned to meet this morning at ten o'clock.

The Varieties Matinee.

Manager Baker, of the Varieties Theatre, will present to the ladies and children today an oppurtunity to see a rare spectacle. A capital burlesque entitled "La Sonnambula," or the supper, the sleeper and the merry Swiss boy, has been carefully put on the stage, with a superior cast, as follows: The Count Rodolpho, misanthropical, metaphisical, dyspeptic, bilious and disagreeable, F. Dewar; Village Notary, marriage contracts, paternal blessings, title deeds, rightful heirs and other stage requirements on the shortest notice, M. Daly; Allessio, the merry Swiss boy, Village Barber and chatterbox, combining two extreme military ranks, being at once private inquirer and general gossip, Phillis Glover; Elvino, the nice youcg man of the village, Emma Cline; An Ingenius Rustic, R. Browne; A Simple-Minded Villager, Annie Lyson; A Guileless Clodhopper, Mary Page; Amina, the villag beauty (in her own opinion), Lewis Baker; Teresa, aunt to Amina, in the opera she is Amina's mother, but in the present drama she ain't, Mary Maddern; Elvira and Lisetta, a pretty little pair of Alpine kids, Katie Tyson and Mattie Maddern; Liza, mistress of the village inn, but not of herself, who, after having been thrown over by Elvino, naturally feels consideraly upset, Frankie McClellan. Peasants and populace regardless of expense.

The synopsis of scenery and incidents of the play are something like the following:

Scene 1.—The village of Fra-La-La in the picturesque mountains of Lurleity. Everything is redolent of happiness, for it is the day on which Elvino and Amina are to be betrothed. One person objects to the general joy. It is Liza; she has her reasons; she loves Elvino, and is jealous of Amina naturally. Alessio attempts to make up for Elvino and to Liza, but is snubbed. He grins and bears it. Amina enters. War closes and there is a concerted piece. The betrothal. The Count re-visits the scenes of his childhood, and (though mysterious) is agreeable; stopping, he is put into the haunted chamber, and is informed of the kleptomaniacal tricks of the village phantom. The house being full, and the Count empty, he puts up with what he can get, and at the inn in question.

Scene 2.—Exterior of the Golden Fleece Inn.

Scene 3.—Number Six. "The Count has to put up with a shake down;" he prefers the floor. "The phantom." Something, like stealing, and something else very painfully. A discovery. Indignation on the part of the villagers. The village kleptomaniac.

Scene 5.—Ag-o-ny. The old water-mill, "hostile meeting of the waters." How Alessio is on with the old love and off with the new, or rather off with the news, which is detrimental to Amina, who, having contracted a bad habit of eating suppers, has gone in for going out in a somnambulistic condition. Amina's trials only result in a conviction that she's innocent, which it is hoped concludes the piece to the satisfaction of everybody.

Lawrence Barrett.

This is from the St. Louis *Republican* about Mr. Lawrence Barrett, who appears at the St. Charles Monday evening:

No young tragedian considers that he has done his duty to the profession and the world until he presents his conception of "my lord Hamlet" to the gaze of an appreciative and charitable public. Mr. Barrett, being both youthful and ambitious, follows the line of established precedents, and adds this chiefest of all dramatic characters to a repertoire already sufficiently extensive for any ordinary demand, and we may say, for any ordinary talent. We think, perhaps, it would have been better for him had he left the topmost round of the ladder untouched until he had reached and mastered the intervening ones. "Hamlets" are as plenty as fleas in Rome, and it does not follow because a man can get through the part very respectably, and even make a slight hit or two here or there, that he is necessarily a great actor, or really competent to depict Shakespeare's grandest creation.

Mr. Barrett has some tragic power, but not enough to grasp and wield the strongest situations in a first-class melo-drama, to say nothing of anything beyond that grade. His edition of *Hamlet* is therefore no better and no worse than many we have seen; it is a fair rendering of a character which requires something more than such an interpretation to satisfy the critical taste, and we do not believe it will add largely to the reputation of Mr. Barrett among those who are familiar with the effort of others in the same *role*. In short, the part is too heavy for him now; he may grow to it hereafter, but we should advise him to temper zeal with discretion, and overcome some serious disadvantages before staking his professional advancement on the melancholy Dane.

The Baton Rouge *Grand Era* says:

To Captain Myers, commanding the garrison, Captain John S. Chapman, Supervisor of Registration for this parish, and Henry Schorten, Chief Constable for this parish, the unbounded thanks of the entire community, but more especially those who have been the most deeply interested, are certainly due, for the firm, unyielding enforcement of the means at their several disposal, to ferret out and bring to justice the real offenders and instigators of this murderous riot.

The most beautiful drawing-room scene ever put upon the stage can be seen at the Academy matinee, 12 M. to-day.

Senator Trumbull, on being interviewed by a correspondent, took occasion, among other things, to say that he did not exactly indorse the formation of a new party, to be known as the Revenue Reform party, as proposed by the Chicago *Tribune* of Friday last, but he believes at the same time that the civil service and revenue reform will be the future great issue between parties in this country. In short, Mr. Trumbull calls himself a Republican, in favor of legislating for revenue and civil service reform. Forney's *Chronicle*, however, insists that Trumbull has secretly come out for a new party of the above name, and that he is its candidate for President. The new movement creates considerable talk here. Forney says the Chicago *Tribune* abandons all hope of electing a Republican President in 1872.

Only opportunity to see the Lancers in the day time, at the Academy, twelve o'clock to-day.

The last reports from the New England rural districts state that cider is so much more abundant than water that it is used to turn factory machinery.

THE COURTS.

The Contested Election Case—The Injunction Refused—Judge Dibble's Decision.

Yesterday morning, the room of the Eighth District Court was crowded with interested partisans and lawyers, drawn thither for the purpose of hearing the decision of Judge Dibble in the matter of the contest for the office of Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

After giving a clear and distinct history of the case, together with the statutes relating to elections, the Judge proceeds to say:

Taking all of the allegations of this petition for true, there is no case for an injunction. The returning officers are not charged with the violation of any law, while the complaint against them is, that they have not done a thing which they have no power or legal authority to do. Their duties are specially set forth in sections fifty-four and fifty-five. They are to canvass the returns of votes transmitted to them by the Supervisors, and to pass upon such statements of violence or corrupt practices as may have been made by the Commissioners and Supervisors.

Beyond this they have no power. What such statements of commissioners shall be is beyond the power of any court to say, because, in making such statements, those who make them are bound to investigate facts, weigh testimony and adjudge conclusions under oath. No man can be compelled to swear as another thinks.

In the economy of our governmental machinery the process of choosing public officers comes under the supervision of two departments of the government. First, the executive branch acts. Voters are registered; ballots are taken and counted; results are announced. Here the judiciary will only interfere to compel officers to observe the law and perform acts charged upon them, about which they have no discretion. But it is only when the political branch has completed its work that the judiciary steps in to decide questions of right between man and man, or between the State and its citizens. Courts of justice do not govern, nor participate in government, for they have no wills. Writs of injunction do not issue to prevent every apprehended wrong. The Legislature may intend to pass an oppressive law; it can not be restrained by the judiciary. The chief magistrate may purpose appointing an improper person to office who will inflict injury; he can not be controlled in his executive functions. The Governor and his associates may be upon the point of declaring C. S. Sauvinet duly elected Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, when, indeed, this plaintiff is entitled to have such declaration in his favor; no court of justice has the right to interfere, because judges are not the conscience keepers of other officers who are charged with the exercise of discretion, and who act under an oath not less solemn and binding than their own.

This view does not detract an iota from the honor and dignity of the judicial office. With it remains the ultimate power of decision of all such questions as are involved in this contest. The constitution declares that the temple of justice shall always remain open, but the finger of law traces the path by which the citizen must approach.

The statutes relative to contested elections give adequate remedy.

But the plaintiff says that the anticipated decision of the defendants against him may for the time being deprive him of his office. If such be the result, nothing will be taken away from him which belongs to him. Public offices are not subject to ownership. They belong to the State alone. Particular persons may have rights to the emoluments; the contested election laws provide ample security for the protection of such rights; the office can never be his. Such claims are only made in other lands.

One point made by plaintiff's counsel deserves special notice. The law requires that contested election cases shall be instituted within ten days after the close of the election. They construe this to mean ten days after election day. They argue that the period is about to elapse, and the returning officers have not made their declaration of results; that these officers may so continue their delay as to deprive candidates of the opportunity of contesting. Therefore, the court ought to interpose its authority to compel them to hear complaints of illegality. But this argument proves too much. If contestants can not institute action after ten days, the court would be wrong to interfere so as to prevent a proclamation of results, and thus deprive the one defeated by the canvass from resorting to the judicial branch for ultimate decision.

But this whole argument about the right to contest being defeated by another delay, is futile. The Legislative and Executive branches of the government would be unable to devise a plan whereby to defeat and prevent an application to the courts of justice. Here the aegis of the constitution protects the citizen, declaring that the "courts shall be open, and every person for injury done him in his lands, goods, persons or reputation, shall have adequate remedy by due process of law, and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay." So if the law, and the acts of those who administer it, conspire to prevent a resort to the courts, the law must be set aside and the acts of its officers held as naught, for the constitution declares the unchanging will of the State.

The impropriety of the interference sought could not be better illustrated than by reference to the practical effect. This election was general. The defendants are returning officers for the whole State, and are required to canvass the votes of every parish and municipal candidate, as well as for those who ran in Orleans and through the State at large. If the board are to hear complaints, take evidence and pass upon charges of violence and corrupt practices, made by every defeated candidate, the labor would be interminable, and the will of the people would be defeated, for the officers chosen would be prevented from acting for an indefinite time. Every man who is cast at a public election believes that he has been wrongfully defeated; he can not understand how it is possible that a large majority of the people have not recognized his transcendent virtues and his paramount fitness for the place for which they insisted upon his running. Thus would the wheels of government be clogged.

It is unnecessary to say more. This is not a case for injunction.

It is therefore ordered that the writ of injunction prayed for be refused at plaintiff's costs.

After the reading of the decision, counsel for Mr. Maxwell made a motion for a suspensive appeal, which was promptly refused by Judge Dibble, on the ground that an appeal can not be taken from an interlocutory order.

The School Board Controversy.

It is announced that Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, will this morning deliver his opinion in the matter of the controversy between Mr. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education, and the Ward Boards of City School Directors.

The commerce of the world requires 3,600,000 of able-bodied men to be continually traversing the sea. Of this number probably 7500 die every year. The amount of property annually moved on the water is from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, and the amount lost by casualties of the sea averages $25,000,000.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The State Superintendent of Education is desirous of engaging about one hundred teachers for the public schools in the country parishes. Applications may be made at his office, 166 Julia street.

Official returns from all but thirty counties in Illinois show a Republican majority of about 20,000. The remaining counties will increase it to about 30,000. In the counties heard from the Republicans fell off 52,175, and the Democratic vote was 26,916 less than in 1868.

THE DONALDSONVILLE TROUBLES.

Discharge and Rearrest of Fisher.

The case of the United States vs. David Fisher came up yesterday, at twelve o'clock, before Commissioner Van Ornum, who, at the request of Commissioner Grant, presided in his absence. On motion of the United States District Attorney, the case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and the prisoner discharged.

Immediately afterward, however, Fisher was rearrested upon a warrant issued by Commissioner Weller, which warrant had been sent down from Donaldsonville. Governor Weller was expected in the city yesterday afternoon. Fisher is in the custody of the United States Marshal, where he will remain until the charge upon which the warrant is based is ascertained.

Claiborne Parish.

The official vote in Claiborne parish at the late election has been received, and the result shows that the people of that locality are still behind the times, are not alive to their own best interests. They have voted down one of the best and truest men in the State, their own distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, a gentleman whose acknowledged ability and well-known integrity of character, both as a private citizen and as a politician, are proverbial, and one highly appreciated abroad, if not at home.

It may be that in his case the old adage is only being verified, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." But this is a very mean rule, and its almost universal application only shows how silly and unjust the world may remain in its action toward its noblest ornaments. The fault is, of course, with the world, and not with the prophet. Now, we do not mean to claim that our friend Blackburn is either "a prophet, or the son of a prophet;" but we do mean to claim for him that his name and reputation lend more character and celebrity to his locality than any other one cause that might be named. It is known throughout the Union that W. Jasper Blackburn publishes the Homer *Iliad*, in Homer, Claiborne parish, and this fact of itself gives that locality a degree of favorable reputation throughout the country which but few remote regions can claim.

But Claiborne parish has voted down W. Jasper Blackburn for a seat in the State Legislature, according to the official count as it comes up. Well, that parish will be the loser, not Mr. Blackburn. If the people of Claiborne had but known the real and valuable service which this patriotic citizen could have rendered them in this capacity, they certainly would have sent him up as one of their members, unless, indeed, they are both mad and crazy beyond redemption, which we trust is not the case, for we both hope and believe that the day is not distant when Mr. Blackburn will be the most popular man in Claiborne parish, even with those of his own people at home, who so long remain opposed to him politically. The sober second thought may sometimes be slow, even with those who are intelligent and well meaning; but with such a people it is sure, and very telling and thorough when it does come.

As it is, Mr. Blackburn could doubtless obtain a seat in the next Legislature by contesting and contending for it, for we take it as a self-evident proposition that his defeat was more or less the effect of "fraud and intimidation." But we are assured by Mr. Blackburn, who is now in the city, that he will not do this; he promptly declares he will make no scramble over such a "bone of contention." This is but in keeping with his well-known high-toned temper and manly bearing.

So Claiborne parish will have to remain "out in the cold" for yet two years longer, so far as is concerned an effective representation in the State Legislature. We really pity in advance the two raw Democrats who are coming from that parish.

The Varieties Last Night.

One of Byron's burlesques, "Sonnambula," was given last night, to a full and appreciative audience.

Mr. Dewar was very good in the role of the *Count*. His playing is quiet and telling. We are pleased to see that he is free from that common vice of comedians of overdoing his acting in order to make the points effective. To an audience of taste, such as that which frequents this theatre, broad, coarse rendering is offensive, and this sterling actor never offends in this way.

Miss Emma Cline is endowed with a comic humor that is very infectious. Added to this, she has a peculiar voice which closely resembles that of the celebrated Therese who used to delight the Parisians with "*Rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur*," and other kindred songs, and what is rare in English and American actresses, Miss Cline sings her French songs with a purity of accent that is charming.

The beauty of the troupe, so far as we have seen, is undoubtedly Miss Phillis Glover. She is exceedingly well formed, and has a sweet, sympathetic face. Her voice is rich and her English good. She is evidently destined to become a great favorite and to play sad havoc with the masculine hearts of our young theatre-goers.

Madison Parish.

The vote of Madison parish was as follows:

Auditor—Graham, 1232; Jumel, 37.
Treasurer—Dubuclet, 1320; Blair, 37.
Congress—Morey, 1319; Watkins, 28.
Senator—Curtis Pollard, 887; McMillen, 413; Moore, 26.
Representative—Henderson, Williams, 1025; Washington Howard, 276.
Sheriff—E. M. Cramer, 1335.
Parish Judge—I. H. Crawford, 924; Jacob C. Seale, 200; William Biggs, 115; J. Tyson Lane; 39.
Coroner—Charles King, 1015; Gloster Gibson, 166; James Whittemore, 5.

Drawing-room and conservatory at the Chateau de Belleville, in the Lancers, at the Academy matinee, 12 M. to-day.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, will sell at twelve o'clock to-day at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, for account of the succession of Thomas Murray, deceased, a valuable lot of ground on Erato street, between Dryades and Rampart streets. See the advertisement.

"Do you know," said one of the parties who hang out for patronage as photographers, "that you are injuring my business by giving such credit to Washburn's pictures? If I had the appliances he has I could make as good." "Well, why do you not get the appliances?" we replied. "It requires more capital than I have," said he. And there, perhaps, he was right. We are very sorry for him for his impecuniosity—very, indeed; but what the public wants are good pictures, and, in spite of this poor fellow's merits (so-called) they will go where they are to be had, and that place is at Washburn's gallery.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Cabinet Meeting Yesterday

EUROPEAN SITUATION DISCUSSED

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE CASE

THE NEW ORLEANS CUSTOMHOUSE

SPECIAL VIOLATIONS OF PARIS TREATY

BOMBSHELL FROM SECRETARY FISH

TELEGRAM ON ALABAMA CLAIMS

Consternation and Excitement in London

RUSSELL'S PAMPHLET ON THE SITUATION

RUSSIA CRITICISED BY AUSTRIA

CAPTURE OF A BREMEN SHIP

DUKE OF MECKLENBURG'S MOVEMENTS

The French Repulsed by Him

Paris to Fall Within Two Weeks

WASHINGTON.

Return of the Nipsic with the Marines sent to Virginia—European Situation Discussed by the Cabinet—The Crescent City Slaughter House Case.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The steamer Nipsic returned to-day with the marines sent to regulate the Virginia elections.

The Cabinet discussed the European situation to-day.

The supervising architect of the treasury in his report says, the temporary roof on the customhouse at New Orleans has been renewed, and a survey of the building made in order to determine the best method of completing and utilizing that structure, the results of which will be submitted for approval at as early a date as practicable. I do not, however, believe that any expenditure thereon would result in providing a suitable, creditable or convenient building.

The New Orleans Slaughterhouse cases were before the Supreme Court again today, on the motion made therein for an injunction in *supersedeas* to stay proceedings below. Mr. Durant and Judge Black submitted arguments against the motion, contending that the authority was in the court below to control the situation of the interests involved until the final judgment in the case there. The writs of error bringing the cases here are intended to indicate the ultimate rights of the parties, and not incidental rights. It is constantly held that only final judgments and decrees can be reexamined on writs of error, and the cases are numerous where this court has refused to entertain any application to deal with the preliminary decrees of the lower courts.

Mr. Phillips replied, reviewing the question of the effect of the appeal at length, and insisting that the aid asked is fully authorized, and that no stronger case for the exercise of the discretion of the court could be presented. The ground of the application is, as will be remembered, that the plaintiffs are restrained from prosecuting their business as butchers within the city limits by a process of the State Court, which is in violation of the writs of error in the cases.

Mr. J. Q. A. Fellows, of New Orleans, also spoke on the same side.

The following is a statement of this case, prepared by a lawyer:

The Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Association, which was incorporated by the State of Louisiana, has the privilege of erecting slaughterhouses, in which, exclusively, all the fresh meat intended for the market of New Orleans must be slaughtered, obtained an injunction in the Sixth District Court of New Orleans to prevent the butchers of New Orleans from slaughtering elsewhere, and prayed that the injunction be made perpetual. The district court having decided in favor of the plaintiffs and made the injunction perpetual, this judgment on appeal to the Supreme Court of the State was affirmed. This case was then removed to the Supreme Court of the United States by a writ of error, operating as a supersedeas. After this, the Attorney General of Louisiana removed the original suit to the Eighth District Court (newly created), which has exclusive jurisdiction in cases of injunction.

This court directed the Sheriff to execute the injunction originally granted; and this was done, and the business of the butchers broken up. The butchers then made, through Messrs. John A. Campbell, A. Phillips, and J. Q. A. Fellows, a motion before the Supreme Court of the United States to enforce, by proper process, its supersedeas. This was resisted for the Slaughterhouse Company by Messrs. J. S. Black and T. J. Durant, on the ground that the supersedeas suspended only the final judgment, and not the original injunction, which was made perpetual according to the prayer of the petition, and merged in the judgment, and that there is but one injunction in the case—that is, the perpetual provisional injunction.

NEW YORK.

Gold 113—Governments Rather Weak—Southerns Steady and Quiet—Wall Street Pivots on the European Situation.

NEW YORK, November 18, Evening.—Money 5@6. Sterling 9⅜@9½. Gold 113. Governments closed rather weak. Five-twenties of 1862 107½. Tennessee sixes weak at 59½; new, 58¾. Others steady and quiet.

Wall street still pivots upon the European situation. Early news to-day seemed warlike and gold advanced. Later advices were more pacific. Still later news was again more warlike, and gold closed at the highest point of the day.

Money easy; discounts 7@8½. Five-twenties of 1862 107½; 1864, 106¾, 1865, 106⅞; new issues, 109; 1867, 109⅛; 1868, 109⅜. Ten-forties, 106⅛. Virginia sixes 65¼; new, 64. Louisiana sixes 71; new, 65; levee sixes 72; eights 89¼. Alabama eights 101; fives 70. Georgia sixes 80; sevens 91. North Carolina sevens 48½; new, 24¾. South Carolina sevens 83; new, 71.

LONDON.

Prussians Have Not Retreated to Athernay—Strongholds Along Jura Mountains Held by Prussians—Sortie from Mezieres Repulsed—Violations of Paris Treaty Complained of by Russia—Paladine's Army Massed Between Orleans and Athernay—Telegram from Secretary Fish on the Alabama Claims—The Consternation and Excitement it Caused in London—Presumed Secret Understanding Between the United States and Russia—Hard Fighting Between French and Prussians—Army of the Loire Thirty Miles from Paris—Pamphlet on the Situation by Earl Russell—Peaceful Intentions on the Part of Russia—Russia Willing to Submit her Demands.

LONDON, November 18.—It is now ascertained that the Prussians in front of General Paladine have not retreated to Athernay.

The Prussians hold all strongholds along the Jura Mountains. A siege of Longwy and Moutmedy is imminent.

A sortie from Mezieres was repulsed.

It is said the particular violations of the Paris treaty which Russia has complained of are as follows: the cruise of the Prince of Wales in the Black Sea in an English frigate; a similar trip, subsequently, of Lord Bulwer Lytton. The appearance of an Austrian squadron at Varna, a Turkish city on the Black Sea, when the Emperor of Austria was there; and, lastly, the voyage of the Sultan in a Turkish frigate. The Russian envoy at Constantinople protested against the latter circumstance at the time, but ineffectually.

Advices from Orleans to Monday evening have been received. The Prussians had retired to the northward beyond Arthenay, and the French had constructed heavy earthworks in front of the railway junction just outside of Orleans. Ten thousand men were employed upon the works.

The French army, under General Paladine, was massed between Orleans and Arthenay. The cavalry of the French was being wretchedly managed, which seriously interfered with their success. A large number of boats were collected at Orleans for the purpose of crossing the army to the southern bank of the Loire, in case of defeat in impending battles. The requisitions made by the Prussians at Orleans amounted to £200,000. Some skirmishing had already taken place.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, November 18.—A dispatch from Secretary Fish to Mr. Moran, concerning the Alabama claims, arrived to-day. Lord Granville being out of town the dispatch could not be communicated to him. The contents are up to this moment unknown to the public.

In circles were the fact of the arrival of the dispatch is known, great consternation and excitement prevails, as it is assumed that Russia and the United States have a secret understanding.

A telegram from Brussels dated to-day, says: Yesterday a division of Mecklenburgers advanced along the road leading from Hondau to Dreux, and occupied the latter town, meeting with slight resistance from a portion of the French army commanded by Riereck, who were marching to join the army of the Loire from Chartres.

Hard fighting is reported going on along the road from Angerville to Etampes.

A special dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian*, says: The army of the Loire yesterday was at Etampes, thirty miles from Paris.

Earl Russell has written a pamphlet on the situation. He proposes joint armed resistance of the great powers if Prussia demands more than Alsace and part of Lorraine, and urges England to form a strong military reserve, based on militia, and to place a strong garrison at Quebec, under an able commander.

LONDON, November 18.—A well-informed correspondent writing from Vienna, says while Russia might have obtained a revision of the treaty of Paris by the usual means, the course Russia has seen fit to take creates a grave situation, shaking all the settled statutes of European policy, and compelling a common course of action to redress her demands.

Vernon Harcourt has been appointed to succeed Olaghlen as Judge Advocate General.

Diplomats all claim to have known that a demand from Russia would be made sooner or later.

Such public opinion as there is in Russia is represented to be in favor of peace.

English officers are volunteering for service in the Turkish army.

It is stated that when the Russian minister at Vienna communicated Prince Gortschakoff's note to Baron Von Beust, he accompanied it with assurances of the most peaceful intentions on the part of his government.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* referring to Lord Russell's special mission to Versailles, believes he will return within twenty-four hours, with a disavowal on the part of Prussia of sympathy with Russia's pretensions, or will leave behind assurances that an unsatisfactory reply will be considered equivalent to complicity.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* declares Russia will not prove unwilling to submit her demand to a congress if it can be called immediately. It denies that Russia's note meant an abrogation of the entire treaty. Turkey it says is threatened with internal dangers, and intervention is necessary now.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, November 18.—I have authority for stating that telegraphic dispatches have been received by the government, indicating the position taken by Prussia in regard to the Russian question. Prussia declares that the views Russia claims are natural, and there should be an amicable settlement of affairs. She can not see any reason for alarm on the part of the co-signatory powers. Russia might have appealed to the co-signatories for a revision of the treaty, but one of them has at present no organized government, and is, therefore, unable to take part in any congress that might have been proposed.

It seems to be admitted by Granville that infractions of the treaty have actually occurred in the case of the principalities, not by Russia's action. It is immaterial whether these infractions conduce to the interests of Russia or not, they nevertheless seem to justify her in declaring that certain portions of the same treaty are no longer binding, especially when she disclaims in good faith any intentions to reopen the Eastern question, or commit any act hostile to the other powers. This is the substance of Prussia's reply, and she will hold aloof from any further action in the matter.

[Special Dispatch to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 18.—A telegram dated Berlin, the seventeenth, says: "Great importance is attached to impending movements. Simultaneous attacks upon the Germans from the North and South of France, and a great sortie from Paris, are expected to take place during the next week. Necessary precautions are taken, and if the important preparations which the Germans are making at present are successful, Paris is expected to fall within two weeks. Final arrangements with Bavaria have been completed; her military position in the German Confederation will be the same as that of Saxony. Wurtemburg will be bound to submit.

"In the recent elections, in the Democratic districts, all Democrats were defeated who took ground against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine."

TOURS.

Paladine's Strategic Movements—He Gets between Duke of Mecklenburg and Paris—Prince Frederick Charles.

[Special to the New York World.]

TOURS, November 17.—General Paladine has repeated his strategic movements which resulted in the victory at Orleans, and has accomplished another more importent success. While threatening the German front, he swung round his left wing, moving at the same time a whole corps from Chartres toward Etamps, where the corps paused. Thus Paladine thrust himself between the Duke of Mecklenburg and Paris, and encircled the army in front.

While this was going on, the Germans discovering their danger, commenced to retreat from Toury, northward, to a point twelve miles south of Etamps. Some fighting occurred, resulting in an advantage to the French.

Paladine's vanguard is now twenty-two miles due south of Versailles.

The government here has advices that Prince Frederick Charles' advance only reached Auxerre to-day, and are ten days' march from Toury.

VERSAILLES.

Repulse of the French by the Duke of Mecklenburg—Dreux Captured by Prussians.

VERSAILLES, November 18.—King William telegraphed to the Queen to-day, that the Duke of Mecklenburg yesterday re-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]