NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. | OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. | TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM

VOLUME VI—NO. 199. | NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1872. | WHOLE NUMBER 1729.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING OF 1872.

Over $11,000 in Purses and Stakes.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

THREE RACES EACH DAY.

Members are notified to call for their Badges at the office, No. 27 Carondelet street.

In all Club Purses, entrance free.

GUS. A. BREAUX, President.

J. P. HORNER, Secretary, Lock Box 352, New Orleans. no17 10t

EXPOSITION HALL.

The management of

MADAME CAMILLA URSO

return thanks to the public for the kindly manner they have received the first concert and respectfully announce the

SECOND GRAND CONCERT

Thursday, November 28

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

With the assistance of

MME. C. MES, Soprano;

MR. METEYE, Tenor;

MR. VAN HUFFLEN, Basso;

MLLE. ROMEY, Pianist;

MR. G. D'AQUIN, Flutist;

MR. G. COLLIGNON, Director of Concerts.

Tickets.................................... $1 00

Reserved seats.............................. 1 50

For sale at Grunewald's music store.

Doors open at quarter past seven o'clock.

Matinee Saturday at noon. no27

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Thursday Evening, November 28, 1872.

Barrin's beautiful play of

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Friday Evening, November 29.

BENEFIT OF MR. FRANK MAYO.

When he will appear in his great character of BADGER, in the STREETS OF NEW YORK.

Saturday Noon—Grand STREETS OF NEW YORK MATINEE.

Monday, December 2—Frank Mayo in his great character of DAVY CROCKETT, in the late Frank Murdoch's original drama of DAVY CROCKETT, OR, BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD. no27

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR........................Proprietor

ALEX. FITZGERALD..................Stage Manager

Continued success of the celebrated artist,

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.

Thursday Evening, November 28,

The new and exciting play of

KIT,

The Arkansas Traveler.

Kit Redding......................F. S. Chanfrau

New scenery and effects.

Friday—Benefit of F. S. CHANFRAU.

Grand KIT matinee Saturday at noon.

Doors open at a quarter to seven; the overture will commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.

no28 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

OPERA HOUSE.

E. PLACIDE CANONGE.....................Manager.

Thursday, November 28, 1872,

LA MARIEE DU MARDI GRAS, Vaudeville in three acts. MADAME ATTEND MONSIEUR, Comedy in one act. AU PRINTEMPS, Comedy in one act.

Doors open at 6:30; performance begins at 7 P. M.

SATURDAY, November 30—Matinee at twelve o'clock M. no28 1t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Lessee......................LAWRENCE BARRETT.

Second and Last Week of

MISS CLARA MORRIS,

ASSISTED BY THE TALENTED COMPANY.

Monday Evening November 25,

And until further notice,

ARTICLE 47,

From the French by Augustin Daly.

NEW SCENERY BY MR. JOSEPH PIGGOTT.

Cora, the Cause.........Miss CLARA MORRIS (Her original character).

Friday, November 29, 1872,

BENEFIT OF MISS CLARA MORRIS.

Monday, December 2, 1872,

JOHN S. RAYMOND,

In the new play,

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

Director.....................LORRAINE ROGERS. no24

MACHINERY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 53 Camp Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RAILROAD TRACK, WEIGH LOCK, HAY, COAL, PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Agents for Baldwin's Patent MONEY DRAWER.

Agents for Troemner's STEEL CORN MILL.

Fine Gold and Druggist's Scales.

CHIMNEY FLUES from four to eight inches in diameter, in sections of two feet each, ready to put up in place of the regular brick chimney.

ALSO,

Chimney Caps, Intersections, Junctions, etc.

ALSO,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES, three to eight inches diameter, with all the requisite junctions, joints, etc., for sale at LOWER PRICES than can be furnished from the West or North, as they are manufactured in this city.

au11 6m d&w W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

Girod Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans.

Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop.

SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.,

(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.),

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.

Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets.

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.

mh8 1y

CIGARS.

JAYME MAGI,

IMPORTER OF HAVANA CIGARS.

Wholesale Depot,

No. 72 Common Street.

Retail Store,

Southeast Corner of St. Charles and Common Streets.

Constantly on hand a very large and selected stock of the best known brands and sizes, for sale at moderate prices. no23 3m

THE RETURNING BOARD CONTROVERSY.

Case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth, Involving the Right to an Injunction—Third Day of the Argument.

The case of W. P. Kellogg against H. C. Warmoth et als was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Durell.

The lobby was filled by spectators, who manifested the anxiety that has been an ordinary incident in the progress of this trial, and the great mass waited with some commendable patience the commencement, and listened with some weariness to the progress and conclusion of the argument.

At 11:45 the Judge took his seat, and the court opened. On motion of District Attorney Beckwith, the grand and petit jury were discharged until Monday at eleven o'clock.

By the court (reading from the docket)—The case of W. P. Kellogg vs. H. C. Warmoth et als. Continued from yesterday.

Mr. J. B. Eustis—In any preliminary proceedings the court, I take it, can exercise no larger jurisdiction than it could in the principal suit the parties are entitled to bring. In other words, your honor will look to the constitution and the laws thereunder for authority, rather than to any particular statute.

I will not, in the manner pursued by the opposing counsel, taunt my adversaries with arguments that were not adduced, but will content myself with laying our case before the court, who will not determine what the law ought to be, what it might be, but will pronounce what the law is.

Here is a statute of the United States under which this suit is brought by one individual for a thing, and we see a citizen of Louisiana coming into court to claim the position of Governor, and setting up that he was defeated and deprived under the statute of this right; asking that John McEnery be not qualified as Governor; asking that some four hundred officers be not allowed to take their places; asking not only that the whole State machinery be stopped, but that it be reversed and turned the other way; asking that every constitutional guarantee be obliterated. Whence this extraordinary suit? I think that the question of jurisdiction should be inquired into, and that it should be ascertained whether your honor is not asked to overleap every barrier established in the constitution of the United States in the determination of this question.

If a State abridges the right of sufrage other than for cause of participation in the rebellion, it shall, under the fourteenth amendment, suffer a penalty in the diminution of its representation in Congress, leaving, even under this amendment, the whole question of suffrage to be determined by the individual States. Even under the fifteenth amendment the gentleman (turning to Mr. Beckwith) is mistaken if he supposes that it interfered with the right of suffrage in the States. I treat this question only as relating to the question of jurisdiction. What says the law: "That the right of suffrage shall never be abridged on account of race, color or previous condition." The right of regulating suffrage is by the theory of the government left with the States, and many of the States regulate it by special statutes. The United States determined to enforce the right of suffrage, and to settle it upon ever enduring foundations.

In my opinion, the statute of the thirty-first of May is the most carefully drawn and elaborate, and there never was a prescription of physic ever drawn with more care for the alleviation of the evils it was intended to cure than this statute. It was to be expected. For when Congress attempted to handle so delicate a subject, what did they find? A conflict between federal and State authorities; and such legislation is not to be expected for the protection of one race as against another, where the population are homogeneous. Therefore it was to be expected that Congress should perform their duty and provide a specific remedy, real or imaginary. Take the criminal jurisdiction under the statute: "We, in the plentitude of our supremacy, will raise our strong arm to give the right of suffrage to all, without respect to race, color or previous condition; we will endow a court with jurisdiction, make a statute bristling with pains and penalties, and make it so that if the President shall command the army and the navy, the writs of that court shall be enforced." What then? What if this law has been adopted? That does not interfere with the rights of others under that statute.

In case of a contest over a note between two citizens of New York, it being a private case, and a bill of chancery should be invoked, would it be pretended that this court had jurisdiction? Suppose a citizen of New York has a cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and that the only evidence is in possession of the Governor of this State, and that the Governor was about to destroy that evidence, and that he asked your honor for intervention. Your honor would turn to the eleventh amendment, and of course determine that you have no jurisdiction in any case where a State is a party. Bring this action under the law, the plaintiff says, "I can't bring it." Very well, we have nothing to do with your misfortunes. The argument of distress can not be used to influence the jurisdiction of a court. Let me refer to the case of Florida vs. Georgia, a question of boundary. Here the Supreme Court of the United States admitted that if there was any possible mode for the court to have jurisdiction, it would maintain it, and Chief Justice Taney, in an acrimonious judicial discussion, said that unless the court should interfere, interests of great public importance would be imperiled, and though the United States Attorney General was permitted to file evidence, the ground was taken that he could not be heard in argument. Here Mr. Justice Curtis said: Has it ever been supposed that in a suit between States a third party could be brought in because his presence was necessary? Has it ever been supposed that, under the judiciary act, it contemplates the hearing of such a party, or has it ever been determined that the court could not enter into the investigation at all? I adhere to the latter opinion. Here is a case in which the court refused to entertain a suit of a third party. But in this case every citizen of the State is brought into court on a bill of the complainant on the basis of whatever he chooses to allege.

A case might arise where, if you alleged that John McEnery intended to destroy the evidence in the case; even then, I take it, the court would not have jurisdiction. So long as you do not bring the suit to which you are entitled, how can you expect that we will fail to plead exemption to jurisdiction of the court. Take the Madrass, an alien, case, where no one disputed that this was a case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The question involved the right to a number of slaves, and the title of Madrass was affirmed by the Circuit Court of the United States. When the case got to the Supreme Court it felt itself called upon to decide a case where one party had a constitutional right, the other a constitutional exemption—precisely our case. The court told Mr. Madrass, "Go and bring your admiralty suit and we will decide the case, but in reality you have brought the suit against the State of Georgia to claim a sum of money, and the State has a right to claim exemption."

The federal court had no jurisdiction in cases where a State is a party. He brought the case in the Supreme Court, and then the court determined that the Governor, having the funds in his hands, was the party desolating his rights. But the original suit was against the Governor of Georgia, a State, and under the circumstances the court could not interfere. The court would not relax from that inflexible rule which forbids determination of a suit against the State, and they still rung into the ears of this unfortunate man, "Go and bring your admiralty suit." Therefore, I hold that as this party did not bring the specific suit required, they can not ask the relief required. Let them bring the suit.

You are bringing this case to perpetuate testimony, inflicting this public calamity on the State, and for what? That you may establish your cause of action. And what is this cause? That A, B and C have been denied the right of suffrage. It is made the duty of no supervisor to preserve the evidence that any party has been deprived of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition. If we were to turn over to you every return and certificate into your hands, you could not bring the suit, for you would still have to go outside and establish the fact of your allegation.

[The counselor read from the bill the allegation that men of color were refused registration.]

It was contemplated that the United States supervisors should have evidence of this, and the parties come into court and aver that they have that evidence. Now let it once be determined that the court has jurisdiction in this matter, and the court has jurisdiction over all the subject matter. You want us to feed a puny infant that it may become a giant to crush us; to give you a human shape that you may breathe into it a soul to convert what is now a shield for our protection into a sword for our destruction. Do you allege in a single line that Colonel McEnery has connived at any such practices? As Voltaire said, were he charged with stealing the dome of St. Peter's, he could do no more than deny it. Were it not for the fact that the circumstances of the case required it, I would pass over the bill without denial and with contemptuous silence. But we have fallen upon such evil times that the mere fact of a gentleman being a candidate for office is made the basis in this court of the most calumnious aspersions.

In the enforcement law it struck me as being very peculiar that by the twenty-third section a party is restricted to but one cause of action. You may perpetrate the most unheard of frauds still he can not come into court except under the allegation that he is deprived of his rights by a denial of the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition. This isolated case was put into the law, not for the protection of the candidate or in his interest, but for the protection of the voter. And in the interest of the voter the law provides that the party shall bring the suit, not that he fears he will be defeated, but that he has been declared defeated by reason of refusing these votes, and notwithstanding the promulgation of the result, the court will see that the rights of these voters are protected.

It was cruel in Congress to ask of a candidate to wait until the election was closed; cruel to bind down with iron bands a party who appeared in court to claim the office.

The wide interest which this case has excited I think has been due to the great jurisdictional drama now being played. Lawyers have become dizzied by the thought of how a simple bill in chancery could so completely subvert the foundations of a State; that a lever should be placed under the superstructure of a State and the whole be razed to its foundations. I go as far as the learned counselor (Mr. Beckwith) in recognizing the revolution which has lately been accomplished. I grant that Congress might enact a law divesting the people of a State even of their citizenship, and that the supreme courts of the States appealing to the federal court might become degraded in their prerogatives to the position of county courts, and that acts may be passed of a similar description, still we are entitled to plead our constitutional exemption from the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. W. W. Howe first deemed it his duty to controvert the position taken by the learned counsel (Mr. Beckwith) before proceeding with the points which, in the division of labor, had been alloted to the different counsel.

The case of Kreider had nothing to do with the election law of 1870, nor has the case of Brewer, both of which had been alluded to. Have the counsel forgotten the great excitement reigning in this city sometime ago, threatening to bring this State to the verge of revolution? When, not the modification, but the repeal of the laws concerning election, shall be repealed? They were repealed and are now as dead as Pharaoh's mother's mother's mummy, and it might as well be said that the Sepoys blown from the mouth of the British guns were in force as they.

Is this suit brought against Governor Warmoth as Governor? If so, the court has no more jurisdiction than the sixth justice of the peace. For it has been determined that a suit against the Governor is against the State. The complainants contemplate denying that this is a suit against a State, but that it is against citizens of a State by citizens of a State. Now, there is no clause in the constitution conferring upon Congress the right to pass this enforcement law; and if that is true, then this bill must be dismissed for the law, if unconstitutional, is of no more value than so much waste paper. In the Dennison case, Willis Lago, obeying the law of human sympathy, aided his brother in servitude to escape, and then fled to the more congenial atmosphere of Ohio. The Governor of Ohio declined to give him up on the ground that the act of Willis Lago, in helping his brother to escape, was no crime, and was mandamused to force him to deliver up the fugitive. But the Supreme Court declined, notwithstanding the fugitive slave law, to mandamus Dennison, on the ground that Congress had no right to pass the law, and hence it was no more to Governor Dennison than a moral admonition. The legal tender act was declared unconstitutional, though it was a delicate matter; and notwithstanding the delicacy of the matter, should you find it unconstitutional, so declare it, and you will do your duty.

When the fifteenth amendment declared that the right of a citizen to vote shall not be abridged by any State, it means exactly what it says, and it does not declare that no individual shall abridge those rights, but that no State shall do it. When, therefore, this amendment declares that the right of a citizen shall not be abridged, it means that no State, as such, shall abridge those rights, and gives no power to any citizen to sue any other citizen in the United States courts on the ground that the rights had been abridged. Suppose that, under the constitution, a law of twenty-three sections be passed, making it a felony to confer any title of nobility, would it be pretended that one man could not address another with a title of nobility? Take another question: the inviolability of contracts, which is contained in the constitution, lies at the foundation of all the framwork of society and influences everybody, whether voters or not. Suppose Congress should pass a law enforcing the constitutional provision, and direct that no man should violate a contract because the article provided that no State should violate a contract, divest vested rights, etc., would that be constitutional?

Suppose that Congress should pass a law to enforce the article of the constitution: "No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," which law should direct that no man, no individual should be punished for felony, would it not be determined that Congress had no power to pass such a law? Suppose the question should come up in regard to property. There was a case in this very court which may throw some light upon this (the Slaughterhouse case). Here the allegation was made that the State had deprived persons of their property "without due process of law," and the court correctly maintained jurisdiction. Why? Because it was the State that had deprived these people of their property. Suppose that a pickpocket should have been indicted in this court, and that he should plead he had been deprived of his property without due process of law.

Under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments it is not my duty to say what is the appropriate legislation which Congress shall pass to enforce these amendments. There is no power beyond the people of the United States to say what the jurisdiction of the court ought to be. Until a sixteenth amendment is passed, that when any individual shall deprive any other individual of his right of sufage, can a court determine that individual acts are in violation of a prohibition addressed to a State.

Governments have never yet been injured by a strict construction of law; on the contrary, great injury has resulted from too loose a construction.

The counselor closed in a handsome allusion to the power and greatness of the United States of America.

The case was continued until Friday, to-day being a holiday.

The Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company.

It has always appeared strange to us that although the fire and marine insurance companies of this city had pretty much monopolized the home business in their line, in the matter of life insurance foreign companies had only to contend with one home institution, and that while our people constantly evinced a becoming spirit in the first, in the second they appeared to be entirely uninterested, and permitted hundreds of thousands of dollars to be drawn yearly from our business capital, when it could be kept home just as well as not. It can not possibly be because there is a want of confidence in the ability of our insurance men to properly conduct the life insurance business, for a people whose public institutions are considered models of good management and prudence should excite nothing but unlimited confidence. It must be then attributed to an apathy, which should no longer control. As an illustration of the fact that the life insurance business is as well conducted here as in any other city, we cite the present status of our only home company, the Louisiana Equitable. It has been in business about five years, and in face of opposition from all quarters of the strongest kind, its affairs lately underwent a most searching investigation at the hands of its directors and it was found to stand upon as sound and as solid a basis as its most ardent friends could desire. The board of directors, when they made this investigation, wishing to open to it a new era of success, lopped off from it everything in the way of claims or assets upon which a shadow of doubt could rest, and left nothing but the real, bona fide. They were resolved to go before the public with an institution worthy of the city, and one entitled to its patronage, not doubting the result as soon as these facts were known and properly appreciated. These things were done at the suggestion of the president, Mr. James H. Low, a merchant of many years' standing in this city, and one who is second to none in talent and knowledge of business. The board of directors comprise such names as Charles Cavaroc, C. H. Slocomb, David Wallace, B. Schmidt, George A. Fosdick, Ed. Ivy, James H. Low, E. J. Hart, John Hendon, John I. Adams, A. Thomson, Samuel M. Todd, S. Cambon, James J. Day, B. Penn, E. Briggs, E. H. Fairchild, T. Walshe, William Creevy, J. W. Stone, E. A. Tyler, C. E. Girardey, Joseph Elon, William P. Harper, and presenting, as they do, such an array of wealth, talent and business respectability should convince the strongest advocate of foreign companies that the Equitable can not be excelled by any, no matter what their wealth or property abroad, or how fair their pledges may promise. See what the *Spectator*, the great New York insurance authority, says in a recent number on this subject:

The Louisiana Equitable Life, of New Orleans, under its recently elected president, Mr. James H. Low, is moving forward in a way which betokens healthy progress. In the company's list of directors are several of the foremost citizens of New Orleans, including the president of the Chamber of Commerce, some marine and fire insurance presidents and bank presidents. This, of itself, secures to the company an important local position and influence. The organization and successful establishment of such institutions are nowhere more desirable than at the South, and the Louisiana Equitable gives promise of becoming as widely useful and popular in its sphere as any of the oldest Northern companies in theirs. It is in good hands as regards management, its financial solvency is beyond question; and, though yet young and unable to boast of extended business relations, its future development is like to be reasonably rapid and safe. There is no good reason why such a company as this should not become a remarkable success. It has all the essential features which entitle a life company to confidence and patronage, and the result should not be a matter of the least doubt.

A Reward of Merit.

Hon. Edgar Davis, a warm and active partisan on the Warmoth side of the last "House" in the Legislature—one of those reckless spendthrifts of health and comfort, who slept on the floor or desks of Mechanics' Institute during the month of January, or went without sleep at all—has been removed from the office of recorder of births, marriages and deaths.

That accomplished and distinguished friend of his excellency, A. W. Walker, has been inducted into the position thus made vacant. The importance to the State of this change will be readily appreciated.

The Museum of Anatomy.

Drs. Jordan and Jaques have brought a very fine and extensive stock of anatomical specimens to this city, now open to the male public at No. 40 St. Charles street. The student in anatomy will find an illustration of nearly every disease that flesh is heir to, with the discolorations, malformations and changes produced by it. Even the merely curious will find instruction and amusement, not to mention other strong sensations, upon beholding for the first time the strange vicissitudes that habitually overtake the human frame when attacked by disease and contusions.

Thanksgiving Services.

There will be thanksgiving services this morning at eleven o'clock, at the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets. The congregation of the First Congregational Church will unite with that of the Ames Church in the services. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. Hooker, pastor of the Congregational Church. All are cordially invited.

Madison Parish.

Mr. William Murrell and Mr. A. S. Glass, Republicans, of Madison parish, are in the city in connection with the alleged election frauds in that parish.

Mr. William J. Cahoone, the supervisor of registration there, is also in the city, and we understand a warrant was issued yesterday for his arrest as an offender against the United States election law.

The rumor as to the German gaming tables being licensed for another three years is wholly without foundation.

SEEKING THE OFFICES

SIGHT DRAFTS ON THE CITY HALL

Payment Refused on Account of Defect in Form

THE APPLICANTS ASKED TO CALL AGAIN

Friday a Bad Day to Begin an Official Career.

Messrs. Wiltz, Turnbull, Brewster, Fitzenreiter and Sturcken appeared at the City Hall yesterday, bearing in their hands what they evidently thought to be credentials to the several offices that have been seeking these gentlemen for the past five or six weeks. Upon inquiring for Mayor Flanders they were politely received by that official, to whom Mr. Wiltz made known the object of the visit and handed him the following rather ambiguous document from the State registrar of voters:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office of State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, November 27, 1872.

Hon. L. A. Wiltz:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your request of this date, I have the honor to inform you that, from the most reliable sources of information accessible to this office, the vote for the office of Mayor of the city of New Orleans, cast in this parish at the general election of the fourth instant, was as follows:

L. A. Wiltz received 23,896 votes; W. R. Fish received 12,981 votes.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

D. P. BLANCHARD,

State Registrar of Voters and Supervisor of Registration, Parish of Orleans.

Papers of similar import were presented by each of the other candidates.

Upon reading this curious paper, Mr. Flanders remarked that he, for one, was reasonably anxious to be relieved from the burdens of office, but he feared the order presented was rather defective in form.

After some further conversation, in which it was suggested on the one side that a commission from the Governor is an essential prerequisite in such cases, and on the other, supported by E. Howard McCaleb, Esq., who appeared as legal adviser, that such was not necessary, a final demand was made, which resulted in a request on the part of the present incumbents for a little further time for consideration. To-day was suggested and agreed to by all parties, until some one remembered it was Thanksgiving Day, when Friday was named. But one of the members elect objected to that day, on account of the bad name it has received from witches and superstitous people for luck. It was thought that an official career begun on Friday would not turn out well. Friday, having no friend present, was rejected ignominiously. It was finally agreed, however, that the applicants may call at the Hall on Friday, at eleven o'clock, to learn the result of the cogitations set in motion by the extraordinary visit, but in no event to strike a lick of work. The gentlemen then retired, some, however, pairing off with their official rivals, for the purpose of "drowning it in a bowl, my boys."

Miss Clara Morris.

Dropping like a meteor from the skies, Miss Clara Morris, a lady of rare dramatic talent, unknown here and unheralded, was precipitated upon the fortunate patrons of the Varieties Theatre, with her attractive repertoire. All last week she held the public enchained, as if by magic, while she delineated the character of *Anne Sylvester*, in Daly's splendid play of "Man and Wife."

The merits of a great actor consist in correct delineations, derived from a careful study of the play in all its parts, and the consequent power of enlisting the sympathies and emotions of an audience. These merits Miss Morris possesses to a degree rarely equaled. Her close and critical study of human nature has given her the secret of unlocking the human heart, so that she penetrates the innermost recesses of the hearts of her audience. Her emotions are shared by those who witness her impersonations, and by her passions others are moved.

In the character of *Cora*, in the drama of "Article 47," she depicts by turns a loving, sorrowful and revengeful woman. Her love is deep, earnest, sincere, and when he on whom she dotes, inflamed by jealousy, attempts to destroy her life, but only succeeds in destroying the beauty of her face, and is punished by the law for it, the discovery of his pardon and subsequent marriage impels her to possess him for herself, though only loving him as a pure woman should.

Her abandonment to grief and despair, when she meets his wife and her rival in his affections, gives way to the wildness of insanity, a state of mind which she portrays with such terrible reality, that a shudder involuntarily convulses the audience, and each person admits that her impersonations of a maniac are thrilling beyond conception.

The engagement of Miss Morris will close next Saturday night, and such of our readers as have not witnessed her renditions in the difficult character of a woman, loving, injured, wronged and despairing, will lose the opportunity of an unequaled portrayal if they do not embrace it before this lady leaves New Orleans.

Of a loser by the Katie, an exchange says: The worst affected man among those interested in the steamer Katie is Mr. Colomb, who owned the bar, for which he paid $27,000 cash, and on which he had an insurance of $30,000. The raising of the boat and the bar at the same time will prevent the recovery of the insurance. It is hinted that Colomb & Brooks would have been willing to pay a little extra premium to have assured a final resting place for the Katie at the bottom of the river.

A system of weather observations and reports, similar to our own signal service, is to be established in Denmark. The project includes not only a series of stations in the kingdom of Denmark itself, but also ten meteorological observatories, completely fitted up, in the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, from which monthly weather reports will be issued.

At the Industrial Exposition of Vienna women's work will hold a prominent place. The variety will be very great, one feature being the patterns for jewelry which are being made by women in Vienna almost exclusively.

It has been discovered that the laundresses of Paris are more given to suicide than any other class, and in eighty-eight cases out of one hundred they drown themselves. They stick to water.

Oh, Damned Iago!"

Cassio, an arithmetician and no soldier, having been chosen for *Othello's* lieutenant, gave *Iago* great dudgeon, and he swore vengeance in his own fashion, which was a very poor one. He was ensign or ancient on *Othello's* staff, and this General, who cut a very pretty figure for a short time in the wars with which Venice diverted herself and took up time not occupied in humdrum mercantile pursuits, honored him with his confidence, though for reasons best known to himself he chose another man for the vacant post of lieutenant. Since Shakespeare wrote the world has known this petty General as a Moor, the few who were acquainted with that fact before keeping the world out of its knowledge. *Iago* went to work and plotted how he could best revenge himself, both upon his swarthy chief and the young man with a better head for mathematics than a helmet. And besides he had additional reasons for "getting even with the old man," and that was the suspicion that he had "leapt into his seat," or as dock reporters have often expressed it, "destroyed his domestic felicity." He became more assiduous than ever to please his master, shadowed him by day and followed him around, cultivated *Cassio* with the greatest tenderness, and fed his hours on bits of philosophy and wisdom (suitable to arithmeticians), while he began to victual *Othello* on whispers of jealousy, and wound up by making him swallow the whole thing. His aim was to devastate the domestic happiness of his superior officer, just as his superior officer had devastated his (a legal term). He filled the bill. Never was there a more miserable dog than the Moor when *Iago* began to work his keys. He finds the jealous husband is not incensed as much against *Cassio* as he is against his wife. He plots to kill off this new lieutenant by *Roderigo*, and then occur the well known lines:

> Now, whether he kill Cassio,
> Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other,
> Every way makes my gain. Live Roderigo,
> He calls me to a restitution large
> Of gold and jewels, that I fobbed from him
> As gifts to Desdemona;
> It must not be. If Cassio do remain—
> He hath a daily beauty in his life
> That makes me ugly; and, besides, the Moor
> May unfold me to him; there stand I in peril.
> No, he must die.

Roderigo dies, for *Iago* treacherously rushes out to kill him, causing him to exclaim one bit of truth, as his soul went on its journey, "Oh, damned *Iago*."

The *Iago* of Mr. Frank Mayo, is just the insinuating villain that Shakespeare made him. Played last night at the Academy, one had the best opportunity to realize the deadly sinuosity of this artful and designing scoundrel, whose agreeable humors are for that reason the more dangerous, and whose plotting soul caught the open and generous Moor in its toils and egged him on to his destruction. He was a gentleman of that day, polite to ladies, sociable in company, clever to his associates, with honesty on his tongue and murder on his dagger; with no dealing not double, and no design but to carry out his own base purposes. The great author never created a villain without some element in his composition to evoke a sympathy, but this sentiment is a horror in *Iago's* constitution, for who can feel for a man that, in compassing his revenge, must needs overwhelm in anguish, then sorrow, and then a murderous death, the true, the beautiful, the innocent and good?

He is nearer the modern than any other of the standard dramatic villains. He was not represented as a heavy-booted ruffian, such as the run of actors hold him up for; he did not carry "his heart upon his sleeve," nor did he show the devil in him, and such a picture would be untrue to the character. You see before you a soft and gentle man, with winning grace and elegance at every step, apparently a faithful servant, and, therefore, to be trusted as a master or a friend, and winning easily the confidence of his dupe, "borrowing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." That such a man should not be respected by his victims is natural, and gives rise to no wonder. That he succeeded in his plans is to be regretted, for no one ever yet set out the play who could not find a wish in his heart that it had ended otherwise and had vice punished, virtue rewarded.

Desdemona, played by Miss Hawthorne, shone the modest, loving woman, even in her death faithful to her honored lord. It was beyond the powers of Mr. Hill to play *Othello*, though the reading fell within the allotted lines and showed study if it did not genius. *Roderigo* was a clown and outside the role. *Cassio* was too cool; if he were an arithmetician, such a man drunk is no more on his guard than any other man, and those characters "loose of soul," as he is described to be, have no business to be walking about in the fix that young bachelors are on the outside of church steps waiting for the service to be ended. *Brabantio* was a good old father, who gave up his daughter with a great deal too much satisfaction, and who looked as if he had got rid of a heavy job that had troubled him much of late. *Amelia* was not the fierce termagant *Iago* makes her out, but, on the contrary, seemed to have a mortal terror of her lord, and to have had more of *Desdemona* than of the shrew. As for *Antonio*, *Gratiano* and *Ludovico*, they would scarcely be noticed had they not come in the way of the others.

The tragedy was well put on the boards; tasteful as to costume and smooth in its changes. This part showed care and a hearty desire to play Shakespeare. *Iago* is the pivot. He is a spider, and all the other characters are his flies, and Mr. Mayo showed this if he showed anything.

Cornelius Dewitt, a well known character of Holland City, Michigan, died there the other day, aged ninety-three. He had been a soldier in the French armies for eighteen years, and had participated in more than 100 battles, including Waterloo and those of the French army in Algiers. He was married at the age of fifty-two, and came to Michigan in 1847.

A warm-hearted Irish servant girl at St. Albans, Vermont, who had lived as a domestic in a Boston family, upon hearing the first exaggerated accounts of the fire and consequent suffering, wrote to the family for whom she had formerly worked, and begged them to take from the savings bank the $200 which she had earned in their service, and appropriate the sum to their relief.

While it is said Miss Susan B. Anthony and other ladies are being prosecuted for voting in Rochester, a lady named Miner, out West, has sued a judge of election for refusing to accept her vote. "Tit for tat."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE

SPENCER'S RE-ELECTION POSSIBLE

ERIE RAILWAY COMPLICATIONS

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE

EXCITEMENT MUCH ALLAYED

GRANT'S MAJORITY IN CALIFORNIA

ANOTHER RAILROAD COLLISION

BULK GRAIN CARGO ABANDONED

HORSE, CHICKEN AND HOG DISEASE

WASHINGTON.

Spencer of Alabama—Things Fixed Up There—Supreme Court Adjourned—General Hood at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The *Star* says Senator Spencer, of Alabama, telegraphs to this city the troubles in that State will be reconciled, and that he will be elected to the Senate in a few days.

The Supreme Court has adjourned to the first Monday in December.

General J. B. Hood is here.

NEW YORK.

Pennsylvania Hotel Burned—Rolling Mill Hands on a Strike—Forger and Embezzler—Erie Railway Suit Stayed—Jay Gould and Vanderbilt—Suit Won by an Insurance Company—Mr. Greeley's Health—Three Men Killed Accidentally.

NEW YORK, November 27.—[illegible] Scranton, Pennsylvania, [illegible] the Lackawana Valley House, was destroyed by fire this morning.

The rolling mill hands in Scranton, Pennsylvania, are on a strike.

G. H. Levis, not Lewis, as previously published, who was reported missing, is said to be a forger and embezzler.

Stay of proceedings have been granted in the suit of the Erie railway against Jay Gould.

The Atlantic and Great Western and the Erie directors had a meeting regarding over $1,000,000 claimed by the Atlantic and Great Western. The case has been withdrawn from the Ohio court, where proceedings have been pending.

Jay Gould, referring to Commodore Vanderbilt's card, says that in 1868 Vanderbilt held $10,000,000 of Erie stock. I offered to take 50,000 shares if he would hold the balance sixty days and give me call for it. He agreed to do it, but broke his promise and sold all and delivered it in one day, hoping to create a panic, under the impression I could not carry the stock. He failed, and feels sore.

A Wisconsin fire and marine insurance company has recovered $38,000 advanced on 26,000 bushels of wheat. The plea was that the advance was in the nature of a lien and followed wheat. The defense pleaded that a repayment made to a second party could not be enforced by a third party from holders who purchased in good faith.

The *Tribune* says: Mr. Greeley still suffers from nervous prostration from the almost total loss of sleep for a month or more. Within a week he has slept and eaten more.

The profits of the Northwestern bull clique are computed at from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Henry Smith has not settled as far as known, but intends to fight it out in the courts.

Three laborers were instantly killed by a premature blast in Fourteenth street this evening. Several policemen and laborers were seriously wounded.

Money closed at 6@7. Sterling 8¼@8⅝. Gold 112¾@112⅞. Governments closed firm at ⅛@⅜ advance. Sixes of 1881, 116¾; five-twenties of 1862, 112¾; 1864, 112⅞; 1865, 113¼, new 115⅜; 1867, 115⅝; 1868, 115¾; new fives, 109½; ten-forties, 108½. State bonds dull and steady: Tennessee sixes 75½, new 75½; Virginia sixes 48, new 52, consolidated 51, deferred 15; Louisiana sixes, 54, new 50, levee sixes 50, eights 60; Alabama eights, 80, fives 57; Georgia sixes 60, sevens 86; North Carolinas 35½, new 21; special tax 14¼; South Carolinas 50, new 23½; April and October 29½.

FOREIGN.

The Situation in France—Excitement Allayed—New Cuba Sugar.

PARIS, November 27.—A meeting of the Cabinet will be held to-day for deliberation upon the report of the majority of the committee on the address and the resolution of the minority. President Thiers will attend the session of the Assembly to-morrow, when the report of the majority will come up for consideration.

The vote yesterday postponing immediate consideration of the report has served to greatly allay the excitement of the past few days, and many believe the crisis has passed.

Paris is quiet this morning, and dispatches from the provinces report a corresponding degree of tranquility.

EPIZOOTIC.

The Malady at Memphis—Its Effects in Halifax—Chickens and Hogs in Cincinnati Afflicted—Its Appearance in Alabama.

MEMPHIS, November 27.—The horse malady is improving somewhat. A few street cars are running. There is still great difficulty experienced by merchants in hauling goods, many oxen being brought in, the mayor having issued an order allowing country teams to haul without license.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 27.—Several horses have died here, and the street cars have stopped.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—Chickens in Hamilton county, in the vicinity of the places where the horse disease existed, are dying rapidly.

One man reports the loss of fifty hogs from the disease, which he attributes to their rooting about the stables of sick horses.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 27.—The horse malady has appeared here in a mild form.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paymaster Mead Dead—Grant's Majority in California—North Carolina Senator, Second Ballot—Railroad Collision—No Passengers Hurt—More Bodies from the Boston Fire—Steamer in Distress—Bulk Grain Abandoned at Sea—Suicides in Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—Paymaster George L. Meade is dead.

Grant's official majority in this State is 13,600.

RALEIGH, November 27.—Second ballot, Vance 78, Merrimon 20, Poole 72. Result doubtful.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, November 27.—The passenger train on the Panhandle railroad, which left Cincinnati last night, ran into the rear of a freight train near this place, demolishing the engine and express car of the passenger train, killing the engineer,

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]