

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE. MANAGER—LEWIS BAKER.

Thursday Evening, December 1, 1870. Will be presented, for the last time in this city, the last London sensation, now past its two-hundredth representation, the called TWO ROSES.

With Charles E. Thomas, Jr., F. Dever, H. Theodore, Frank Evans, T. Hill, Edith Cecilia, Phyllis Glover, Marie Wilkins and Mary Maddara.

New scenery by John Gail and E. H. Hagrey. To-morrow evening, the exciting drama of THE THREE GUINEMEN.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at seven. Overture commences at a quarter before eight. Seats may be secured without extra charge. For prices, etc., see programme.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE POPULAR MR. YOUNG TRAGEDIAN MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

Thursday Evening, December 1. Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.

ALICE DUNNING. (Largely.) The little Savon opera. MISS D. LINGARD.

And the entire LINGARD COMEDY TROUPE. The performance will embrace the laughable Comedietta.

A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. LINGARD'S COMEDIES. Concluding with the comic drama, LITTLE TROUBLEKINS.

FRIDAY, December 2, 1870—Benefit of Miss ALICE DUNNING (Largely). SATURDAY—Grand LEONARD MATINEE.

NEW OPERA HOUSE. THURSDAY, December 1, 1870. First night of Donizetti's Grand Opera, in four acts, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Saturday, December 3. LA FAVORITE. PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra stalls for subscribers and by invitation. Parquet, 1st tier, 50 cents; 2d tier, 40 cents; 3d tier, 30 cents.

GRAND CALICO AND FANCY DRESS BALL. AT THE MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

Thursday Evening, December 1, 1870. Under the direction of PROFESSOR A. P. WILLIAMS.

Assisted by the eminent Court Pianist, SAMUEL J. BAREL.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Will be given at the Mechanic Institute, on Saturday Evening, December 10, 1870.

FOR RENT. HOUSES FOR RENT. No. 124 1/2 Julia street, near Magazine street, four teen rooms.

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FIVE, large airy, comfortably furnished rooms, can be had in a private family, with or without board.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED AND COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, without board, to rent at a very low price. From 12 to 15 dollars per month.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, Abram B. Smith and Richard G. Taylor, under the firm of SMITH & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved.

BOARDING. BOARDING—ALL WHO WISH TO OBTAIN a good board, and a good family, speaking English and French, are invited to the advertisement of N. Galatas, Esq., at 110 Rampart street, Second District.

BOARDING—COMFORTABLE ROOMS AND good board, to be had at 124 Julia street, can be had by application at 124 Julia street.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

MUTUALS VS. E. E. LEES. Mutuals Victorious—Score 15 to 8.

Owing to the coldness of the day, and a limited number of the game, but few persons assembled at the park, yesterday, to witness the contest between the New York Mutuals and the champion R. E. Lees, but we can say that those who were not there, that they missed seeing what proved by far the best exhibition of ball playing yet seen here—the last grand game of Mutuals vs. Stars not excepted.

The Lees fielded superbly, and batted heavily, earning six runs, to seven by their opponents. The Mutuals made few errors in the field, but were weak at the bat—Lauer's pitching bothering them not a little.

The score at the end of the seventh innings was a tie, seven to seven, and at the end of the eighth the tie still remained unbroken, each side having tallied one run. At this stage the hopes of our champions were high, and the prospects of a victory over the New Yorkers not remarkably dubious; but in the ninth inning, after there had been chances given to put the side out, the New York club batted for seven runs, and gone was the hope which once animated the "boys in gray."

The following is a detailed account of the game: FIRST INNINGS. Mutuals—Hatfield took first on poor throw. Egler to first on three balls. Patterson flew out to Hennessy. Nelson made safe base. Harrison home. Egler in on passed ball. E. Mills out on foul fly by Eastin. Martin earned one bag. Nelson getting in. C. Mills flied by Burt.

Lees—Hennessy batted on base. Burt out on foul fly by Egler, and Hennessy having started for third was put out before he could return. Levy captured by Egler on foul fly.

SECOND INNINGS. Mutuals—Walters, Higham and Hatfield hit well for first base. Walters coming home. Egler taken out on foul by Bond. Higham in on passed ball. Patterson out at first; ditto Nelson.

Lees—Tilton, Easton and Bertel all suffered in this innings at the hands of Egler, that irrepressible capturing three foul flies.

THIRD INNINGS. Mutuals—E. Mills led off with a corker for three bags. Martin, C. Mills and Walters made weak hits and were slaughtered at first. E. Mills in the meantime getting his run.

Lees—Bond to second on fine hit. London flied by Patterson. Lauer out at first. Bond home, Hennessy to his base on called balls. Burt flew out to Egler.

FOURTH INNINGS. Mutuals—Higham earned one bag. Hatfield ditto. Egler out on fly to Tilton, and Hatfield having started for second, was put out at first before he could get back. Double play on Hatfield. Egler a safe hit. Nelson earned one bag. Egler in on passed ball. Egler in on passed ball. Egler in on passed ball.

Lees—Bertel suffered at first. Bond and London hit safely; overthrown sent Bond home. Lauer got on foul fly by Egler. Hennessy, by a fine drive to centre, cleared two bags, and sent London home. Burt to first on good hit. Hennessy in. Levy flied by Higham. Score seven to four—the New Yorkers ahead, and an interesting game in prospect.

FIFTH INNINGS. Mutuals—E. Mills earned first out. Leaving his base on a foul, was put out. Martin earned one bag. C. Mills sent Burt a fly, which was taken.

Lees—Bertel suffered at first. Bond and London hit safely; overthrown sent Bond home. Lauer got on foul fly by Egler. Hennessy, by a fine drive to centre, cleared two bags, and sent London home. Burt to first on good hit. Hennessy in. Levy flied by Higham. Score seven to four—the New Yorkers ahead, and an interesting game in prospect.

SIXTH INNINGS. Mutuals—Walters, Higham and Hatfield fearfully deceived in thinking they could get a base, as Easton caught a fly to bond. Tilton flied by C. Mills. Easton out at first, while Egler gobbled Bertel on foul fly. Score seven to four.

Mutuals—Egler earned one base, but was out stealing second. Patterson and Nelson victims at first.

Lees—Bond and London batted well for their side. Lauer gave Egler a four ball. Hennessy hit a corker for a double, sending Bond and London in. Passed ball gave Hennessy his run. Burt earned one bag. Patterson out on fly. Egler took another foul fly from Tilton.

Score seven to seven, and the Mutuals a little shaky.

EIGHTH INNINGS. Mutuals—E. Mills in batting at first. Martin got his base on poor throw. C. Mills hit for two bases, Martin getting in. Walters flied by Hennessy. Higham ditto by London.

Lees—Easton led off with a good hit. Bertel followed with a fine drive for two bags. Easton out running home. Bond out at first, Bertel getting in. London to his base on a foul fly. Egler in on passed ball. Tilton to the foul ground. Score 8 to 8, and the boys in gray eager with hope.

NINTH INNINGS. Mutuals—Hatfield captured at first. Egler got a bag on poor throw. Patterson captured two on Nelson sent a fly to bond. London, who muffed it. Egler home. E. Mills hit well, sending Patterson home. Martin made a good hit. Nelson in. C. Mills out at first. Walters, Higham and Hatfield then batted safely. A poor throw gave Egler first, Higham making his run. Patterson out on fly by Bertel.

Seven runs—none earned, and the hopes of the gallant Lees dashed to earth.

Lees—Hennessy out at first. Burt flied by Martin. Levy ditto by Patterson. Time of game—One hour forty minutes. Umpire—T. D. Williams, Esq.

LAWRENCE BARRETT. This gentleman's engagement at the St. Charles Theatre continues to be successful. He appeared again last evening, for the last time in the beautiful five act drama entitled "Rosendale, or the Rifle Ball."

As Elliot Gray he ranks with the best actors in the land. He is easy, graceful and tully up to every phase of the character.

There was a good house, and the play was fairly rendered in all its details. The ladies and gentlemen of the company played with spirit, and there was but little to mar the beauties of the play from the beginning to the ending of it.

To-night Mr. Barrett appears as Iago, in Shakespeare's play of "Othello." Mr. Albaugh playing the Moor. Iago is one of the elder Booth's famous personations, he regarding it as a more difficult character of proper representation than Othello. Mr. Barrett is evidently of the same opinion, and we are prepared to find in his interpretation of Iago that cool malignity, silent resentment and subtle design that Shakespeare makes the leading traits of this character.

STATIONERY, LEASES, ETC.—C. S. Saviniet, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, will make the closing sale of the contents of the books, stationery and fancy goods establishment, No. 139 Royal street. The sale will commence to-day at ten o'clock sharp. The lease of the store, and a new Marvin's safe, a lot of office furniture, show-cases, etc., will also be offered.

THE BATON ROUGE RIOT.

Twelfth Day's Examination.

The court opened at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday, Commissioner Grant presiding, and the examination of the persons who yet remain in custody on a charge of complicity with the Baton Rouge election troubles, was resumed.

Previously to the examination of witnesses, B. E. Jannody and J. C. Jarrot, whose names had been connected with the charge against the parties in custody, reported themselves, but there being no evidence against them, the court ordered them discharged.

Louis Latil, sworn—The witness is a resident of Baton Rouge, and was there during the riotous proceeding of the election. His evidence amounts to this: That he was at his residence, adjoining the residence of Lawrence Gass; that witness went to the house of his brother-in-law, and while there heard firing; returned to his own house and in a short time heard the fire-bell sound an alarm; the firing continued, and was in the direction of the courthouse; witness, who is a Frenchman, went out to go to the Mayor's office; as he left his house, saw his neighbor Gass; the wife of Gass was exposed in the street, and he replied, "as a Frenchman, he is a bit of a wit, and witness Gass went together to the Mayor's office, where they met others, and after a short time the whole party started toward the direction of the courthouse, and proceeded to the North Boulevard; they kept together under the command of Jankamski until the soldiers arrived, when they were arrested.

Cross-examination—By Mr. Gurley—Witness knew that the sounding of the bell was not a fire alarm by information from the Mayor, through the foreman of the fire company. The fire alarm on the bell is usually a continuous ringing. It took considerable questioning to elicit from the witness the above testimony. Witness admitted that on an alarm of fire, the firemen repair to their respective fire engines, and proceeded to the Mayor's office instead of the engine-house because he saw others go. Afterward witness admitted that there was an understanding among the rioters, that when the alarm bell should sound, when the party had all assembled, they started from the Mayor's office. Witness did not suppose that the rioters made any other purpose than to keep peace. He did not go out to interfere with anybody.

Miss Olivia Hernandez, sworn—Lives in Baton Rouge, and was at the house of Lawrence Gass when the firing began and the bell sounded. The testimony in relation to the exposures of Mrs. Gass, and the husband's reply, were given as related in the testimony of Latil.

On cross-examination, witness said that she had seen no weapon on Gass; he had no other arms, and witness did not see him with arms that day.

Miss Ida Roberts, sworn—The testimony of this witness was merely confirmatory of that of Latil.

Ed Brooks, sworn—Has lived in Baton Rouge forty-six years; knows V. Vienna when he sees him; never had any business with him; his reputation for reliability is bad; witness on a jury, would not believe him under oath.

No cross-examination. William Hubbs, sworn—Has resided in Baton Rouge twenty years; has held various public offices, parish treasurer, tax collector, parish recorder; can not say he is acquainted with Vienna; has seen him and knows him; his reputation for truth and veracity is bad; would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examination—Has known Vienna four years; he is at present in the city; has had business with him; has dealings with him; his dealing was fair; witness never had any trouble or quarrel with him; has heard his reputation discussed before the grand jury; witness does not know how difficult a place in the Mayor's office, and a man named Gillingham was shot; on the inquest Vienna swore that Mr. Bates shot him; witness does not know the reputation of Vienna derives from what he has heard; has heard Vienna's character discussed before; can not say that the people of Baton Rouge would not believe him under oath; witness does not know who William S. Pike was sworn, but his evidence amounted to nothing. He could not identify S. Pike.

J. P. Blouin, sworn—Witness knows Vienna, whose reputation for truth and veracity is bad; Bates shot Gillingham proved false.

Cross-examination—Bates was popular, and the accusation against him was unpopular; Bates was popular in the city; witness never accused; my impression that Vienna swore falsely results from the fact that the verdict acquitted Bates.

To the question by Mr. Beckwith, "do you generally believe all the witnesses who testify against the person whom the jury acquits?" the witness replied in an indefinite manner, but admitted that the testimony of Vienna was not a fair one; he was only ground for the popular feeling against his veracity. Witness had heard that Vienna swore falsely twice.

B. F. Bryan, sworn—Clerk of the District Court in Baton Rouge; knows a man in Baton Rouge named Stephen Vienna; knows his reputation is bad among the better class of people. About the class of people like Vienna, or with whom he associates, witness knows nothing; they are a lower grade. Witness went to the courthouse on the day after the trouble. Witness here described the position of the table in the room and the seat of the witness; there was but one shot mark in the room that could be fired from the window; does not believe that a person standing where Vienna stood could create any fire in the window. A person in the room must come almost in the range of the shot to see who were firing in at the window. The examination of the witness was continued in the southeast corner; the north wall was the wall exposed to the fire from the window; there were two shots on the north wall, and one or two on the east wall; a little space between the jaw of the door and the book-case; either shot might possibly be fired from the window; the ball in the west wall and the one in the jury room were four or five feet from the floor; the table was indicated with a glancing shot.

I swore that I would not believe Vienna; would not believe him on oath when he is interested; by interested, I mean that persons; can not tell the exact number; in a small town like Baton Rouge, people generally know the affairs of others; I know nothing more of the case at present; the stories of his having been witness I know only from others; the impression on my mind about Vienna since the shooting of Gillingham is that I would not believe him; Vienna occupies an unpretending position both in business and society.

F. Tunard, sworn—Witness has lived in Baton Rouge thirty years; knows the reputation of the witness; does not know of any knowledge of anything wrong about him; would not believe him on oath.

Cross-examination—Has known Vienna for four or five years. What witness says is based on public report rather than on personal knowledge.

Criminini, sworn—Lives in Baton Rouge, and is a partner in Hecena's oyster saloon; witness testified that he saw Charles Hubbs and Richard Loucks within five minutes before the fire bell rang on the night of the election troubles.

Cross-examination—Witness heard the fire alarm bell ring but had no other knowledge of anything wrong about him; would not believe him on oath.

Philip Bauer, sworn—Lives in West Baton Rouge, was commissioner of election at Lobdell's store, on the opposite side of the river; witness made a great deal of money that night; did not get home that night until after ten o'clock; knows nothing about the firing, except what he heard.

Cross-examination—I brought up the ballot box and handed it to Mr. Underwood; I had an escort of twelve colored men all of whom were armed with revolvers. It was full ten o'clock when I reached home.

John McGrath, sworn—Has lived in Baton Rouge for twenty-two years; is Parish Recorder at the present time. The testimony of this witness added nothing to the weight of the evidence, differing in no great degree that given by a previous witness, Mr. Hubbs.

Mr. Fuqua here stated to the court that some witnesses, whose evidence was regarded as material to the defense, had not yet reached the city, and as their examination can be speedily concluded, the counsel moved that the case be continued until tomorrow.

The court then adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

General J. H. Snyper. This gentleman started for Washington last evening, to take his seat in Congress as the representative of the First Congressional District of Louisiana. It will be remembered that he was elected to that Congress in April, 1868, at the first election held in Louisiana under the reconstruction laws, and was again re-nominated by the Republicans of his district, for the Forty-first Congress, in the fall of 1868. In that memorable campaign he made a most gallant fight, at great personal expense and peril, and would have been triumphantly elected, as the result of the recent election abundantly proves, if the Republican voters had not been prevented from going to the polls by the violence and terrorism inaugurated throughout the State by the lawless ruffians of the Democratic party. Not willing to allow the Democrats to profit by their own wrong, and misrepresent the district which, at a fair election, would have given a Republican majority, General Snyper went to Washington to contest the right to a seat in Congress of his opponent, and after a long, tedious and expensive contest, he succeeded in defeating the claims of his opponent and was himself declared entitled to the seat by seventy-six Republican votes.

The Democrats in the House began to filibuster to delay his admission. They made a motion to adjourn (which is always in order) and called for the yeas and nays before the Speaker of the House had time to administer to him the oath, and in the meantime circulated a report among the free trade Republicans that General Snyper was a protectionist and was pledged to the Pennsylvania iron interests.

The facts that General Snyper was a native of Pennsylvania, and had many warm, personal friends among the members from that State, and his strenuous opposition to the proposition pending at the time in Congress, to reduce the tariff on sugar, lent to his position the character of a personal and industriously circulated during the calling of the roll on the motion to adjourn. As soon as the result of the roll call was announced, Jesse H. Moore, of Illinois, is a free trade Republican, who had voted for the admission of General Snyper, changed his vote and moved to reconsider the vote by which he had been voted in, and this motion was carried by three majorities—the Democrats and about fifteen free trade Republicans voting together. This is the history of General Snyper's defeat last winter. He returned home at once, and the Republicans of his district, considering themselves unjustly deprived of representation, and that an outrage had been perpetrated upon their worthy representative, renominated him for the vacancy in the present Congress and by over five thousand majority in a district which the Democrats claimed by over twelve thousand majority in 1868. Thus the Republicans have redeemed their district from Democratic ruffianism and violence, and their chosen representative triumphed over all obstructions. General Snyper is an honest, intelligent and energetic gentleman, a popular and forcible speaker, and in the recent campaign made the most vigorous canvass any man in the State. He ran ahead of his ticket over five hundred votes, and his district shows the largest Republican gain of any in the State. He possesses the confidence of his constituents as well as that of the Republican party of the State, and we feel safe in assuring our readers that the interests of Louisiana will never be neglected while he has so able a representative in Congress.

From Cuba by Mail. The Pionero has files of the Diario de la Marina, of Havana, to the twenty-sixth ultimo, from which the following was translated for last evening's edition: A Spanish column met a body of rebels at Esperanza, near the left bank of the river Maximo, and routed them. Senor Aguerro, the sub-prefect, and an American captain, were among the killed. It is rumored that the rebel General Acosta is dead. The Aurora del Yumari announces the capture of the famous highway robber, Figuera. Brigadier General Velasco has taken command of the Spanish troops in the jurisdiction of Bayamo and Manzanillo. Federico Morales Valladares, one of the young men who left New York in the expedition of the steamer Upton, has surrendered to the authorities at Jaguay. The Archbishop of Guadalajara has arrived from Mexico. General Jimeno Gomez, who is commanding the rebel forces in the Eastern Department, has issued a proclamation, in which he says: "A torch in one hand and a rifle in the other is my political creed." The Spaniards in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey, Sancti Spiritus and Ciego de Avila have been reduced to great poverty by the operations of the insurgents. The former ask the government to offer a reward for the heads of the principal leaders. The authorities of Havana are selling the crops of sugar made on the confiscated plantations of the rebels. The Diario says that the Spanish war steamer Vasco Nunez de Balboa is at Vera-cruz, her commander having orders from the Spanish government to capture and ammunition for the projected expedition of General Quezada. The columns of Terrogona and Santander have had various engagements with the rebels near Sancti Spiritus. According to the Havana papers, the insurrection continues, showing great vitality. An election for Representatives to the Spanish Cortes is soon to take place in the cities and towns held by the Spanish Royalists. The fine plantation Beatrice, situated at Cartagena, near Cienfuegos, has been reduced to ashes by the rebels.

EARTH CLOSETS AND COMMODES.—Parties desiring comfort, convenience and economy should call on W. B. Armstrong, No. 124 Camp street, and purchase an earth closet or commode. The New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company will promptly attend to them at low rates.

METROPOLITAN POLICE CLAIMS.

Judge Dibble rendered yesterday the following important decision: Forty-two ex-officers of the metropolitan police have applied for writs of mandamus against the President and Chief Clerk of the Board of Metropolitan Police, to compel them to issue warrants for certain additional pay claims amounting in the aggregate to about eight thousand dollars. The petitioners set forth that the several relators served on said force during time specified, faithfully and with good reports; that by the act No. 72 of the General Assembly of 1870, entitled an act for the relief of the officers and members of the metropolitan police, they became entitled to the extra pay which had been made for a certain period of service. The relators aver that provision has been made for the payment of their claims, but that the respondents refuse to issue warrants, as required by law to do, although demand has been made.

The respondents, through the attorney of the Board of Metropolitan Police, have made an elaborate return to these applications. They urge certain irregularities in the mode of bringing the suits, which it is not necessary to consider. They insist that the petitioners are not entitled to the extra pay of the writs; that as president and clerk of the board they have no power or authority to issue warrants for payment of money before an order of the court, which has not been given in these cases; therefore mandamus ought not to lie. They further insist that these relators are not entitled to an additional pay, as a grant of law upon which they base their claim. They aver that the said law did not absolutely grant additional pay to officers of the force, but only vested said board with legislative and discretionary power to allow such extra compensation.

The act of the Legislature cited by relators, which became a law on the third day of March, 1870, and is entitled "An act to amend the law relating to the metropolitan police," contains the following provisions: "The President and Chief Clerk of the Board of Metropolitan Police, the officers of the metropolitan police law, the officers of the force, shall have lost thirty per cent discount on their pay, and authorizes the board to make good such loss by the amount remaining on thirty per cent upon the pay of the year 1869, to all officers not specially excepted in the act. The officers so excepted were those who did not serve six months during said year, or who were honorably discharged, or who had resigned. (Section three.) The board were authorized to levy a special assessment on the different corporations within the police district to pay the extra remuneration so granted.

On trial the relators introduced in evidence the records of the Board of Metropolitan Police, showing that an assessment had been levied, as provided by law, to pay the extra compensation allowed. This assessment, it appears, is for an amount large enough to pay the extra pay of all the officers of the force who served during the year 1869.

The statement specially shows the amount of money already paid to those entitled to the extra pay, and the amount remaining unpaid. Relators also introduced a list of names of policemen who have not been paid the thirty per cent. This list was obtained from the board, and is correct. From these documents the relators aver that they are entitled to have warrants for their pay for 1869. It seems to have been the intention of the board to pay the thirty per cent to all officers of the force, and an assessment having been made in accordance with the law aforesaid, allowed them the amounts they now claim; that having had their thirty per cent so allowed, and an assessment having been made in accordance with the law aforesaid, allowed them the amounts they now claim; that having had their thirty per cent so allowed, and an assessment having been made in accordance with the law aforesaid, allowed them the amounts they now claim.

The Department of the South is commanded by General Terry, who is commander of the District of Georgia, under special orders from the War Department. In General Terry's department frequent cases of desertion have occurred, and the penalties therefor have been made more severe. In the present practice, the relator officer is the sole judge of his need of military assistance, and it is recommended that their regulations be required to be accompanied by affidavits to prove that the cases come within the law authorizing military interference.

This and other restrictions pointed out on the use of military force in civil matters would, in the opinion of the General, effect a saving in military expenditures and also relieve army officers from much of the responsibility which they are now obliged to incur in the performance of disagreeable duties, which can hardly be said to legitimately belong to the military service.

Where United States Marshals and assistant marshals call for military aid to execute the process of the courts, there should be an order of the court authorizing such requisitions, on the ground that no proper civil process could be obtained. It may be proper to remark in this place, that I have been assured by federal and civil officers that the use of troops in executing judicial process and enforcing the revenue and other civil laws, seems to increase rather than diminish the apparent necessity of resorting to such force in civil matters. The ill-disposed and discontented call for military aid to execute the process of the courts, there should be an order of the court authorizing such requisitions, on the ground that no proper civil process could be obtained. 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