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THE DONALDSONVILLE TROUBLES

THE OTHER DEMOCRATIC RIOT

Proof Against the Criminals

We present below a few proofs of the origin and nature of the troubles that recently took place at Donaldsonville, in connection with the recent State election.

The matter in brief was that, from threats made before the election by leading Democrats, and from indications on the day of the election, the Supervisor of Registration had every reason to believe that a riot would occur, in the course of which the ballot-boxes would be carried off and destroyed, or, at any rate so treated that the election would be invalidated. It was under these circumstances that the Supervisor of Registration, Dr. Hunsaker, determined to establish his office on the opposite side of the river, at Marchand's place, where the votes could be counted in probable safety. For this purpose the Commissioners of Election were ordered by the registrar to convey the ballot-boxes to Marchand's place. It was then that the Democrats armed and made threatening demonstrations and declarations that blood should be shed before the ballot-boxes could be touched, and in fact took virtual possession of them, with the evident intention to deprive the officers appointed by law of all control over them.

Under these circumstances Supervisor Hunsaker sent to the chief constable, David Fisher, a requisition of which the following is a copy, and which explains itself:

"To Mr. David Fisher, Chief Constable of the parish of Ascension, and to all law-abiding citizens of the parish:

"You are hereby requested to take with you sufficient force to protect the Commissioners of Election appointed by me, and assist them in bringing to my office the ballot-boxes which are now forcibly detained at the court-house in Donaldsonville, so that the votes may be counted; and also post a sufficient guard over my office to preserve the peace.

"D. S. HUNSAKER,
"Supervisor of Registration in Ascension Parish."

The two following affidavits will give a clear idea of with whom the difficulty originated:

State of Louisiana, Parish of Ascension.—Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Harry Squire, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"That I was appointed one of the deputy constables on the seventh day of November to guard the ballot box at the Fourth Ward on the day of election; everything passed off quietly that day at the polls where I was stationed. On the following day, the eighth of November, Felix Reynaud came to me and said to me, let us leave these boxes and go and take guns and shoot against them other men from coming over the river, on this side, to take the boxes, that is taking our rights. Felix Reynaud and Sam Fields were the first two men to take arms to run to the river to stop the men from coming over the ferry, to take boxes; they started the whole uproar, and the town became excited. I did not leave my poll. They started from Morris Mark's office with their guns. The guns came out of Morris Mark's office; when they went to the river I told them not to go, let them take them into the skiff if they wanted to. They said I did not know what was in them boxes. I saved Fisher's life on Monday night, as I took him out of a crowd, armed with sticks and pistols, deretmined upon taking his life.

his
HARRY X SQUIRE.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, in the parish aforesaid, this thirteenth November, A. D. 1870. F. VICKNAIR,
Justice of the Peace.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Ascension.—Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Davis Hubbard, who being duly sworn, deposes and says:

On Monday, about three o'clock P. M., and again about seven o'clock P. M., Morris Marks made use of the following expression: "These ballot-boxes shall not be taken away from the courthouse; if anybody does take them, he will have to take them over one hundred dead bodies!" This on the seventh November, 1870.

On Tuesday, the eighth day of November, I heard Felix Ryenaud say that "not a man elected on the Republican ticket in this election should ever serve in this parish whilst he lived." On the same day I saw Sam Fields and Felix Reynaud with sixteen-shooting rifles, on horseback, riding up and down the road, telling the people if they did not go back into Donaldsonville they would blow light holes through them.

On Monday night, the day of the election, Morris Marks said in front of the courthouse that these ballot-boxes should not leave the courthouse on no consideration, and we ought to raise two hundred men and go over the river and take these boxes on the other side and bring them over.

his
DAVIS X HUBBARD.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, in the parish aforesaid, this thirteenth November, A. D. 1870.

F. VICKNAIR,
Justice of the Peace, Parish of Ascension.

The two following affidavits conclusively prove that the only violence and defiance of law was the work of the Democrats:

State of Louisiana, Parish of Ascension.—Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Isham Smith, who being duly sworn, deposes and says:

On the eighth day of November, 1870, the day after the election, I was called upon by David Fisher, chief constable of the parish of Ascension, to go with him to afford protection to the Commissioners of Election, and escort them with the ballot-boxes from the courthouse at Donaldsonville to the office of the Supervisor of Registration at the Marchand place. We came over the river to Donaldsonville about eleven o'clock A. M. When we landed at the warehouse, Felix Reynaud, Sam Fields, Morris Marks and Lorence Gumo were at the ferry landing, and they came running; Gumo beckoning others to come on. When he came up he asked the boys "what did they come for," and ordered us to ground arms; we did so, and some of the boys broke and ran, when Sam Fields cries "Shoot them!" several times, when Lorence Gumo raised his gun and shot Abraham Howell. Then Morris Marks caught me by the collar and they marched us off to jail. They tried to kill us, and Joseph Garsied wanted to shoot us anyhow; and Bart Scheram tried to shoot us, also. They put us in jail. Tom Brady had a shot-gun, raising the excitement around the jail. There were about fifty persons in the crowd of conspirators and rioters.

his
ISHAM X SMITH.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, in the parish aforesaid, on the fourteenth day of November, 1870. F. VICKNAIR,
Justice of the Peace.

State of Louisiana, parish of Ascension.—Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Frank Green, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

On the eighth day of November, 1870, the day after the election, I was appointed by chief constable David Fisher as a deputy under him, and proceeded with him to the ferry opposite Donaldsonville. I crossed the ferry in a skiff with six other men on duty as constables. We were ordered to come over to protect the commissioners of the election and to escort them with the ballot-boxes over to the office of the Supervisor of Registration, at the Marchand place. After we landed about fifty men came running up with their arms cocked. Felix Reynaud cocked his sixteen-shooter and ordered us to ground arms; he had two pistols on him. We ground our arms and at the same time Abraham Howell turned and run in company with three others. Lorence Gumo called on Abraham Howell to halt, and Sam Fields told Lorence Gumo five times to shoot him, and Gumo raised his gun and fired, when Abraham Howell fell wounded. Then Morris Marks took us prisoners and marched us up to the jail house and put us in jail, and they put Milton Morris in jail. As we were being conducted along the street a man by the name of Bart Cheram, a bar-keeper, wanted to shoot us anyhow. Felix Reynaud was anxious to shoot. Sam Fields and Tom Brady were urging the thing on, and they wanted to come in jail and kill us. I was kept in jail one day.

his
FRANK X GREEN.
mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me, in the parish aforesaid, November 14, 1870.
F. VICKNAIR, Justice of the Peace.

Here are three more affidavits, which still further prove where the violence and resistance of law began:

State of Louisiana, parish of Ascension.—Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Robert Noel. Being appointed constable by the Supervisor of Election, for Poll No. 4, Fourth Ward, the supervisor requested me to see the ballot-box sealed and delivered to him; also, to see the ballot-box of the Second Ward was sealed and delivered; the same being late and not able to hand it over, as directed, to the supervisor, I was obliged to leave it at the courthouse for safety until delivery the next morning, purposing to remain all night at the courthouse to protect the boxes. Felix Reynaud and Sam Fields came in and asserted the ballot-boxes should not leave the courthouse; also, that they would like to see the —— remove them; Sam Fields stating at the same time the d— thieves only wanted to tamper and stuff the boxes. I handed him the election laws to read. He said d— your laws. They next went to see lawyers Sims and Lawes to know if they could assert their right to hold them. On their return they agreed not to interfere with the boxes until a report could be forwarded to the supervisor. After the above agreement they said they would be d—if the boxes should leave this place, if they should die for it. Immediately I met Milton Morris coming for the boxes. I told him it was doubtful if he would get them. As soon as he presented himself, the Reynaud and Fields party arrested him, the said Morris, and put him in prison. They also appeared to be controlling an armed body of men to secure their own purpose. When the supervisor sent a guard across the river they were fired upon by the Reynaud and Fields party, and one man's leg broken, and carried ashore dying, the balance of the party put in prison by Reynaud and Fields party: Felix Reynaud, Sam Fields, Charley Younger, Charley Overkamp, Louis Lefau, Laurence Gomez Montan, Joe Lefau, Antoine Rhoderick.

his
ROBERT X NOEL.
mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me, in the parish aforesaid, this thirteenth November, 1870. FRANCIS VICKMAIR,
Justice of the Peace.

State of Louisiana, parish of Ascension.—Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Daniel Mason, who being duly sworn, deposes and says:

On the next day after the election, the eighth day of November, 1870, I was going out of Donaldsonville toward home, when I met Sam Fields coming into town, running his horse, and with his gun in his hand. When he passed me, I heard him cry out, "Fall in, men, and prepare for a battle." Then Felix Reynaud passed me, and ordered me to halt. I was running at the time, and did not stop, when he whirled and fired at me twice with his gun.

his
DANIEL X MASON.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, in the parish aforesaid, this thirteenth November, 1870. F. VICKNAIR,
Justice of the Peace.

State of Louisiana, parish of Ascension.—Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Lawrence Carrier, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

The next day after the election, the eighth of November, 1870, I saw Milton Morris come over the river at the ferry, and he said that the supervisor had ordered the poll-boxes to be taken over the river to his office, as he said that Felix Reynaud and Morris Marks and Sam Fields said they be d—d if they would not die before these boxes should move from the courthouse. Some one then said that a flatboat, loaded with men, was coming over the river, and when he said that, Felix Reynaud, Marks and Fields, and others, ran and got their arms and went down to the river. A skiff came over first, with several men in it, and when they landed, I looked toward the river; I saw a man fire a gun; I think the man was Lorence Gumo, as he was the only man I saw pointing a gun. I then ran down to the landing with some other colored men, and we found a colored man lying on the ground, shot. We put him in a cart and sent him to the rear of the town. At this time, there was a large crowd of white men standing upon the levee, with arms in their hands. In this crowd I recognized Reynaud, Fields, Gumo, Marks, Sam Alamo, Charles Oberkampf. The flat loaded with men turned back when the firing commenced. I was acting as Deputy Constable under appointment of the Chief Constable.

LAWRENCE CARRIER.

Sworn to before me, in the parish aforesaid, this thirteenth day of November, A. D., 1870. F. VICKNAIR,
Justice of the Peace.

THE CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.—Of course it is Mercier's; and his new fall stock has been recently received—therefore, rejoices all those who delight in bargains. This new stock comprises every variety of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods, and they will be sold at prices so low as to excite astonishment even with the old shopper. Go and see his goods, at the corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen called upon Mlle. Nillsson at a private house in Boston, on Wednesday. Among those present were H. W. Longfellow, O. W. Holmes, Henry Ward Beecher, James Parton, and many other literary celebrities.

Jeff. Davis "got off" a new fancy in his speech at Richmond. He said that General Lee was not educated by the federal government, but by Virginia, for she paid her full share for the support of the Military Academy at West Point, and was entitled to demand in return the services of her sons. Jeff. is a man of fixed ideas. The leopard may change its spots, and the dagger of *Orion* eventually add another kink to the tail of the *Ursa Major*, but the faith of Jefferson D. is immutable.

The New York *Mail* says: "The North German correspondent speaks of the construction of a railway five German miles long (nearly twenty English miles), in the space of five weeks, as an event perhaps unprecedented in the annals of engineering. This is a mistake. In our war there were dozens of instances in which this feat was excelled. General Sherman had a construction corps which more than once built a mile of railway, including bridges, every day, for days in succession."

THEATRICAL AND OPERATIC.

The theatrical season in this city can now be said to be in full operation. The Academy, as usual, led the other theatres by six or seven weeks, and was followed by the St. Charles. On the eighth instant the Varieties opened its doors, and the last to commence was the New Opera House, on Thursday last, with Halevy's grand opera of "The Jewess." From what we have already witnessed, the indications are in favor of our theatre managers, who display in the aggregate better talent than during preceding years. The only building that has undergone any important improvement this year is the old St. Charles, whose proprietor, after a long period of regrettable procrastination, has finally indulged in some expense toward the accommodation of its patrons, and the result is that the Old Drury now contains the most comfortable auditorium and is able to seat more spectators than any other theatre in the city. Unfortunately, the protracted existence of yellow fever had retarded the influx of strangers into the city, and the return to their home of a large number of our resident population. The consequence has been thin houses everywhere, with the exception of the Academy of Music, whose proprietors possess the tact of constantly renewing their attractions and a liberality and science in advertising, which might be imitated by others. For who has not admired the costly illustrated posters issued periodically from this theatre to announce the advent of a new company or new stars. Mediocrity sometimes follow these flaming posters, but the object has been attained. The first nights find the auditorium well filled: the outlay is returned in round dollars, and if, during the balance of the "engagement," the house is not crowded nightly, it still pays a handsome profit.

During the week that has just closed the Academy has invested in the legitimate with success. The production of the comedy of "The Lancers" has introduced to our public a company of English performers, whose delivery and style of acting was somewhat foreign to these parts, and there was marked hesitation at becoming accustomed to them. Still the theatre did a fine business, for this hesitation was influenced in great part by individual criticism and no little coterie. A second hearing of the Academy's troupe dispels all prejudice. The merits of "The Lancers" rests principally upon its second act, which is rich in witty repartee, exquisite situations running through a well written dialogue, evidently originating in the brain of a Frenchman; and withal, entirely devoid of attempts at effect or the least objectionable expression or motion. There is a dash and politeness in this act which brings back pleasant memories of the choicest gems of the French and English *repertoire*, with all their finely drawn emotional and comical characteristics. The play is exceedingly well interpreted by Misses Louisa Moore, Johnson and Burr, and Messrs. Charles Wyndham, Fitzpatrick, Edgar and Ryan, all of whom have seemingly well studied their respective parts, and play with the pride of genuine actors. Bluster and ranting are banished from their method, and the performance is accomplished in a delightful conversational style, spoken generally in good English These artists seem also to fully appreciate the charms of by-play, and dispense a profusion of this estimable accessory while performing "The Lancers." We regret, however, that we should have to find the greater faults in the leading members of the company, Miss Moore and Mr. Wyndham. Nature has not been liberal with them in the matter of voice. In the ordinary dialogue Miss Moore's voice is peculiar but not disagreeable; it is even pleasant at times, owing to its childish character; but whenever a display of power or emotion is required, her voice becomes refractory, and its inflections blend with much difficulty. Add to this too little attention to distinct articulation. These deficiencies are still more apparent when she sings. Mr. Wyndham can also reproach Dame Nature for his defects of voice, and, besides, has the bad habit of speaking very often too fast. We advise these good artists to beware of the betrayals of nature that may be overcome by close attention. The managers of the Academy have exhibited in "The Lancers" no little enterprise, by introducing in the drawing-room act one of the finest sets of rosewood furniture to be found in the city.

We now pass to the St. Charles. The Zavistowskis close their engagement tonight. If their present season has been as profitable as it should, considering the numerous friends of Christine, Emeline and Alice in this city, and their established reputation as three of the most versatile and protean artists in the country, the managers have to blame themselves alone. The Zavistowskis opened with their favorite business, the burlesque, and but for the shameful "assistance" given them, would have done a thriving business for the St. Charles. With the exception of Miss Kate Singleton, that portion of the St. Charles stock that undertook to perform in the burlesque was a dead failure, and never were endeavors to make people laugh so ridiculous, with probably the exception of Mr. Daly, when he tried to play *Mark Meddle* at the Varieties a few evenings ago. The sisters have eventually appeared in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Dick Turpin and Tom King," and the pretty afterpiece of "The Water Witches," and a new play, "Found on a Door Step," written expressly for the Zavistowskis, a kind of melo-drama, possessing the merit of being played by these ladies and affording an opportunity to Emeline to display her qualities as an *ingénue* and a coquette. In the two first named pieces they have received the valuable assistance of two consumate artists, Messrs. Albaugh and Norton, but some of these performances have been marred by the funny man, Quinlan. The burlesque, however, had created its impression upon the public, who thought that the support of the Zavistowski was still bad, and kept away from the theatre. This week, Mr. Lawrence Barret commences an engagement at the St. Charles with "Money," a needful article just now.

At the opera, on Thursday, the opening night, there was a throng to witness the *debut* of a first tenor, Mr. Cazeaux, who nasselates considerably, but sings well and has plenty of lungs. Mlle. Rozes, prima donna soprano, a fair volume of voice, easy in the upper register, but sang out of tone from beginning to end, and was received coldly on that account. Mlle. Naddi, *chanteuse legere*, sings well; very little compass of voice. Mr. Castelmary, a basso profundo, singing more like a basso cantanto; good sound; no color in tones. The third basso, Mr. Dubosc, and the second barytone, Mr. Thery, were very good.

The honors of the evening, however, belonged to Mr. Keghel, light tenor, who possesses an excellent voice, sings with admirable correctness, and is, apparently, a perfect musician. But we doubt that he will ever sing "Romeo," or "Faust," as it is said he can. But this was a first performance, and it would be unfair to criticise too closely until another hearing. The lateness of the hour at which the performance closed last evening, preverts any further or extended comments.

The Varieties' people, since the opening of this theatre, have indulged in comedy, drama, tragedy and burlesque, the latter being the only kind of performance that has paid. Shall we accuse the patrons of the Varieties for this exhibition of taste? Certainly not. And without entering into lengthy reasons at present, we will simply ask the manager of the Varieties whether he thinks he is going to draw people to his theatre with Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth" played entirely by a stock company. Was it bad? no! Was it good? no again. And "Macbeth" should not be interpreted with mediocrity. The company engaged by Mr. Baker is certainly the best that has been on the boards of the Varieties this season, and we are willing to acknowledge that he has the prettiest of women in his troupe. Yet we fail to discover many artists of real talent, and fear that Mr. Baker has sacrificed too much to the quantity of *personel* to the detriment of art. In Mrs. Augusta L. Dargon we take pleasure in recognizing an artiste of high order. To-day, personating the ambitious marble heart *Marco;* to-morrow, the dashing, rollicking *Lady Gay Spanker*, and the next day, the deep, scheming *Lady Macbeth*. Mrs. Dargon undertakes everything, and acquits herself of her onerous task with art. A good elocution, ever-moving features, gestures graceful, full of emotion and no little power when required, such is the leading lady of the Varieties.

There is also Mrs. Emma Cline, who deserves much praise for her versatility, and the disposition she always evinces to perform her parts with distinction for herself, and pleasure to her auditors. We will give more time and space to the Varieties next week, when Mr. Thorne, said to be the lion of the company, shall have sufficiently recovered from his illness to permit a fair judgment of his merits.

One of the most magnificent balls of the season will be that of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, to be given on Thursday evening next, the 24th instant, at Odd Fellow's Hall. Many a brave knight and fair lady will be there, and much entertainment will be in store for those who attend. The ball given by this lodge last year was unsurpassed for the numbers and brilliancy of the dancers, and will long be remembered by the members.

CHOICE SUNDAY READING.—Haley sends us from No. 19 Commercial place, the usual liberal supply of choice miscellany, embracing the Galaxy, Demorest's Fashion Book, the London Graphic, the Illustrated London News, the Chimney Corner, Appleton's Journal, the New York Ledger, Clipper, the London Weekly Times, the Boys and Girls' Weekly, etc. We understand Haley has received all his usual supplies of the current publications as late as due.

Among the distinguished visitors to our city we notice Colonel Yorke, the able and efficient representative from Carroll in the last Legislature, in which body he gained an enviable distinction as the chairman of the House Committee on Lands and Levees. Colonel Yorke's constituents have manifested a due appreciation of his fidelity and value by re-electing him to the Legislature.

As the Chattanooga Railroad will commence business to morrow morning, by running trains between New Orleans and Mobile, we may inform our readers that they will always find the NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN, and other city papers, on all passenger trains, through the enterprise of our friend C. C. Haley, who is in charge of the news agency along the line of the road.

The spacious and elegant building known as the "Blanc House," on Royal street, recently occupied as a private school by Madame Parent, has been leased for the Lower Girls' High School. It is the finest building for the purpose ever occupied below Canal street. The young ladies will meet there for the first time on Monday, and will be delighted with their future location.

OPENING OF THE LAKE BORGNE CANAL.—Dr. Noyes, president of the Mississippi and Lake Borgne Canal, announces that it will be open for business in the month of January. This is about the time the work was promised last spring, when a party of gentlemen went down, at the invitation of the president, to inspect the progress made.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, has been elected to Congress for the eighth term. He is now entitled to the appellation of the "Father of the House," by virtue of his service for a larger number of consecutive terms than any other member.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* facetiously says: "It turns out that Horace Greeley was defeated for Congress merely because the people of his district feared that he would spend his whole time in writing agricultural reports."

The Lieutenant Governor of Texas, Don. Campbell, one of the staunchest members of the Republican party in that State, passed through this city yesterday on his way home from a Northern tour.

Mr. Pope, a Missouri doctor, shot himself because his wife was sick. If this action is to grow in popular affection, there may be expected an immense increase in the ailments of married women.

The United States Grand Jury, at its session in Chicago, found indictments against sixty distillers, rectifiers and tobacco manufacturers in that internal revenue district.

We have received from Senator Kellogg copies of the Patent Office report, mechanical, for 1867.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

On the opening of the Eighth District Court yesterday, Judge Voorhies made a motion to the effect that inasmuch as in the contested election case of Maxwell vs. Sauvinet, decided Friday, the court had refused a suspensive appeal, it would be proper that the same action should be taken in the cases of Captain Tobin and others, and it was so ordered.

A Contested Election Case—John McPhelin vs. Harvey M. Dibble.—This is a suit for the office of Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, made vacant by the defeat or overslaughing of the lamented Justice Sadler.

Petitioner avers that he is informed and believes that his opponent for the office of Third Justice, will be declared elected, although petitioner has received a majority of the legal votes cast at the election on the seventh instant. He says he has notified the said Harvey M. Dibble of his intention to contest his right to hold said office.

Petitioner alleges that all the Republican votes cast for Dibble are illegal, because not printed or written on the back as directed and required by law. That the legal voters of the Second and Third Wards are Democratic by a large majority, and would have voted for petitioner as a unit, on account of his being the regular nominee of the Democratic party as well as on account of his personal popularity, being well known and liked by said voters. That petitioner also received a large number of votes from legal Republican voters, on account of his personal popularity and the friendship existing between him and them, of which votes he was, to a great extent, deprived by fraud

That all the Democratic voters who could and did vote cast their votes for petitioner, and only those who could not do so through the illegal action of the Commissioners of Election and Supervisor and Assistant Supervisors of Registration in said wards failed to vote.

The petition continues in about ten pages of foolscap to recite the reasons why he was defeated, and asks that after due proceedings the plaintiff be declared duly elected to the office of Third Justice of the Peace. The plaintiff signs the petition in person.

Chattanooga Railroad Case.

Bernard H. Plasspoller vs. Chattanooga Railroad.—This is a case in which an injunction is asked restraining the railroad company from erecting any buildings, fences or obstructions across Notre Dame street, and if any such be erected, it is asked that they be removed.

Petitioner alleges that he purchased certain batture property of the city in the square bounded by Notre Dame, Julia, Delta and Water streets, and erected thereon buildings valued at $10,000, now worth $15,000; that he has enjoyed free access to and from the Mississippi river, in and through Notre Dame street, until about the fifteenth of November, 1870, when the said railroad company, in violation of the legal and constitutional rights of petitioner to the free use of said street in going to and from the river, proceeded to shut up the said street by erecting buildings and fences across the same near the property of petitioner, preventing him from using said street and going to and from the river, and the citizens of the city from using it as a highway; that these acts of the said company have caused him great damage and irreparable injury, and made his property valueless; that the chief value of said property is in its contiguity to the river, and free communication through said street with the river, and that the closing of said street will cause petitioner damages in the sum of $10,000; that said street has been set apart and dedicated to the use of the public for years past, and that the corporation is not authorized under its grant or the law to take possession of and close said street.

The court ordered that defendants show cause on Friday, the twenty fifth instant, why an injunction should not issue, as prayed for, and that meanwhile further proceedings be suspended upon plaintiff's giving bond in the sum of $1000.

The Baton Rouge Riot.

The United States Commissioner's Court, Commissioner Grant presiding, which at present is engaged in examining the parties engaged in the riotous proceedings at Baton Rouge, concerning the late election, opened yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Some witnesses, who were looked for to-day, will not arrive before Monday. So the court adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock. There are yet a number of witnesses to examine, and it is not known what the evidence will be, or how much it will strengthen that already given. But so far, the testimony has not pointed at a number of those arrested. There is little doubt that when the evidence for the government is all in, a majority of the prisoners will be discharged.

One of the most pleasing and comfortable adornments of the parlor, chamber, dining-room or hall is a carpet of some kind and fabric, and, of course, purchasers will select with regard both to taste and their own means. Five thousand, five hundred or one hundred dollars expended for carpets, according to the capacity of the house or the choice of the buyer, can be made a judicious investment, and will add much to the beauty and comfort of the residence. E. C. Palmer & Co., Nos. 93, 95 and 97 Camp street, announce that they are now offering their entire stock of carpets, rugs, oil cloths, matting, etc., at before-the-war prices. Readers may wonder how they can sell so low, but the secret is that they bought low and can sell cheap at a small profit.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Our friend, Mr. Solomon Silverstein, No. 195 Poydras street, has one of the best assorted stocks of the above named goods in New Orleans. His experience in the business extends over more than twenty years in this city, and during all that time he has borne a high character as a fair dealer and intelligent merchant. His selection of watches covers the whole line of European and American manufactures, while his prices are as low as they can possibly be. Give him a trial.

The following majorities in South Carolina are taken from the certified returns: Robert K. Scott, Republican, for Governor, 33,534; Alonzo J. Ransier, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, 31,637. For Congress, first district, Joseph H. Rainey, Republican, 8598; second district, Delarge, Republican, 986; third district, Robert B. Elliott, Republican, 5567; fourth district, Alexander S. Wallace, Republican, 3304; Congressman at large, J. P. M. Epping, 59. Joseph H. Rainey was also elected to fill the unexpired term in the first district by a majority of 17,133.

Connected with the New York daily press as reporters, are three or four young women, all of whom are said to be on the eve of marrying young men of the same profession. Birds of a feather *will* flock together, in spite of all you can do.

A fellow in Evansville, Indiana, the other day, borrowed of a girl to whom he was engaged, in order to pay for a marriage license, and expended the money in procuring a license to marry another woman.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

NEW STATES KNOCKING AT THE DOOR

Full Text of Russian Note

PRIMA DONNA FOR NEW ORLEANS

She Left Paris by Balloon

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE

Report of the Engineers

ENGLAND PROPOSES AN ARMISTICE

The Prussians Before Paris

A CONCENTRATED ATTACK PROPOSED

French Sortie from Montmedy

ALL KILLED OR CAPTURED

Vienna Journals Anti-Russian

WASHINGTON.

The New French Minister—Admission of New Mexico and Colorado as States Urged—Text of the Russian Note.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Viscount Treilhard has had an unofficial interview with Secretary Fish, and will soon be received as the successor of M. Berthemy. Berthmy has informed Secretary Fish that Treilhard's credentials are on the way from Paris.

It has been ascertained from the proper sources that no important correspondence has recently occurred bearing on the Alabama claims, or the Eastern question.

Delegations from New Mexico and Colorado are here urging their admission into the Union.

The following is the text of Russia's note:

TZARKOE SELO, October 20.—Baron—In making the communication to the principal Secretary of State of her Brittanic Majesty, presented to you by the orders of his Majesty the Emperor, you will be good enough to make its import and objects clearly understood. When, at the commencement of the year 1866, a conference was talked of for the purpose of preventing the war then imminent in Germany by the assembling of a congress, in discussing the basis of it with Earl Russell, you were able to point out to him the compensation, and the guarantees which certain eventualities of a nature to modify the *statu quo* existing in the East would render necessary to Russia.

This was recognized by Earl Russell with the utmost fairness. He did not deny that every alteration effected in the text and the spirit of the treaty of 1856 must lead to the revision of that document. Although these eventualities have not been realized, Lord Granville will not deny that that treaty has suffered grave modifications in one of its essential parts, which can not but impress Russia that these modifications have not the factitious and hostile tendency toward her, of which they bear the stamp. It is not the consequences that may result to a great country from the establishment on her frontier, of a small quasi independent State. It is above all the facility with which ten years after its conclusion, a solemn transaction invested with European guarantees can be infringed in its letter and spirit under the very powers which ought to be its guardians. In the presence of such a precedent, what value can Russia attach to the efficacy of this agreement, and to the guarantee of security that she believed she had found in the principle of the neutralization of the Black Sea? The equilibrium established in the East, therefore, is destroyed to the detriment of Russia, and the resolution taken by our august master is to re-establish it.

Her Britanic majesty's government would never consent to leave the security of its coasts to the mercy of an agreement which is no longer respected; and it is too just not to recognize that we have the same duties and the same rights; but what we especially desire to establish is that this decision implies no change in the policy of his majesty, the Emperor, follows in the east. You have several times already been made to enter into explanations with the cabinet of London, upon the general views the two governments had upon this important question, and to point out a conformity of principles and of interest which we have noted with much satisfaction.

We have deduced, therefore, that it is neither from England nor from Russia that the dangers can come, which could threaten the Ottoman empire; that the two cabinets have an equal desire to maintain its existence as long as possible by the settlement and conciliation of the differences between the Porte and the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and that, in case a decisive crisis should occur, notwithstanding their efforts, both are equally resolved to ask the solution above, all in a general agreement of the great powers of Europe. We have not ceased to entertain these views. We believe that their complete analogy renders a serious misunderstanding possible between her Britanic Majesty's government and ours.

We attach the utmost value to it as the best guarantee for preserving the peace and the equilibrium of Europe from the dangers which may result from the complications in the East.

He hopes that there will be no misunderstanding. By order of his Majesty, the Emperor, your Excellency is authorized to reiterate the assurance of this to Lord Granville. We shall sincerely congratulate ourselves if the frankness of these explanations should contribute to it by removing all possibility of misunderstanding between her Britannic Majesty's government and us.

I am, etc., GORTSCHAKOFF.

NEW YORK.

Prima Donna for New Orleans who Escaped from Paris by Balloon—Money Irregular—Governments Strong—Louisianas Neglected—Bank Statement—French Billiardist Beats Dion.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Miss De Edelsburg, prima donna, who escaped from Paris by balloon, has arrived here, and will leave for New Orleans to-night, to fill an engagement there.

Evening.—Money irregular, closing at 4 @5, with some exceptions at 3. Sterling closed at 9¼ @9½; gold at 112¼ @112⅜. Governments closed strong at an advance ¼ @½; 5-20s of 1862, 107¾.

Southern securities closed rather dull and weak on Tennessees, not so strong on North Carolinas, and Louisianas were neglected.

Evening—The following is the bank statement: Loans decreased $1,567,150; specie increased $455,739; deposits decreased $1,720,531; circulation decreased $78,346; legal tenders $1,115,246. Money closed somewhat irregular. At one time there was no more demand and rates were steady at 5@6.

Gold closee steadier than for some time, opening at 112⅜, advancing to 112¾, declining to 112⅛, and closing at 112¼ @112⅜.

Governments steady all the morning at low rates, but afterwards advanced rapidly. Bonds of 1862 107¾; 1864, 107, 1865, 107⅛; new issues, 109¼; 1867, 109⅜; 1868, 109¾. Ten-forties, 106⅜. Tennessee, 59; new, 57; Virginias, 63; Louisianas 71; new, 65; levees, 72; eights 89; Alabamas 101; fives 70. Georgias 80; sevens 91. North Carolinas, 47⅜; new, 23. South Carolinas, 80; new, 71.

Garnier, the newly arrived French billiardist, beat Cyrille Dion by a score of 1000 to 636.

Official papers state that the reports of Prussia's intended interference in behalf of the Pope are entirely unfounded. They were raised by agents of Austria for selfish ends.

It is certain that Italy's position will be that of entire neutrality.

A telegram from Tours, dated to-day, says there are rumors afloat of a disaster to the army of the Loire, but no particulars have yet been received.

LONDON.

German Convoy Attacked by Franc-Tireurs—Refuge on Belgium Territory—North German Confederation—French Outnumbered and Compelled to Fall Back—Awaiting an Attack—Armistice Proposals Renewed by England—What it is Based Upon—American Policy Suspected to Favor Russia—Proposed Concentrated Attack on Prussians Before Paris—Italy Declines to Join Against Russia—Suppression of Russell's Pamphlet—Sortie from Montmedy—Two Companies of Garde Mobile Killed or Taken Prisoners—The Diamond Hunter at London—Warlike Feeling All Over England.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, November 19.—A telegram from Berlin yesterday says: A German convoy from Cologne to Sedan was attacked on the fourteenth, near Bouillon, by the Franc-Tireurs, and compelled to take refuge on Belgium territory.

On the same day the mail from Sedan to Cologne was attacked and compelled to return to Sedan.

A dispatch from Munich, dated Thursday night, says: The negotiations that were carried on at Versailles have been finally concluded. Treaties will be signed in a few days.

The Bund has undergone important modifications.

Bavaria is allowed to enter the North German Confederation upon her own considerations.

[Special Dispatch to the New York World.]

LONDON November 19.—A telegram from Tours dated to-day states that a detachment of Garde Mobile belonging to the army of the centre, under General Fierck, which is advancing from Remars, along the line of railroad from that city to Chartres, had reached Dreux, twenty-five miles southwest of Versailles, when they encountered a division of the German army. Being outnumbered the detachment fell back upon the main body This engagement has nothing to do with the army of the Loire, which at last advices had fully completed turning the German right. The German force which encountered the Garde Mobile near Dreux was marching from St. Germain to join Vondertaun.

It is unofficially reported here that General Daurelles does not propose to make a further advance, but having secured an extremely strong position, he will await an attack by the combined forces of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. He continues to receive reinforcements daily. Yesterday a train of artillery and a large body of cavalry moved from Tours to join him. His strength is greater even than it was reported. Official statements show that his army numbers nearly 250,000 men, with a daily increase of 5000.

Dispatches from Tours state that England, with the approval of the provisional government, has renewed her proposals for an armistice, based upon a pecuniary war of compensation; the razeeing of the frontier fortresses, and the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine—the great powers guaranteeing the fulfillment of these conditions by any future French government. A Congress is to assemble to settle these questions, and also to deliberate upon the Eastern question.

Dispatches from Vienna state that American policy is suspected to be in favor of Russia on the Eastern question, and that Austria has sent a firm reply to St. Petersburg, and also to Berlin.

The *Spectator* to-day says the armaments at Malta and Gibraltar have been ordered to be postponed. The port and channel fleet is to go to the Levant at once.

Rumors continue to circulate of a proposed concentrated attack on the Prussian positions before Paris, by the French, attended by a sortie from the city. The time fixed for this grand move is said to be next Monday or Tuesday.

[Cable to Associated Press.]

LONDON, November 19.—Dispatches received here from Florence state that the Italian government has certainly declined to join in the diplomatic move against Russia.

Russell's pamphlet just issued has been suppressed at the suggestions of his friends.

On Wednesday last a sortie was made from Montmedy by two companies of Gardes Mobile. Every one of them was either killed or taken prisoner.

The Prussians now confine the bombardment to the fortress of Montmedy.

[Special to the Herald].

LONDON, November 19.—A telegram from Florence says: "Great excitement prevails here over the war question in regard to Russia's position on the treaty of 1856. Popular enthusiasm is in favor of adherence to the cause of Russia. The report that the ministry is resolved not to take joint action with England and Austria is well [illegible]."

LONDON, November 19.—Wheeler, the celebrated diamond hunter from Cape of Good Hope, arrived here to-day. He brings some stones valued at £30,000, weighing eighty-eight carats.

A warlike feeling decidedly prevails all over England. An important division exists in the Cabinet on the Russian question, which will likely lead to the dissolution of the ministry. Granville insists that England must now put down her foot firmly. Gladstone hesitates to commit himself for or against war on the present provocation.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Reply of Russian Government to Earl Granville.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special, dated the eighteenth, states that the reply of the Russian government to Earl Granville was promptly forwarded to London.

Russia adopts a highly conciliatory tone, but remains entirely firm in the position already adopted, and refutes at length the statement that the movements of the Principalities in contravention of the treaty of Paris insured to her the advantage of appeals to all friendly powers to note the fact that the congress is impracticable in the present state of the principal European powers, and that Russia expressly disclaims any hostile intentions or desire to disregard any of the provisions of the treaty of Paris, other than those generally admitted to be unjust and oppressive against her. She would deeply regret any interruption of the friendly relations which she has endeavored to cultivate with Great Britain, but repeats her intention to act upon the previous notification in regard to the Black Sea.

The general feeling of the people of St. Petersburg is favorable to the position taken by the government.

Gortschakoff had a long interview yesterday with the Italian minister, and a special envoy from Florence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Engineers' Report on the Newport and Cincinnati B