1153

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 202. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1113.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
E. CALABRESI.....MANAGER.

Sunday, December 4, 1870.
Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts.
LA TRAVIATA.
(La Dame aux Camelias.)
The performance will conclude by a Grand Divertissement called
LES NYMPHES.
Danced by Mlles. Billon, Keilt, Josephine, Theresa, Johanna, and Mr. Van Hamme.

Box office open every day from nine A. M. to four o'clock P. M.
Doors open at half-past six, and the performance commences at seven o'clock, precisely.

SUNDAY PRICES:

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

MONDAY, December 5—Second night of Donizetti's Grand Opera LA FAVORITE.
TUESDAY, December 6—First night of a new Comic Opera by Bazin, VOYAGE EN CHINE.
de4

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BENEFIT TENDERED BY MR. BEN DeBAR AND MR. J. W. ALBAUGH
To the Company of the late Varieties Theatre.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
Has kindly volunteered his services, and will appear as Charles Surface, in the comedy of
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
CHARACTERS BY THE VARIETIES COMPANY.
TO-MORROW—Monday—Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear. de4

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Friday, Saturday Noon, Saturday Night and Sunday, December 2, 3 and 4.
GREAT LINGARD COMEDY COMPANY.
Friday, December 2,
Benefit of the charming
MISS ALICE DUNNING,
(Lingard,)
Presenting the old English comedy of
NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.
By request Miss Dunning's Bouquet of Melodies.
New sketches and new songs by William Horace Lingard.
The roaring farce, with songs,
MRS. AND MR. WHITE.
SATURDAY—Matinee and night, the above brilliant bill will be repeated.
SUNDAY, December 4, an immense bill. The comic farce WHO SPEAKS FIRST? Bouquet of Melodies, Miss Alice Dunning. The elegant comic drama, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. Lingard's new sketches and song. Concluding with the popular LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS.—In consequence of the great success of Lingards entertainments, and the recent arrival of several new members for his great comedy company, the Management announce a re-engagement of one week, to produce, for the first time in this city, Robertson's splendid comedy in three acts, SILVER LINING. de2

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
Will be given at the Mechanics' Institute, on
Saturday Evening, December 10, 1870,
Under the direction of
PROFESSOR A. P. WILLIAMS,
Assisted by the eminent Creole Pianist,
BASILE J. BARES,
And a number of Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs of this city.

A GRAND BALL will take place after the Concert. A full Quadrille Band will furnish music for dancing.

Admission to concert and Ball, Fifty Cents.
no27 de4

BOARDING.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS—or rooms alone—on reasonable terms at that elegant residence No. 212 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. de3 2m

BOARDING—ALL WHO WISH TO OBTAIN Board with a genteel family, speaking English and French, are referred to the advertisement of N. Galatas, Esq., at No. 153 Hampart street, Second District, a delightful location near the public square. Mr. Galatas refers to several of our best citizens. no30 1m

BOARDING.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS AND good board, for families and single gentlemen, can be had by application at 164 Julia street.
no22 2w

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
HART'S LOAN OFFICE REMOVED TO No. 43 St. CHARLES STREET,
corner of Gravier street.
de2 10t

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL
The office of the LOUISIANA FREAR STONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY is removed to the Stone-yard, No. 162 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy, where orders are solicited for all kinds of stone work for Buildings, Steps, Tombs, Monuments, Flag-stone Banquettes, Yards, Jobbing and Repairing, or at box 105 Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange.
no3?—d NEWTON RICHARDS, President.

STOLEN.

NOTICE.—STOLEN FROM THE RESIDENCE OF S. Sisa, at the corner of Annunciation and Tchoupitoulas streets (Triangle Building) on the evening of Friday, December 2, 1870, between five and six o'clock, a Mortgage Note for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2000), dated New Orleans, September 2, 1870, drawn to the order of John G. Roche, and by him indorsed, payable twelve (12) months after date, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date until paid, and paraphed "ne varietur" by W. S. Kleinpeter, notary public, to identify it with an act of mortgage passed before said notary on the second day of September, 1870.
The public are cautioned against negotiating for said note, as its payment has been stopped.
de4 3t* SALVADOR SISA.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, Abram B. Seelye and Richard G. Taylor, under the firm of SEELYE & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation only. Parties holding claims against the firm will present them at once for payment, and those indebted to it will at once make payment. R. G. TAYLOR, A. B. SEELYE.
New Orleans, November 7, 1870. no8 1m

LOST.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, DRAWN AND subscribed by W. Van Norden, for the sum of One Thousand and Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents, dated the twenty-fourth of November, last (1870), and payable sixty days after date, to the order of Michael Hahn, was lost on the twenty-sixth ultimo. The note was not indorsed, and is therefore without any value whatever to any person but the owner, to whom the finder will please restore it, at the Republican office, 94 Camp street.
de3 10t

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE for the sum of five hundred and twenty-two dollars, drawn and indorsed by Jacob Ott, dated May 23, 1866, and payable four years after date, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date till maturity, and eight per cent per annum thereafter until paid; said note being paraphed ne varietur by A. E. Bienvenu, notary public, on the eighteenth day of June, 1866. The public is notified not to negotiate said note, the payment thereof having been stopped.
de3 10t* FRANCOIS LACROIX.

LOST—CERTIFICATES OF BANK OF NEW ORleans Stock, Nos. 351 and 356, each for fifty (50) shares, dated respectively twenty-first May and twelfth July, 1869, and No. 367, for ten (10) shares, dated ninth June, 1869, and all issued in name of undersigned. Application having been made for a renewal of certificates, the public is hereby cautioned. ALEXANDER HILL,
oc28 law 6t 137 Canal street.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A CERTIFICATE bearing No. 9631, dated thirteenth May, 1869, for sixty-six shares of the capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank, in the name of Christoval Toledano.
Notice is given that application will be made to said bank for a new certificate in ninety days after this date.
New Orleans, October 4, 1870.
oc5 law6w G. CAVAROC, Administrator.

THE DONALDSONVILLE TROUBLE

COMMISSIONER WELLER'S DECISION

THE OLIVIERS AND FISHER COMMITTED

Application for Habeas Corpus

At twelve o'clock yesterday the court opened, and Commissioner Weller read the following decision:

The difficulty, which resulted in the death of two of the most respectable citizens of Donaldsonville, grew out of the general election, held on the seventh of November last. In the parish of Ascension the contest was, to a great extent, personal, and between rival factions of the same party—regulars and irregulars—the day passed off quietly, and no disturbance whatever occurred. The supervisor of elections in that parish saw proper, however, to post up a notice on the courthouse that he had removed his office to a plantation on the opposite side of the river, where the boxes of the different polling districts should be brought and counted. He gives as a reason for changing his office that he feared an interruption if the votes were counted out at the usual place, the courthouse. The evidence does not show that there were any grounds whatever for his fears, and after the polls closed this order produced some angry feeling among the parties interested in the result. They declared with some violence that the boxes (five in number) should not be removed except by superior force.

The next day the supervisor started an armed force of forty or fifty men to take possession of the boxes. A small boat with two or three persons, landed at Donaldsonville, while a barge with the larger portion of the force was in the middle of the river. Some five or six of the citizens, with arms, rushed to the river, and one shot was fired, which wounded a colored man on shore. The barge returned to the starting point. Supervisor Hunsaker, exasperated at this shooting, then gave the defendant, Fisher, (the chief Constable of the parish), an order to proceed at once and raise the necessary force (500 men, if required), and go to Donaldsonville and obtain the boxes. Fisher, in the evening, passed over on boats several hundred men, who were landed some six miles below Donaldsonville. Fisher hailed, about dark, the steamboat W. S. Pike (a coaster), under the pretense of desiring to take passage to Baton Rouge, threw upon the boat 146 armed men, and compelled the captain to land them where the other force was assembled. This was about a quarter of a mile from where the subsequent murder was committed.

Judge Matthieu of Donaldsonville, fearing a riot, crossed the river and endeavored to get Supervisor Hunsaker to go over to the courthouse and count the votes, assuring him that he could do so with perfect safety, as the only excitement grew out of the attempted removal of the boxes; this, he indignantly and in terms not very polite, declined.

Late in the evening of that day (the eighth), ascertaining that a large number of colored men were assembling below the city threatening to march into and destroy it, two of the most prominent citizens, Mayor Schonberg and Judge Lawes (opposed to each other politically) took a buggy and proceeded to the headquarters of General Hunsaker (a brother of the Supervisor), who commanded that division of the militia; they represented to him the alarming condition of affairs, which the General seemed to appreciate; he wrote an order to Major Olivier, commanding the forces in conjunction with Fisher, not to advance on the city, but to prevent, if possible, all colored men from going up; a similar order to Adjutant General Brown was given; these orders were intrusted to Messrs. Schonberg and Lawes; these gentlemen, supposing that they had accomplished the mission of peace, started for the rendezvous of Olivier; they showed him the order and passed through his camp into that of Fisher; they exhibited the same order to him; Fisher informed them that they could not pass; thus far there is no conflict in the evidence, but beyond this point there are irreconcilable differences.

After giving proper weight to the evidence, my mind is forced to the opinion, rather than conclusion, that Fisher approached the buggy and told Judge Lawes that he must get out and be tied; that this he refused to do, and Fisher seized him. The pistol of Lawes went off, and he was drawn from the buggy. At that moment a musket was fired, intended probably for Lawes, and Mayor Schonberg was instantly killed. Fisher and Lawes clenched, and after a short struggle they fell to the ground, Fisher on top. There is no evidence that Fisher attempted to injure him while down, but as he rose from him a terrible blow with a sharp instrument was inflicted upon him. Several shots were fired, and Lawes was wounded in the back. That afterward, Fisher, apparently regretting the part he had acted in the affair, took Lawes to a cabin and obtained some water to wash his wounds. In the meanwhile, a report was sent to the camp of Major Olivier, immediately below, that Schonberg (the Republican) had been killed by his companion, Judge Lawes. The character of the wound (six buckshot and a rifle ball), the position which they occupied in the buggy, aside from the relation which they occupied to each other as peacemakers, show that it was physically impossible. The evidence of two respectable physicians at Donaldsonville, who examined the body, pronounce this theory absurd.

The report, however, exasperated the Oliviers, and they proceeded with some of their band to the place of the murder, and soon dispatched him with cane-knives; his body was most horribly mutilated.

Here then a most atrocious murder has been committed, and the question now before me is, whether or not, Fisher shall be held to answer for the crime.

The case of the two Oliviers was examined at Donaldsonville, and upon the evidence there adduced I committed them for murder. In so doing I decided the question of jurisdiction which has been raised in this case.

It seems to me folly that Congress should secure to every citizen the right to vote unless it carries with it the right to have the votes fairly and lawfully counted. The right of the people to elect members of Congress is not secured until the ballots deposited in the box are lawfully counted.

It will be seen that the difficulty originated in the order of the Supervisor to remove the boxes deposited in the courthouse, where they should have been opened and counted. This, in the opinion of the Commissioner, brings this case within the act of thirty-first May, 1870, commonly called the enforcement law. If in this he is wrong, no great hardship can be inflicted upon this defendant, as he can go at once before the United States Court on a writ of habeas corpus.

As David Fisher was engaged in an unlawful act when pulling Judge Lawes from the buggy, he is responsible for the homicide, and must stand committed.

It is understood that Judge Shannon, counsel for Fisher and the two Oliviers, will sue out writs of habeas corpus before the United States District Court.

THE CRESCENT RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SALOON.—Of all the cozy places in our city this is the coziest. Situated on one of the principal thoroughfares—No. 188 Camp street, a few doors above Julia street—it is still in the midst of family residences of the best class, and retired from the noise, bustle and disagreeable contact of Canal or like streets. Mr. Higgins, the manager of the concern, is a cook of the first class, and we speak by the card when we say that he is equal to any emergency in his line. For family parties, this house is *the* place in the First District. Give it a trial.

THE PICAYUNE AND THE SHIPOWNERS.

A mysterious card, addressed to the editor of the *Picayune*, and signed by several shipping agents and ship captains, was published in the *Bulletin* yesterday morning. The purport of this card was to the effect that from this time forward the subscribers would neither advertise in the *Picayune* nor have the paper sent to them on subscription. As no reason was assigned for this extraordinary demonstration of ill-will, there was no little speculation on the streets as to what it all meant. No one can doubt the right of those gentlemen to take such papers as they may wish to read, or send their advertisements where they deem their interests require such action, provided they pay their bills promptly. But men are not in the habit of announcing their intention to favor or disfavor newspapers, or any other branch of industry, with a flourish of trumpets, unless they have some motive for making their private business public. It was apparent on the face of the card that it was intended to call the notice of the public to the fact, which no one really cares much about, that they were displeased with our ancient neighbor, and wished to draw from him some of their liberal patronage.

Further inquiry satisfied us that the foundation for all this tempest in the port was an article published in the commercial column of the *Picayune* on the first instant. The ship captains took offense at the views of the writer, and evidently hope to make the paper change its course or punish it with loss of patronage, for its opinions on a question purely of public policy and mercantile usage. This smacks of dictation, and we are much mistaken if our friends the seafaring men gain any advantage by their attempt. The press should not only be free, legally, to publish the views of its writers, but there is a propriety that no social or business disadvantage should follow the freedom of debate.

As to the averments in the article complained of, they have been made time and time again by all the independent journals of the city during the past year. Business men complain of the very things the *Picayune* complained of, and competing cities—St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Savannah, Norfolk, Charleston, and even Mobile and Galveston, observe with satisfaction, our evident determination to stand in our own light. Here is a wrong to be righted; an error to be corrected; an obstruction to commerce to be removed. The *Picayune* suggests a remedy which we do not approve of. But it is only a suggestion. It may be amended, postponed, laid on the table or adopted, just as the public may choose; but the mover should not be outlawed for bringing it before the people. Any other proposition, looking to the same result, might be adopted, and would be likely to receive the assent of the *Picayune*. For we take it our neighbor will cheerfully help forward anything calculated to remove the main difficulty. It is not, probably, wedded to any obstinate theory on the subject, nor the proprietor of any patent invention for reducing freights to a reasonable price.

But as an honest public journalist, on the look-out for wrongs in the body politic, we hold that there is nothing in the article of the *Picayune* to create so much resentment as is exhibited by the ship-owners in the withdrawal of their patronage, and the rather ostentatious announcement of their concerted action. We give below the article and the "card:"

THE SUPPLY OF SHIPPING.

There are at present on the berth and in port thirteen steamships, fifty-nine ships, thirty barks, twelve brigs and twelve schooners. The tonnage is as follows: Steamships engaged in the foreign trade, or running to New York or Philadelphia, 32,265 tons; sailing ships, 72,520 tons; barks, 16,650 tons; brigs, 3240 tons; schooners, 1200 tons. At three bales of cotton to the ton, the supply of tonnage is now sufficient to transport 313,000 bales of cotton.

According to the latest mail dates there are on the way to this port 5 steamships, with a capacity of 7500 tons; 49 ships, with a capacity of 66,270 tons; 20 barks, with a capacity of 11,000 tons; and 6 brigs, with a capacity of 1620 tons.

Total on the way, 80,390 tons, sufficient to carry 241,000 bales of cotton.

The total supply of tonnage in port and known to be on the way here is therefore ample to transport 554,000 bales of cotton, or nearly half the amount to be forwarded from this port during the present commercial year.

But few of our readers, probably, have ever noticed the wide difference between the rates of foreign freights which prevail here and those current in New York.

The New York *Shipping List*, of the twenty-second, quotes the sail rates for cotton from that port to Liverpool at ⅛@9-32d by sail, and ½@9-16d by steamer. The sail rate here is 9-16d.

The rate of freight from New York upon a bale of cotton weighing 450 pounds is, therefore, $2 25@2 34 by sailing vessel. The same bale of cotton can not be shipped by sail from this city to Liverpool for less than $4 68. The rate from this port is double the outside rate from New York.

On a ship of 1250 tons the excess of our rates above those from New York equals $8625, or $6 90 ⅌ ton. Our port charges may be heavy, but they certainly do not justify such scandalous rates of freight. It is not to be wondered at that vessels can afford to lay for five or six months waiting for a cargo when they can get such rates of freight, nor need it be a matter of surprise that our foreign trade does not increase. Exorbitant ocean freights have driven, and will continue to drive produce into other channels.

This extra charge of $2 30 in gold upon every bale of cotton is sufficient, in a great many cases, to turn the scale against this city, and induce the interior shipper to forward to New York overland. We lost several thousand hogsheads of tobacco from high ocean freights from this port last year; and if we do not regard the interests of commerce more considerately, we shall soon discover that the cotton trade, too, is gone from us.

It would perhaps be good policy for the City Council to levy a heavy tax upon every vessel which remains beyond a certain time at our wharves; such a tax as would compel masters to accept the ruling rates of freight, load with dispatch and put to sea. There is no reason why we should furnish wharf accommodations for vessels to tie up and wait till shippers are compelled to pay any rates asked. We are now paying the interest upon the capital invested in the ships that pursue the policy of laying back. Masters do not let their ships remain idle unless it pays. As this city can not afford to pay for idle capital, it would be better to throw such impediments in the way that no vessel could afford to wait for high freights.

Much might also be said concerning the manipulations of the freight market, and the manner in which freight room is made a speculative commodity; how vessels are taken up at one rate and the shipper compelled to pay a higher one; how competition forces one party to bid above another for every vessel that comes in, till captains imagine that there is freight enough to go forward to load half the shipping in the world.

We can only hope for the speedy arrival of the day when our whole commerce shall be carried on in steam vessels to rid us of the present drawbacks in foreign freights. Our port is peculiarly adapted for steamships and wholly unfit for sailing ships.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Picayune:

From and after this date we shall cease subscribing to and advertising in your paper, and desire you to withdraw any and all our advertisements now appearing in your columns.

New Orleans, December 2, 1870.

Signed:
DECAN, ZERBGA & CO.,
W. R. BUDDENDORFF,
LOVELL & BAILEY,
THORNDIKE, NORTON & CO.,
GEORGE W. HYNSON & CO.,
MEEKER, KNOX & CO.,
WILLIAM CREEVY,
GEORGE A. FOSDICK & CO.,
for sailing ships only.
R. H. DIXEY.

We, the undersigned, masters of vessels now lying in the port of New Orleans, approve the above action taken by our agents and brokers.

Signed:
A. B. CRONK, ship F. P. Sage.
B. COUSINS, ship Nunquam Dormio.
FRANK BLAIR, master bark Nellie Day.
G. O. MILLER, ship William Cummings.
GEORGE T. AVERY, ship Importer.
JOHN H. BROOKS, ship Ed. Hyman.
JOHN T. MALLARD, ship Ironsides.
R. H. FORSTER, ship Richard McManus.
EDMUND ORAIN, ship Atmosphere.
J. OTIS COX, ship Lizzie Moses.
ASA YORK, ship Priscilla.
JOHN THEARLE, ship Ivanhoe.
THOMAS W. BONNER, bark Sea.
G. GRIFFITHS, Master Waverley.
F. A. HOSMER, ship Forest Eagle.
A. H. DUNBAR, ship Gardner Colby, New York.
REUBEN MERRILL, ship Oakland.
CHARLES POTTER, bark Alaska.
ADDISON AUSTIN, ship Union.
A. B. WEEKS, bark Navesink.
GEORGE W. EDGE, ship Alicia.
WILLIAM STRICKLAND, ship Genevieve Strickland.
O. LINNEKIN, ship L. L. Sturgis, New York.
A. H. KNOWLES, ship Agenor.
THOMAS MICKELL, ship Cagavan, New York.
A. H. HOLBROOK, bark Abbie N. Franklin.
H. A. STARRETT, bark Egeria.
E. W. RANDALL, ship Riverside.
THOMAS B. ADAMS, ship Lady Blessington.
JAMES H. KELLKRAN, ship Alex. McNeil, New Orleans.
J. DRUMMOND, ship Amity.
JAMES H. TROTT, bark Lincoln.
O. HERRON, ship Westmoreland.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original, exhibited to me, notary, this second December, 1870.
THEODORE GUYOL.

The government having paid considerable amounts in interest on the bonds of various Pacific railroads which it had guaranteed, which sums have not yet been paid back into the treasury, Secretary Boutwell has notified the chief of the warrant department not to pass any more warrants for the payment of government freight or transportation in favor of the Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific or Central Pacific railroads, until these roads reimburse the government for amounts already advanced. In consequence of this action, there is considerable excitement among the agents of the above corporations, who have been at Washington for some time, endeavoring to get their accounts settled. The Union Pacific owes $2,283,229; Kansas Pacific $988,169; Central Pacific $3,020,129. The balance due from the other Pacific roads is comparatively small.

On a railroad train in Missouri, a few words passed between two passengers, when one of them arose and shot at the other. A passenger with whom the latter was sitting, did not regard it as a serious matter until the wounded man fell over on his shoulder, and in a few minutes covered his fellow-passenger with blood. The wounded man will recover, probably.

It was contended by the counsel for a man who was indicted for registering three times in the fifth ward of New York, that his client was suffering from softening of the brain, and was not responsible for his acts. We should think the man was suffering from hardening of the conscience. The offender was found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

The work on consolidating a number of the collection districts of the country has been steadily progressing since October first. The force of assistant assessors has already been reduced to 419, and the services of 200 men will be dispensed with in a short time. This will save the government a daily expense of some two thousand dollars.

A balloon which left Paris on the twenty-fifth descended at Christian, Norway, on the twenty-eighth ultimo, with two passengers and a number of carrier pigeons. The æronauts brought complete files of Paris papers up to the day of their departure, and large quantities of official and private correspondence.

A decision has been rendered requiring manufacturers of tobacco, whose factories are not in the United States territory, to export in bond scraps and clippings when purchased in this country. This kind of tobacco will be taxed sixteen cents per pound, the same as other kinds.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Rev. J. C. Hartzell will preach in Amos Church, corner of Calliope and St. Charles streets, this morning at eleven o'clock. The seats are free, and strangers are cordially welcome.

ASSESSMENTS Nos. 38 and 39.—See special notice column.—Death of Jean Dancausse, and L. B. Pothier, payable at the office of Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 120 Carondelet street.

The National Board of Trade will meet at Buffalo, on the sixth instant. Eight delegates from here will attend, five from the Chamber of Commerce and three from the Board of Trade.

A posthumous work on Italy, by Mrs. Anna Cora (Mowatt) Ritchie, entitled "Italian Life and Legends," with many illustrations from Italian scenery, will be published next week by Carleton.

An English firm makes the following report respecting the wine trade, which is seriously affected by the war:

The vintage this year in Spain is, although moderate in quantity, of admirable quality, rendering it doubtful that shipments of cheap wines on consignment will be continued; and that in Portugal is stated on the best authority to be very good in quantity and of magnificent quality, the finer wines equal, if not exceeding, in excellence those of any of the best of recent vintages, and the inferior ones valuable from their great body for the purpose of bringing up the quality of inferior wines. The vintage in the Medoc and throughout the south of France is of fine quality and abundant. In the Charentes the vintage has been gathered, but, in the total absence of new business, distillation has at present hardly commenced, so that a trustworthy estimate as to the alcoholic value of the crop cannot at present be formed.

"The Duty of the Hour" is thus defined by the *Congregationalist*: "What Republicanism needs—and it is the great duty of the hour—is to reorganize itself upon the basis of public honesty—honesty the most exact and incorruptible—in the civil service. That done would save both the Republican party and the Republic."

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

C. S. Sauvinet vs. Thomas L. Maxwell.—In this case the following motion was made yesterday:

That the plaintiff has been duly elected Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, and that Thomas L. Maxwell, the former Sheriff, refuses to obey the order of the court directing him to deliver up the effects of the office. An order was issued by Judge Dibble that the defendant show cause on Monday, the fifth instant, why he should not be punished for contempt.

Mr. Sicard, the Deputy Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson, who was appointed by Sheriff Sauvinet to fill the place in his office occupied formerly by Mr. De Armas, at the head of the sales department, has been taken suddenly ill, and has been obliged to decline the position tendered.

Mr. De Armas has filled the office for the last thirty years.

The late Deputy Sheriff of the Third District Court has not accepted office under the present Civil Sheriff, nor does he intend to do so. His position has been filled by Mr. Pfister.

The Jackson Railroad Case.

Copies of the writ of error in the Jackson railroad case obtained by General Freeman on behalf of the old directory of the road, have been served upon the Attorney General, the Governor, and upon the Judge of the Eighth District Court. The transcript in this case will be sent forward from the Eighth District Court without delay.

Eighth District Court.

State ex. rel. S. M. Burnett vs. H. C. Warmoth, James Graham and John G. Gaines; an appeal has been taken by the relator to the Supreme Court of the State.

This is a case in which the relator asked a mandamus ordering the defendants as liquidators of the floating debt, to exchange the bonds issued under the three million loan at seventy-two cents on the dollar for certain certificates of indebtedness. It will be remembered that Judge Dibble refused the mandamus, and hence the appeal.

Fifth District Court.

Judge Leaumont, yesterday, decided a very interesting case relative to a question involving the principles of navigation to a certain degree. A. S. Chase, as master of the steamship Foote, agreed with defendant to tow from the Rio Grande to this city the steamboat Mamie, for two thousand dollars. In compliance with this contract they started on their way, and when four days out experienced severe weather, wherein the boat in tow suffered some damage. They put in toward shore, and made Sabine Light. After the water got smoother they proceeded as far as Timbalie Light through a very rough sea for the last twenty or thirty miles, when plaintiff went back to Vermillion Bay, at the solicitation of defendants. When they arrived at Brashear City defendants refused to allow plaintiff to tow the Mamie further. Plaintiff proceeded to this city, and brought suit. Defendant brought in a reconventional for $6000, for the damage suffered in the storm, claiming that their boat was towed by the direct route, instead of a short or coasting route. A chart of the Gulf of Mexico was in evidence, and the course traveled. The Judge decided in favor of the plaintiff, and dismissed defendant's demand.

BOOK REVIEW.

WHO WAS SHE?—By an anonymous author. From the press of Remsen, Claxton & Haffelfinger. 380 pages; 8vo. Entered according to act of Congress, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

A rather hasty glance at the pages of this novel shows it to be a story of the late war. The scene is, however, principally laid in one of the Western States, and the events occur, in the opening chapters, before the breaking out of hostilities. The hero of the book is Philip Sinclair, a dashing young officer in the United States army, who marries the object of his affections, and is subsequently separated from her for twelve or fifteen years. In the meantime the hero takes a hand in the war, is present at nearly all the battle-fields, and generally the victor or the means of achieving victory. Were it not for the alleged marriage, and some other striking improbabilities in the book, we should suspect the author had Phil Sheridan in his eye when he was writing. But we learn that he is a young man, and rather partial to Sheridan, so that he may have intended to sketch him after all. At all events, he has given to the literary world a very clever charade, well written, and full of interest, love, bravery, mystery and all that. In consideration of his evident youth and inexperience, we may pardon his evidently Milesian predilictions and palpable violations of dramatic unities.

HOWARD'S BOOK OF DRAWING-ROOM THEATRICALS. Dick & Fitzgerald's edition. Containing selections from good authors, and well adapted to the purpose. For sale by Ellis & Brother, 82 Camp street.

THE ART OF DRESSING WELL. By S. A. Frost. Dick & Fitzgerald. For sale by Ellis & Brother.

MARTINE'S DROLL DIALOGUES AND LAUGHABLE RECITATIONS. Dick & Fitzgerald. For sale by Ellis & Brother.

AGAINST TIME. By Alexander Innes Shand. Boston: Littell & Gay, publishers.

This novel first appeared in *Littell's Living Age*, and is now issued in pamphlet form. Price seventy-five cents. For sale by Albert Eyrich, 130 Canal street.

LEE MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The public are informed by the directors of the Lee Monumental Association that a general canvass of the city will soon be made in order to raise funds for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the association. It is desired, however, that the labors of the soliciting committee may be lightened by a voluntary tender of subscriptions on the part of those who desire to aid in the work. Such persons may hand in their subscriptions to the treasurer, William S. Pike, Esq.

Dr. A. Crane, of 153 St. Charles street, is about to deliver a series of scientific lectures for the people, at the Lyceum Hall, commencing on Wednesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. The subjects of these lectures will undoubtedly attract the attention of every thinking person in the community. "The Characters of Nations," "The True Philosophy of Man," "Life and Death," "Anthropology," "Physiology," "Electricity," and other scientific subjects, treated in a popular manner, will draw, we do not doubt, a crowded audience.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—We pronounce the prices of Mr. H. Daspit, Nos. 546 and 548 Magazine street, near the market, low. He believes in quick sales and small profits, and acts upon his belief. If any of our lady friends are in need of the articles advertised by him in another column, we say to them, do not buy until you have seen Mr. Daspit's goods and learned his prices.

WOOD AND COAL.—Messrs. Field & Bell, No. 261 Magazine street and corner of Camp and Girod streets, are offering all kinds of wood and coal at the lowest market rates, delivered free of cartage to families. These gentlemen are fair dealers, and when they say low prices they mean it. We bespeak a liberal number of orders for them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

More Out-Cropping at Baton Rouge

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION THERE

EAST INDIA COTTON DECREASE

Army Movements in France

NO DETAILS TO BE PUBLISHED

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY CONCENTRATING

WASHINGTON.

Attempt to Assassinate an Officer at Baton Rouge—Congressmen Arriving.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Captain Meyer, commandant at Baton Rouge, telegraphs Governor Warmoth, that an attempt was made to assassinate Lieutenant Bandy, who testified against the Baton Rouge prisoners at New Orleans.

Members of Congress are rapidly arriving.

Mr. Treilhard, the new French Minister, has delivered his credentials. His reception by the President will take place early next week.

Mr. Berthemy leaves immediately for the North, and thence for Europe.

NEW YORK.

The Cable Busy—Bank Statement—Fight Arranged Between Mace and Coburn—The Place in the United States or Canada.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Money closed at 6@7. Sterling unchanged. Gold 111@111⅛

The cable has been engaged all day in sending accumulated business eastward.

Money more active and stringent. At one time during the afternoon it was plumb 7, but eased after bank hours.

Gold quiet but strong. Opened at 111 and reached 111⅜ during the day.

Governments: Five-twenties of 1862, 107⅜; of 1864, 106¾; of 1865, 106⅞; new issues, 109⅛; of 1867, 109¼; of 1868, 109⅝, ten-forties, 106⅛.

Southern securities: Virginia sixes, new, 62½. Louisianas, 71½; new, 65½; levee sixes, 71¼; eights, 88½. Alabamas, 101; fives, 70; Georgias, 80¼; sevens, 91; South Carolinas, 88; new, 68.

Bank statement: Loans increased over a million and a half; deposits increased half a million; specie decreased over a million; legal tenders decreased half a million.

The friends of James Mace and Joe Coburn met to-day to settle the preliminaries for a contemplated fight. After a little discussion articles of agreement were signed for two thousand dollars a side, but the place of fighting will not be named until Monday. Five hundred dollars a side forfeit was put up. The fight will come off the second week in April. Mace wants to fight in Maryland, Virginia or Canada.

The convention of railroad presidents met again to-day at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to deliberate upon adopting uniform rate of charges. The convention adjourned to meet in two weeks at some other point, but the locality is kept private.

LONDON.

Decrease in Acres of East India Cotton—Thomas Hughes on American Fishing Vessels.

LONDON, December 3.—Dispatches from Bombay to the Cotton Growing Association in this city mention a serious decrease in the number of acres under cultivation this year.

Thomas Hughes, Member of Parliament for Frome, Somersetshire, in addressing his constituents, last evening, referred to the recent capture of American fishing vessels by a British gunboat. He deplored this, as adding fresh difficulty to the Alabama imbroglio; cited his late American experience, and described the sentiments of America on these questions. He concluded by expressing a hope that both the Alabama and fishing questions would soon be settled amicably.

At Birmingham, last night, a large meeting was addressed by Messrs. Harold, Vicar of St. Pancross, Rogers, Jacob, Bright and others. Resolutions in favor of a peace congress were unanimously adopted.

The *Economist*, in its issue to-day, referring to the German loan, says: The security is excellent, as no population is better able to bear taxation, and none is taxed so little.

TOURS.

Prussians Concentrating—Fruits of the Movements Progressing—Capture of Prussian Guns and Prisoners.

TOURS, December 2.—The Prussians are concentrating at Etampes, thirty miles south of Paris, to dispute the advance of Palladine.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, December 3.—A telegram dated Tours, second, says it is officially stated to-night that one or two days must yet elapse before the fruits of the movements now in progress may be fully reaped. Up to this time the most complete success has attended the successive steps taken, and every movement brings nearer each other the armies of the Loire and Paris.

During the fighting of the thirtieth, Ducrot and Vinoy captured four Prussian guns, and many prisoners.

PARIS.

Army Movements not to be Published in Paris—Details of Recent Events Around the City.

LONDON, December 3.—Advices from Paris to November 30, state that an order has been issued to the effect that army movements and particulars are not sanctioned by the government officials, and are not to be published on pain of suppression.

The military authorities have made public the following details of the recent events around the city: On the morning of the twenty-eighth at daybreak, a cannonade was opened from the forts on the south of the city. On the next day Generals Vinoy, Bezenval and Despreau moved out of the fortifications on a reconnoisance south of L'Hay and Choisy le Roi. They attacked the positions of the Prussians and carried them. The Prussians were also dislodged at Granonetas. Their base was severed.

HAVANA.

An Ocean Race to New York.

HAVANA, December 3.—Steamers Columbia and Florida sailed at noon for an ocean race to New York.

VERSAILLES.

Fighting of the Thirtieth—Prussian Attack on Autun—French Attack Outside of Paris—The Proposal of a Conference.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The *Herald's* special from Versailles on the second instant, says the fighting of the thirtieth was not followed by any fresh movements.

Yesterday and to-day heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Charenton.

A dispatch dated Autun first, says, the Prussians attacked that city yesterday with infantry, cavalry and twelve loss, but were repulsed with heavy guns. The town was bombarded with howitzers.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Etampes on the second instant that 50,000 French formed yesterday and attacked in force outside of Paris. They were resisted by the twelfth corps, composed of Saxons and Wurtemburgers. The French ultimately retired.

A telegram from Vienna, dated the first, says: Turkey, Italy, England, Prussia and Austria accept the proposal of a conference.

MEXICO.

Discussion in Congress on Zona Libra—Mexican Claims—Santa Anna.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 20, via Havana December 3.—During a discussion in Congress on Zona Libra a fight took place. Senor Obregon, the member for Tamaulipas, was talking to the Minister of War, when Senor Vellasso, member from Matamoras, walked up and struck Obregon with a cane. The latter grasped his assailant around the wrist, threw him on the floor, tearing out his beard by the roots, and failing in his attempt to use a revolver, which he had in his hand.

The business of presenting claims to the joint commission is finished.

The Mexican lawyers Peayro and Gonzales have presented claims for over $40,000,000 against the United States. Major Clark, an American lawyer, for $3,000,000 against Mexico; and over $19,000,000, and Consul Skilton for $3,000,000 against Mexico.

The general impression is that the Mexicans will prove all their claims against the United States, and will attempt to disprove all American claims. Witnesses are plentiful.

Three Mexican engineers have been appointed to accompany the American Tehuantepec exploring expedition.

It is reported that Santa Anna will take advantage of the amnesty, and has given orders for a residence at Tacubaya.

The American man-of-war Kansas, of the Tehuantepec expedition, arrived at Vera Cruz November 17.

CAIRO.

Army Furloughs Withdrawn.

CAIRO, Egypt, December