1863

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VOLUME IV—NO. 191. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1103.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Engagement of the Popular Young Tragedian,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Supported by Ben DeBar, J. W. Albaugh, Mary Mitchell Albaugh, and the full strength of the Company.
Tuesday, November 22, 1870.
Shakespeare's tragedy of
HAMLET.
HAMLET.....MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
Grave-Digger.....Mr. Ben DeBar
Ghost.....Mr. J. W. Albaugh
Ophelia.....Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh
TO-MORROW—RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY NOON—BARRETT MATINEE.
no21 1t

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
E. CALABRESI.....MANAGER.
Tuesday, November 22, 1870.
First night of Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,
LA TRAVIATA.
(La Dame Aux Camelias).
In which Mme. Naddie in the part of Violetta; Mme. Donnery as Clara; Mr. Dekeghel as Rodolphe; Mr. Thery as George d'Orbel.
Thursday, November 24.
Second night of Rossini's Grand Opera,
WILLIAM TELL.
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

no22

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, November 21 and 22, 1870.
Will be presented Shakspeare's comedy o
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
With Charles R. Thorne, Jr., (his first appearance since his recent severe indisposition.) T. Hind, M. Daly, A. H. Davenport, Augusta L. Dargon, Nile Burns, Mary Maddern, and others.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
LA SONNAMBULA.
With F. Dewar, Louis Baker, M. Daly, Phillis Glover, Emma Cline, Frankie McClellan, Mary Maddern, and others.
In preparation—The last London Sensation, now playing there to crowded houses, called TWO ROSES.
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at seven, commencing at a quarter to eight.
For prices, etc., see programmes. no20

BOX OFFICE OPEN
FOR THE
BARRETT NIGHTS,
AT ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
Six Nights in Advance.
no20 3t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Monday, November 21, 1870.
Commencing Last Week of
MISS LOUISA MOORE AND CHARLES WYNDHAM,
When will be presented the Grand Military Comedy entitled,
OURS.
Miss LOUISA MOORE and Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM respectfully announce to the patrons of the Academy of Music, who may be under the impression that the production of the Military Play of
"OURS"
would necessarily prevent any further representation of the Successful Play of
THE LANCERS,
that in deference to their wishes, they have concluded to play the two pieces on ALTERNATE NIGHTS during this, their last week.
no20

VARIETIES THEATRE.
MANAGER.....LEWIS BAKER.
Friday, Saturday and Sunday Evenings, November 18, 19 and 20, 1870,
AND ALSO
On the Saturday Matinee, at 12 M.,
Will be presented the capital burlesque of
LA SONNAMBULA.
With F. Dewar, Lewis Baker, M. Daly, Phillis Glover, Emma Cline, Frankie McClellan, Mary Maddern and others.
To commence with the comedietta of the
DEAD SHOT,
With Edith Challis, Emma Cline, M. Daly, T. Hind, George Jordan, Jr., and others.
In rehearsal—The Burlesque of LA SONNAMBULA.
In Preparation—The last London sensation, now playing there to crowded houses, called TWO ROSES.
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at seven; commence at a quarter before eight.
For prices, etc., see programmes. no18

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. Miolly, E. J. Nelson, George G. Blodgett, C. C. Haley.
COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.
A. Shaw, Past Deputy G. C.; W. K. 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. Miolly, Henry Supre.
Tickets.....$2 00
Gunther's Celebrated Band has been engaged.
Maskers will be required to unmask only at the reception room on entering. For ladies' invitations apply to any of the Committee. For lease of Bar, Restaurant, etc., apply to Jotham Potter, Box No. 18 Mechanics' Exchange, or No. 61 Delord street; or to A. Victor Ward, No. 86 upper Rampart street.
oct31 8d

FOR RENT.

HOUSES FOR RENT.
No. 134 Julia street, near Magazine street, fourteen rooms.
No. 359 Magazine street, corner Thalia street, ten rooms.
No. 236 Camp street, between Clio and Erato streets, thirteen rooms.
No. 262 Tivoli Circle, above Delord street, ten rooms.
Well supplied with water, gas throughout, paved yards, etc. Apply to
H. O. AMES, 262 Tivoli Circle,
no6 Second door above Delord street.

OFFICES.....OFFICES.
NEWLY PAPERED AND PAINTED.
No. 30 St. Charles street, river side, between Canal and Common.
RENT LOW.
no4 1m

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and less from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 232 St. Ann street, corner of Burbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. no20

FOR RENT.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE Furnished rooms, without board, to rent at prices varying from ten to fifty dollars per month. Apply at No. 184 St. Charles street, corner of Perdido. no9

THE JEFFERSON SHRIEVALTY

THE SCHWAB-COLLINS CONTEST

DECISION OF JUDGE SCOTT

We publish the following opinion of Judge Scott, of Jefferson parish, in the Schwab contest:

In the matter of the shrievalty of the parish of Jefferson—Parish Court, parish of Jefferson, W. T. Scott, Judge, Monday, November 21, 1870—Judgment—Upon the opening of court on the morning of the nineteenth (Saturday last), the attorney of Nathan Schwab, Robert L. Preston, Esq., presented himself, in the manner of a protest, against this court being officered or opened by any sheriff but Schwab, or by any deputy save a deputy of Schwab; and produced the final decree of the Honorable the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, in the matter of the State of Louisiana vs. Nathan Schwab, the decretal portion of which reads thus: "It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment of the District Court be annuled, avoided and reversed. It is further ordered that the defendant, Nathan Schwab, be reinstated in his office of sheriff of the parish of Jefferson, and that he be allowed to discharge the duties thereof, according to law." This decree has indorsed upon it the following:

"Order—Let this decree be filed and entered of record according to law.
"DON A. PARDEE.
"Judge Second Judicial District Louisiana.
"November 18, 1870."

Whereupon, Mr. Amos S. Collins, the Sheriff elected at the last election of November 7, 1870, arose and presented to the court his commision as Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson, and moved that the same be entertained, acknowledged and received by the court and be spread upon the minutes. This commission bears date November 18, 1870, is signed by the Governor of the State, and was issued by the Secretary of State, under the seal of the State, and the oath of office of the same date, made and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Along with this commission was filed the official publication of the returning officers of the compiled returns of an election held in the parish of Jefferson, State of Louisiana, for parish officers, on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1870, pursuant to an act "To regulate the conduct and to maintain the freedom and purity of elections," etc., approved March 16, 1870. From this published report, dated New Orleans, November 18, 1870, I extract the following:

Sheriff.	Number of votes.
Amos S. Collins	1974
Charles Gross	338
Louis Cavalier	36

From this it would seem that the majority obtained, and formally announced by the returning officers, of Collins over both of his competitors is over fifteen hundred votes.

In a decree rendered by this court, some days past, touching this same judgment of the Supreme Court, the judge of the court recused himself upon the grounds of personal and pecuniary interest, by reason of his employment as the attorney of Bisbee, the appointee of the Governor, to fill an unexpired term of the office of Sheriff, made so by the suspension of Schwab therefrom, by the Second Judicial District Court. The facts and the questions presented in the matter now before this court, are widely variant from the other. Schwab, in this case, would seem to ignore the fact that the term of office to which he was elected for two years, and for which he was contending, has expired. He would seem to ignore the fact that an election of the people, under the constitution and laws of this State, did actually take place on the seventh of this month. He would seem to disregard the fact that the decision of the Supreme Court of this State has reference alone to existing facts that arose within that term of office, now expired. He would seem to ignore the fact that some other citizen, other than Bisbee, has been, in the regular course of affairs, elected, commissioned and qualified to enter upon the discharge of the duties of Sheriff of this parish for the two coming years. I regard the questions of the past as linked indissolubly with the past; and, in this case, that they can, in no way, be lugged or forced into the present matter. If Schwab has any rights arising from this decree of the Supreme Court, they are connected with the last, expired term of this office.

This motion of Schwab, who is possessed of a decree of the Supreme Court relating wholly to his rights in and to the last term of the shrievalty of this parish, opposes itself to the rights of a newly elected Sheriff, just from the expressed will of the people, and just entering upon the exercise of his duties, incident to a new and fresh term of that office. If there were no elected Sheriff in this parish, the controversy might with some show of right be carried on contradictorily with the incumbent of the past term; but here is a Sheriff who presents his commission as Sheriff of this parish, based upon the election which took place on the seventh instant.

This commission of Collins was objected to by Schwab's attorney, upon the grounds that the same was issued prematurely and unadvisedly by the Governor; and that the issuance of the same is contrary to law—that undue haste and undue diligence was used, contrary to the laws in regard to elections. I might here very properly say, that with the lights before me, I can not go behind the commission displayed to this court by Mr. Collins.

It is in evidence that there was an election had in the parish of Jefferson, on the seventh of November, instant, for the place and position of Sheriff. It is in evidence, by the published returns of the officers constituted and appointed by law to make them, that Amos S. Collins received at that election, a large and overwhelming majority of the legal votes cast. No contest whatsoever has been urged, or in any manner shown—nothing has been urged or shown that there was not a "fair, free and peaceable registration and election" in this parish.

It is made the duty of the returning officers to "compile, first, the statements from all polls, or voting places, at which there shall have been a fair, free and peaceable registration and election," etc., section 55, act of 1870, page 155.

"*Omnia presumuntur rite acta*,"—and when I have the commission of the elected Sheriff before me, I am constrained to believe that all the formalities and requirements of law, relative to such an election have been strictly complied with, and that his commission to hold the office is the fair and legal resultant. The preceding section (54) of this election law of 1870, the only law on the subject, after the constitution and appointment of the returning officers, etc., reads: "Within ten days after the closing of the election, said returning officers shall meet in New Orleans and compile the statement of votes, made by the Supervisors of Registration, and make returns of the election to the Secretary of State. They shall continue in session until such returns have been completed. The Governor shall, at such meeting open, in the presence of the said returning officers, the statements of the Supervisors of Registration; and the said returning officers shall, from said statements, canvass and compile the returns of the election in duplicate. One copy of such returns they shall file in the office of the Secretary of State, and of one copy they shall make public proclamation by printing in the official journal, and such other newspapers as they may deem proper, declaring the names of all persons and officers voted for, the number of votes for each person, and the names of the persons who have been duly and lawfully elected. The returns of the elections thus made and promulgated shall be *prima facie* evidence in all courts of justice and before all civil officers until set aside, after contest according to law, of the right of any person named therein to hold and exercise the office to which he shall, by such return, be declared elected. The Governor shall, within thirty days thereafter, issue commissions to all officers thus declared elected, who are required by law to be commissioned

The commission before me, issued by the Secretary of State on the eighteenth instant, teaches me that the law has been complied with relative to the parish officers' election here. The law does not compel the returning officers to wait ten days before they commence their sessions and duties; it says, "*within days* after," etc. The law does not compel the Governor to wait thirty days before issuing a commission when one is required; it says that "*within* thirty days thereafter," etc. There is nothing in the act inhibiting the issuance of his commission as soon as the result is compiled, especially of an election so quiet and peaceable in its character, so free from riot or disturbance, and where no contest of any sort has been made or taken by any one. Schwab was no party candidate in this contest for the office of sheriff—which came off on the seventh of November, 1870—and, indeed, he has no right to interfere in any any way with the present elected incumbent in the exercise of the duties pertaining to his office. There is no unexpired term here; it is a new term, just commenced, and with which Schwab has nothing to do. If I thought for a moment that there was a doubt as to the legality of the commission before me, or that Schwab had a semblance of right before this court, as in the case of his unexpired term under the decision of the Supreme Court, I should, as I did before, recuse myself and decline to act in the matter; and, besides, no attempt has been made to show this court that the decree of the Supreme Court has ever been executed by the District Court, or that Schwab is put in possession of the office of sheriff.

The court, therefore, refuses to entertain the motion and protest of the attorney for Schwab, orally enunciated before this court on Saturday, and orders that the commission of Amos S. Collins, the newly elected and commissioned Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson be received and spread upon the minutes of this court, and that said Amos S. Collins be and he is hereby recognized as the newly elected and commissioned Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson.

November 21, 1870.

THE BATON ROUGE RIOT

The Fifth Day's Examination

Owing to the circumstance that Judge Durell uses the District court-room for a short time each morning, the Commissioner's Court, for the examination of the persons arrested for participation in the Baton Rouge riot, did not open until half past twelve o'clock yesterday. When Commissioner Grant took his seat, it was announced by the Marshal that four of the defendants, Schofield, Latil, Lopez and Lobdell, were absent from sickness. A number of new witnesses had arrived since Saturday and were in court.

J. H. Burch, sworn—Was present at the election in Baton Rouge on the seventh instant; was in the courtroom to see the votes counted; was sitting at the table when he heard a shot; immediately after he heard another, then another, then a perfect volley; witness went to the window to close it; by the time he had it closed, a number of colored men came rushing up; he opened the window again and the colored people came in through the window; at the same time people from the outside were firing at the window; very soon afterward the window was violently pushed open by persons from the outside, and a volley fired into the room; then the fire bell rang, and witness said: "That is the signal for a general onslaught." After this the door was pushed open, and a white man came in, but just before somebody again fired into the room; Mr. Lucas said something like "what is all this going on?" I did not see any arms in Mr. Lucas's hands; the firing seemed to increase; I think the crowd outside increased also, but being inside, I could not tell to what extent; I thought it would be safer to put out the lights, so I did put out one light; I heard somebody say "the —— are putting out the lights;" there was still firing; during a lull; I heard some one say, "if we can't get at them in any other way, we will burn the building;" we waited, expecting help; somebody opened the window of the clerk's room and a volley of shots were fired in. When the witness at length got out he was fired at by three men on Boulevard street. Witness made his way to the outskirts of the town; recognized none but Mr. Lucas; the crowd outside kept yelling, some among them crying out, "we'll have their blood;" I never want to hear such yelling; it seemed to mean mischief; I was a candidate for the Legislature at the last election, and had voted.

No cross-examination.

Dr. R. H. Day, sworn.—Was at Baton Rouge on the day of election, and was in the courthouse when the disturbance began; witness recognizes no one engaged in the disturbance; was at the courthouse as a commissioner of election; when I passed out of the southwest gate I encountered a crowd of people; apprehending some injury, I stopped, told them who I was, and asked if they meant to shoot me; I had expected no attack; do not know the people who tried to break open the room; the ballot boxes were at first in the police jury room, but after the attack were carried into the clerk's room; Mr. Lucas came in and said, "What are you set of d—d fools about! your own party began it," or words to that effect; lost sight of the ballot-boxes for a time, but was present when they were counted; there were tickets for Darrall and Bailey.

Cross-examined—Was State Senator from East Baton Rouge; ran on the Democratic ticket; the first intimation I had of difficulty was hearing a shot; after that there were two or three, then an increase, then a volley; soon after some colored men jumped into the window; some of them were wounded, and some were armed; I asked what was the matter, and the answer was something about white men firing pistols; one man in the room was wounded; as I went to examine his wound shot came in at the window; there was nothing hostile in the appearance of Mr. Lucas; he appeared to have come in either to escape from shot, or to make peace; some persons outside pushed open the shutters, others thrust pistols through the jar of the door, and fired all around; I staid until I thought from the stillness that it was safe from firing, and then went out.

Direct examination resumed. The object of the Supervisor of Election was to keep out a crowd from the room where the votes were to be counted, but not to exclude the public from witnessing the counting of the votes, for Mr. Chapman intended to invite citizens to see the counting; there was no firing from the courthouse at any time.

Questioned by Mr. New. No balls came into the courthouse until after the colored people had jumped in; if such balls had come in I should have known it; I heard several volleys fired before shot came into the room.

Questioned by Mr. Fuqua. Knows Mr. Bird very well; did not recognize his voice in the crowd; each window (of the courthouse) on St. Ferdinand street, was open; all others were closed.

Dr. J. B. Payne, sworn—Is assistant surgeon in the United States army, and stationed at Baton Rouge; the first part of witness' testimony was similar to that previously given by Captain Meyers; in addition the witness testified that he had heard two men talking in the street, one asked the other when the trouble was to take place; the other said not till after the election; something was said about killing the captain; witness, on the Saturday previous to the election, was in Chamber's book store, where he saw a man who wanted to get a pistol; Mr. Chambers would not let him have the pistol without paying for it; the man said he would take it, and should he use it on Monday, he would pay for it; this Mr. Chambers would not agree to; he said, moreover, there would not be any disturbance; when the man replied that if they attempt to count votes with closed doors there would be a fight; the witness pointed out L. Gass as the man who wanted the pistol.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Lieutenant William L. Bandey, sworn—Is second lieutenant of infantry in the United States service, and is stationed at Baton Rouge. The witness was in garrison when the firing began on the night of election, and accompanied the detachment which Captain Meyers marched into the town. The testimony of the witness was of a piece with that of Captain Meyers, relating the same incidents and pointing out mostly the same persons. The witness was not cross-examined.

Lieutenant George H. Cook, sworn—Is second lieutenant in the Nineteenth infantry, stationed at Baton Rouge. The testimony of this witness was corroborative of that of Lieutenant Bandey, and entirely similar to to that of Captain Meyers. There was no cross-examination.

Dr. J. W. Dupre, sworn—Lives in Baton Rouge; was at his residence when the firing began, and did not leave home till the firing had ceased; a colored man told witness that his brother was wounded; going on, saw a number of men near the post-office, and asked them where the wounded were; Mr. Buckner came up and told the men that the soldiers were coming, and that Captain Meyers had sent a message, that if they did not disperse, he would fire on them as soon as he reached them; some of the people proposed to disperse, but others objected to move off the ground, saying that they were there to preserve the peace, and had a right to be there.

Mr. New asked the witness a few questions, but nothing further was elicited.

George Hardiman, sworn.—This witness told a rather confused and rambling story about a squad of men bringing in a wounded man, who asked them to take him to a doctor; Bird said: "Can't you walk!" On his answering no, some one said: "then lie down and die." The witness said considerable about Thompson J. Bird, about his firing at people, and what he otherwise said and did. The witness was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. New and Mr. Faqua, in the course of which he frequently reiterated that Thompson J. Bird was present. At the close of the cross-examination Mr. New asked that the court would have the witness detained in the court-room, as they were about to make an affidavit against him for perjury, and they did not wish him to escape, as had happened in another instance.

Matthew Shifgen, is a printer, whose home is in Illinois, but is at present working at the office of the *Courier*, in Baton Rouge. The testimony of this witness amounted to little. In a crowd of armed men, he had recognized Weis by his voice.

William Thompson, sworn—Lives in Baton Rouge and was there on election day. This witness swore that Scott Gordon, the colored Democrat, shot at him three times, once tearing his coat on the shoulder, a second grazing his side and damaging his coat, and a third passing between his legs. Witness also said he was shot at by Lobdell, and that L. Gass also shot at him. The witness was subjected to a cross-examination, the counsel for the defense contending that it was impossible that his coat could be wounded by the balls, coming in the direction as he described them.

George Morgan, sworn—Lives in Baton Rouge; was three squares from the courthouse when the firing began; went there; saw several young men firing into the courtroom; pointed out Williams as one of the party; saw others with arms, but don't know them. A short cross-examination was made of this witness, but it did not shake his evidence.

The court adjourned till to-day, at one o'clock.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

This court met yesterday; present: John T. Ludeling, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices J. G. Taliaferro, R. K. Howell and W. W. Howe. The following decisions were rendered.

Montgomery Brothers & Co., appellants, vs. Edward Stapleton, appellee—Appeal from the Sixth District Court of New Orleans—Howe, J. Judgment affirmed.

Succession of Catherine Carlile Pollock, widow of Benjamin Read—Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans—Howe, J. Appeal dismissed.

Jacob Hawkins vs. B. Wiel and J. Madison Wells.—Appeal from the Sixth District Court of New Orleans.—Taliafero, J. Judgment affirmed and damages given in the sum of $150 for a frivilous appeal.

Allen Hill vs. A. A. Levy, Abraham Croy, intervenor.—Appeal from the Third District Court of New Orleans.—Taliafero, J. Appeal dismissed at appellant's costs.

Edward Thompson vs. William Culinam.—Appeal from the Seventh District Court of New Orleans.—Howell, J. Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant, with costs in both courts.

State ex rel. A. and H. Bernard vs. the Clerk of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans—Taliaferro, J.—The petition of relators set forth that a judgment having been rendered against them as defendants in a suit instituted in the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, by E. T. Parker, they took a suspensive appeal and filed a bond in compliance with law. The transcript was made out, and the clerk refused to deliver it unless they first paid the costs thereof, thus depriving the relators of the right to prosecute their appeal.

In answer to the rule served upon him, the defendant proceeds to state the practice of the clerks of all the courts to look to parties who order copies for any purpose for the costs of such cases.

We are referred to no law which authorizes clerks of district courts to claim the costs of transcripts of appeal in advance from defendants who appeal from judgments rendered against them. The law on the subject of clerks' fees has reference to the party filing the suit. The rule on the clerk to send up the record without prepayment of costs was made absolute.

The same decision was made in four other cases.

State ex rel. B. L. Mann vs. the Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, parish of Tangipahoa.—The relator complains that he has been refused the right of appeal, and the case comes up on a rule to show cause why the appeal should not be granted. The rule was made absolute.

Contest for the Office of Sheriff.

Yesterday, the attorneys of Thomas L. Maxwell, who was a candidate at the late election for the office of Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, in opposition to C. S. Sauvinet, who has been declared by the board of returning officers to have been duly elected, made an application to Judge Dibble for an injunction restraining Sauvinet from entering upon the duties of the office. Judge Dibble refused the injunction, but granted a rule *nisi*, returnable this morning at ten o'clock.

Train from Mobile.

The first train of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad left Mobile yesterday at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock A. M. and expected to reach here at half-past five P. M., but, owing to unavoidable circumstances, was detained some hours at Pascagoula to await the passing of the train from New Orleans. Hence the train arrived at nine o'clock last evening. The train brought more than forty passengers, and consisted of four passenger cars, one baggage and one freight car. The passengers describe the cars as the perfection of comfort.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Your attention is called to the large sale of whisky, Argyle bitters, office and store furniture and lease of store (succession of Alexander Norton) advertised by D. E. Morphy for this day at eleven o'clock A. M. See his auction advertisement.

EPIDEMIC OF RAILROAD DISASTERS

Accident on Mississippi Central

Two Men Killed, Several Wounded

About four o'clock Sunday morning, as the express train of the Mississippi Central Railroad, bound South, was moving rapidly along with its living freight, a broken rail or defective cross-tie threw the whole train off the track, with the exception of the locomotive and tender. The sleeping car was overturned and went down an embankment of about six feet, and the other cars were wrecked.

The accident happened between Oxford and Water Valley, about fifteen miles south of the latter place. The conductor and one of the colored train hands were killed, and several colored men had limbs broken. Several of the passengers were wounded, but none of them dangerously. Mr. John Rochey, a Carondelet street merchant, went from here to France last June, and subsequently to his native land, Italy, where on arriving he was thought to be ill beyond recovery. He did, however, recover, after forty-five days confinements to his bed; but on his return toward his home in New Orleans, he was one of the sufferers by the railroad disaster on the Mississippi Central.

Mr. Rochey was lying in a lower berth on one side of the sleeping-car, Mrs. Rochey in a similar berth on the opposite side, and when the accident occurred both were severely contused on the head, and Mr. Rochey was injured slightly on the right leg. As they came in on the Jackson train yesterday, they were almost disguised by bandages. A little daughter of Mr. Rochey, some twelve years old, was missing for some time, and a casual search and anxious call disclosed nothing as to where she was or what was her fate. The father supposed her to be dead, but on clearing away the rubbish and obtaining a candle, she was found beneath the wreck asleep and entirely uninjured.

None of the passengers escaped injury entirely. Rev. Robert J. Harp, agent in this city of the Southern Methodist Episcopal publishing house, had some scratches on his hands, caused by his efforts to extricate himself from the overturned sleeping car. The Jackson train that came in yesterday afternoon brought the passengers of the wrecked train, and some of the coaches bore a distant resemblance to the hospital cars going to the rear after a battle.

The citizens and the physicians of Water Valley were very kind to the injured passengers, and extended to them every attention possible to relieve their sufferings.

This accident delayed the through trains, and in consequence of this delay the Jackson Railroad train due here yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, did not arrive till about half-past four.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

The stormy, windy, blustering weather last night almost depleted the theatres, for visiting them under the circumstances was seeking amusement under difficulties. Shakespeare's comedy of "Katharine and Petruchio" will be produced again this evening at the Varieties, and will be followed by the burlesque of "La Sonnambula." The London sensation of the "Two Roses" is in preparation.

St. Charles Theatre.

This evening Mr. Lawrence Barrett will appear in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet." Ben DeBar will take the role of the grave-digger. To-morrow evening, "Richelieu." Saturday noon, Barrett matinee. The box office is open for the Barrett nights six days in advance.

Academy of Music.

"Ours," that elegant military drama, stood the test of the weather and the remorseless critic very well last night, but the popular drama of the "Lancers" will be produced this evening, according to announcement.

New Opera House.

Last evening the opera of "William Tell." This evening, Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, "La Traviata." Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Immigrant Convention.

The Governors of the Northwestern States have called a convention at Indianapolis on the twenty-third instant, to provide for the protection of immigrants arriving at the Atlantic outports and subjected to much imposition by sharpers. One of the most important objects of this convention will be to devise "cheap, safe and comfortable transportation from the Atlantic coast to the West." The call is addressed to all the large cities on the Atlantic coast, together with the boards of trade and immigrant societies.

We can not tell whether this call will exclude the cities of the Gulf States and their boards of trade and immigrant societies. We should think the Northwest is so deeply interested in the cheap, safe and comfortable transportation of immigrants that it can not overlook the Mississippi route, which will not only carry an immigrant from Bremen to Fort Benton with but one transhipment, but at less cost, and with more comfort in the winter season than any other. We have a very expensive Bureau of Immigration.

The very active superintendent has written and traveled a great deal to publish the attraction of Louisiana to the European world. Thus far, there has been little return in comparison with the expenditure and efforts. Our German fellow-citizens have also organized, at their own expense, an immigrant association for the humane purpose of providing for their way-faring countrymen. Their last report shows a commendable attention to this noble charity.

Certainly since the Northwest is concerned to secure as many ways of importation as possible, and since Louisiana has done so much to encourage this object, no mere technicality in the call will exclude our delegates. We ask the attention of the Governor of Louisiana, the Superintendent of Immigration and of the officers of the German Immigrant Association, and would recommend that they send delegates who will report on their return the best means enabling Louisiana to participate in the wealth, numbers and enterprise which are flowing from the Old World to the New.—*New Orleans Price Current.*

A short time ago a man in Nevada sold his daughter, fourteen years of age, to a wealthy farmer, for a yoke of oxen. The farmer took the child to a barn, and told her to wait there while he went up to the house for food. The victim, left to herself, began to realize her danger, and taking a match from her pocket, set fire to the hay, and escaped to her grandfather's, where she received protection. The barn was burned to the ground.

James Russell Lowell says that he never saw a house which he thought old enough to be torn down.

WHISKY.—See D. E. Morphy's auction advertisement.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR MOBILE DISPATCHES

PASSENGER TRAIN FOR MOBILE

FIRST REGULAR TRIP THERE

DETENTION OF TWO HOURS

MOBILE MUNICIPAL POLITICS

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.

MOBILE, November 21, 1870.

The first regular train of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, which left New Orleans this morning, at eight o'clock, arrived here at half-past four o'clock this evening. It was delayed two hours by a gravel train that had been thrown off the track.

A convention for the nomination of municipal officers is in session this evening. The Democrats hope to carry the city, on the eighth of December, and are already making vigorous efforts to accomplish that purpose. T.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

STAMP TAX ON CERTAIN BONDS.

ARMISTICE AGREED UPON

NO DETAILS YET GIVEN

Gossip of Military Movements

PARISIANS MUCH DISHEARTENED

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

Arguments on Cotton Tax and Confiscation Laws Postponed—Bonds Liable to Certain Stamp Tax—Branch Mint at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The arguments on the cases involving the cotton tax and confiscation laws have been postponed to the first Tuesday in February.

The United States Circuit Court at Springfield, Illinois, sustains a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that bonds issued by towns or cities to aid in the construction of railways are liable to the stamp tax, the same as promissory notes.

The Treasury Agent in charge of the branch mint at New Orleans has, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, turned over all the property in his charge to the Assistant Treasurer, Congress having failed to make an appropriation for the continuation of the institution.

NEW YORK.

Governments Easier—Gold Closed Lower—Southerns Neglected—First Tea Ship at New York Through Suez Canal—Steamship Arrivals—Rat and Dog Fight—Commodore Vanderbilt at Washington.

NEW YORK, November 21, Evening.—Gold closed at 111⅝. Governments rather easier. Southern securities were neglected; speculative feeling somewhat changed this afternoon, gold being firmer and stocks weaker in consequence of private dispatches somewhat more warlike. Money easier than for some time past, the offerings exceeding the demand throughout the day. Bankers lowered their rates and showed a disposition to draw more freely.

Governments closed less active and firm. Sixes, 113¼; bonds of 1862 107⅝; 1864, 107; 1865, 107; new issues, 109⅛; 1867, 109¼; 1868, 109½. Ten-forties, 106¼. Tennessees, 55½; new, 55¼; Virginias, 62; new, 64; Louisianas 64; levees, 71; new, 65; eights, 89¼. Alabamas 101; fives 70. Georgias, 80; sevens 91. North Carolinas, 46½; new, 24. South Carolinas, 80; new, 69⅞.

Arrived: City of Brooklyn.

The steamship Magdala, with a cargo of tea, from Shanghai, August 16, arrived today, via the Suez canal, being the first tea ship to this port to make the passage.

Arrived: Steamers North America, Rio Janeiro, Herman, Livingston, Clyde, Santiago de Cuba. Arrived out: City of Paris, Batavia and Scandinavian.

At a rat and dog fight at Kit Burns' place to-night, Bergh, president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, made his appearance, accompanied by a number of policemen, and arrested thirty of the spectators.

Commodore Vanderbilt started for Washington to-day to arrange with the Internal Revenue Bureau about the assessments of tax upon what is known as the eighty per cent scrip dividend, declared by the New York Central Railroad, for the present tax which amounts to over $10,000,000 net to be collected.

The issue of the matter is looked for with interest.

LONDON.

Death of an Oxford University Master—Ordo Russell at Versailles—Official Interview With Bismarck—Gossipy Special to the World—Movements of the Armies—German Vessels Blockaded—From Montevideo — Revolutionary Movements in Uruguay — Armistice Agreed Upon—No Details Given.

LONDON, November 21.—F. B. Plumtree, master in the University of Oxford, is dead.

Odo Russell arrived at Versailles on Sunday night, hence the story of the Manchester *Examiner* touching Bismarck's denial of an understanding with Russia about the Black Sea is unfounded.

Russell's first official interview with Bismarck has been fixed for to-day.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 21.—A special correspondent writing from the German headquarters on the seventeenth instant, gives important information concerning the movements against the army of the Loire.

The Bavarians are moving from Fontainebleau, toward which point Prince Frederick Charles is hastening by forced marches.

The Duke of Mecklenburg reports the enemy as having just defiled toward Chateaudun and Chartres, and is constantly pushing forward to occupy Dreux.

General Daurelles has hazarded much in order to deliver the capital, by placing the army of the besieger between two fires; but the situation is equally critical on the German side. At this moment the French army is falling back on its reserves, who are resisting the army of Prince Frederick Charles.

A sortie from Paris, combined with an attack in the rear of Versailles, is daily expected.

The Parisians yesterday attempted to erect bridges over the Seine, near Sevres, to be used in case of a sortie, but have not yet succeeded. General Von Moltke seems to think that the consequences of a sortie would be extremely serious.

Last night the personal baggage of the King was all packed up, in readiness for instant flight, and the same precautions will be taken to-night.

The Duke of Mecklenburg has asked for further instructions, saying he can not hold his positions in the face of the greater strength of the army of the Loire.

General Von Moltke says no troops can possibly be spared from the army around Paris, and the Duke must fall back until he meets the army of Prince Frederick Charles. A junction is expected to-night between his advance and the Duke's rear, at Rambouillet.

The French troops occupying Mantes-on-Seine, Dreux and Verdun are not portions of the army of the Loire, but detachments of Bourbaki's army from the North.

All this information admirably supplements the news received in London to-day.

The Prussian dispatch announcing the actions of the eighteenth at Chateaudun and Chateauneuf was erroneous; the only action was fought that day, at Chateaudun, where a severe engagement took place, resulting, at first, in the repulse of the French. The Prussian cavalry were subsequently checked by the arrival of the twenty-second division.

This makes it clear that General Daurelles is still moving with his right, his left resting on Orleans. Great care is taken to conceal Daurelles' plans, but I state on high authority, that he is amusing the Duke of Mecklenburg with a portion of his army, while moving the bulk of his force, which is not less than 150,000 men, northward, to form a junction with Kersaint, coming from the west, and with Bourbaki, coming from the northeast. They will then move quickly on Paris, with their combined armies, which will be under the command of Gambetta and Daurelles.

Bourbaki is leaving behind him large reserves, and is moving forward with 65,000 perfectly armed and trained troops. Kersaint has 50,000 men. When these armies effect a junction the number of troops will not be less than 265,000, besides their reserves, and 100,000 of the army of the Loire, which are entrenched at Orleans, and holding the line extending north of Chateaudun and Chartres.

A part of Prince Frederick Charles' army has established communication with the Duke of Mecklenburg, between Etampes and Fontainbleau. The whole force of the former will probably effect a junction on the twenty-third. The united strength of his force will then be 120,000.

The strategy of Daurelles has drawn them considerably south, where he confronts them with an entrenched army of equal numbers, while with the main body of 265,000 men he moves on Versailles from the west.

LONDON, November 21.—A special St. Petersburg dispatch of the seventeenth says, the anti-Prussian organs here declare that after subduing France, Prussia will annex all the German-speaking people under Prussian rule, and in order to make Germany a maritime power Prussia will also annex Holland. These views have been presented strongly to the Czar, who persists in declaring that King William will always remain his friend and ally.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, November 21.—A special from Brussels says there is every indication that Von Moltke is anticipating a supreme effort by Trochu, and, fearing the ability of the Germans, to successfully resist a sortie in force, has ordered the abandonment of the former plans of the expeditions in the west and northwest of France and the concentration of all forces in the immediate neighborhood of Paris. Manteuffel has been stopped in his march toward Amiens, and ordered to join the army of Saxons, investing North