NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LAMBERT, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half yearly, $6; quarterly, $4. Price of the paper—single copies, 10 cents.
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Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, during the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 00 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
In Editorial Page, transient advertisements, first insertion, $1 50 per square.
Contract advertisements at stipulated rates.
Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, per square, $20 net per month.
Contract advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
Work with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS PER YEAR ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1870.

Mr. Laurent Lacassagne is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Bee and collections for our account in the Parishes of Louisiana, whither he goes to go on a business tour. We accept Mr. Lacassagne to the courtesy of our friends in the country.

THE DONALDSONVILLE TRAGEDY.

The community were greatly excited yesterday by intelligence from Donaldsonville of the murder of two prominent citizens of that place by Governor Warmoth's negro militia, while the former were on a peaceful mission, the object of which was to prevent a collision between the races. We publish the details of this lamentable occurrence as they have been given by our reporter and other sources of yesterday afternoon. Most of these statements comes from Mr. Philipon, the editor of the paper published at Donaldsonville, who arrived in New Orleans yesterday morning, and to whom we have had an interview, corroborated to its substantially the statement given in the *Picayune* under his date.

The parties murdered are Mr. Schomburg, Mayor of Donaldsonville, an ardent adherent of Gov. Warmoth, and a Republican, and Mr. William C. Lawes, a lawyer and editor at the same place. The latter was a Democrat and much respected by all who knew him. We have been informed that he is a near relative of our fellow-citizen, Col. H. N. Ragldet, editor of New Orleans.

There can be no doubt that these gentlemen were murdered by armed negroes without provocation, and while engaged in a humane and public spirited mission. Mr. Schomburg was shot in the upper region of the heart. It is stated by those who saw the corpse that several bullets had penetrated that organ. Mr. Lawes was also killed by bullets, his body being afterwards horribly mangled by cane knives. The gentleman of this city has been made to understand, or suggest that Mr. Schomburg was killed by Mr. Lawes, but the facts we have stated above, from an eye witness, are in direct contradiction to the suggestion. Mr. Lawes was known to many persons here as a gentleman and a man of honor, and of most kindly disposition. It is incomprehensible how he could have associated himself with Mr. Schomburg in the performance of a public service to his neighbors and fellow citizens, in the interest of peace, and then to have turned upon his colleague, and, at the suggestion of Gov. Warmoth's organ, to have committed an act so irrational and entirely inconsistent with the honorable character of Mr. Lawes. It is much more reasonable to infer that both parties got into an altercation with the negro militiamen and that they fell upon them suddenly while attempted to pass the negroes in the execution of their mission. We shall see the facts, no doubt, in time for our issue.

At the same time that this intelligence reached New Orleans, came a report of a fight at Baton Rouge, the responsibility of which the Radicals attempt to charge upon the Democrats of that city. We believe that our friends in Baton Rouge are pretty characteristically with having had no part in this disturbance, and that if so they had no interest in creating it. The Republicans who are interested in misrepresenting riots because the election authorizes the Governor to annul an election which has been attended with riots, are Warmoth and his associates desired to make a riot at this election and that they adopted measures for the purpose of exciting the people. While the Radicals accuse Democrats of violence, they say at the same time that we will bend to any injustice, any fraud, any violation of rights. It is rather convenient to accuse a party of violence and at the same time to be a submissive spirit.

The people of Louisiana will hold Governor Warmoth and those with whom he is associated responsible for the injustice, the tyrannical laws which they have passed, and for the arming of the swarm against the white population. Every outrage, every crime committed by the negroes can be traced to the teaching, and the instigation of Warmoth and his political followers, but we counsel patience and forbearance under these outrages, and we do so in the hope that we may be able to keep ourselves in a lawful and peaceable manner of this hateful rule. Our action now should be confined to organizing and banding ourselves for home protection. To-day may not be far off when we shall be called upon to stand shoulder to shoulder in the defense of our homes and families. This crisis has come upon our friends in Ascension.

Who can say how soon our turn will come?

THE ARROW COTTON TIE.—The attention of planters and factors is directed to the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. Bartlett & Rayne, agents for the Arrow Cotton Tie, No. 48 Carondelet street. This is represented to be the tie most in use with the planting community.

The $12 Lever Watch, No. 15,559, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Canal street, New York, January 5th, has been carried by me over six months, with total variation in time of only 26 seconds, without the slightest regulating, and at the same brilliancy of color which it purchased. JAMES R. WILTON, Sec. American S. M. Co., N. Y.
New York, July 30th, 1870. 30u

I have for the past eight months contently used one of the $12 Onide Gold Watches purchased by Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, I noted the total variation in its time to be half minute, or 30 seconds and it regulates the same appearance of goldness when exposed. Several of our men use them to the same results. I cheerfully refer him for correctness and wear.
Henry W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, and get a pamphlet on Catarrh free; all sixty cents, and get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which is offered by the proprietor for a case of Catarrh he cannot cure. Sold by druggists. 30 6m, twsw

Riot at Baton Rouge.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISTURBANCE.

The steamer Richmond Headlight, of 10th, contains the following particulars of the election riot at Baton Rouge, which we transfer to our columns:

Contrary to the expectations of most of the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, a serious outbreak occurred there on the day, from the scene of riot was at the court house, and that which exhibits traces of the affair in the adjacent streets that disfigure its front.

The exact origin or cause of this serious affair is not yet fully known, but investigation is being made by the proper official functionaries. The city was placed under martial law, and a guard of soldiers are patrolling the streets. A battery commanding the principal portion of the city has been placed in front of the old State House. So far as we can learn, the riot was not the result of any organized body, and no report of the trouble is anticipated.

It had commenced at about six o'clock Tuesday evening, a man in the crowd upon the court-house. Immediately a volley of revolver bullets were sent in the same direction. Those without attempted to escape, and those without armed with a rush. A general free fight followed, a colored man, Harry William, was killed on the spot; two men, named Sylvester Duffel and Musselman, died next day morning. One Anderson was reported killed. Eight or ten persons wounded, one of whom, R. Williams, received three balls in the breast and one in the head, and is not expected to recover. Another, whose name we could learn, was badly shot in the neck. There are two exceptions the wounds not serious.

At the time the Richmond left Baton Rouge Wednesday, the military had made no arrests. They are principally young men from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. Many who were engaged in the affair have left town. The small militia force on duty at the post have not slept two nights, but are expecting reinforcements to-day.

Owing to the excited condition of the public mind, little information is manifested regarding the riot, and all kinds of false stories and rumors are in circulation. The ballot box has not yet been counted, and it will not be before this evening, when the result of the election on the 8th instant will be known.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

44TH YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole ...

The New Orleans Bee.

Negro Riot at Donaldsonville.

The Reported Burning of the Town.

Murder of Two Citizens.

Mr. L. Philipon, editor of the Donaldsonville *Independent*, who arrived in New Orleans yesterday, furnishes the following particulars of an uprising of the negro population to murder the whites at Donaldsonville and to burn that town.

He says, they marched into the town about 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, about five hundred strong, and breaking into squads went in search of certain prominent citizens, notorious to them, with the declared intention of hanging them when found.

Fortunately those gentlemen had fled. Mr. Philipon, who is specially obnoxious, was still in the town, and had the notoriety remarkable escape, having been actually in the hands of some of the rufians, who, with pistols to his head, demanded if he was not the editor of the *Independent*. With rare and fortunate presence of mind, he very coolly denied being that personage, and thus saved his life. He succeeded in getting aboard the La Belle with his family.

About 2 o'clock last night, we are informed, the negroes fired the lower part of the town, commencing with the office of the *Independent*.

On the first appearance of trouble, Mayor Schomburg and Judge Lawes, not Lawless, as given in the morning edition, received assurances from Gen. Sumsacker, General of militia and candidate for the State Senate, that the militia would not be allowed to enter the town. He even furnished them with a written order, to be exhibited to the leaders of the militia, forbidding them to enter the town. It was while parleying with the negroes on this matter that the Mayor and Judge Lawes had their lives.

Mr. Philipon says that the citizens of Donaldsonville, who succeeded in escaping, are greatly indebted to the captain of the steamer La Belle. They owe their lives, many of them, to his having promptly placed his boat at their service.

We learn that on the first intimation of the trouble at Donaldsonville, Gov. Warmouth made a requisition for two companies of United States troops, who were ordered to Donaldsonville, Gov. Warmouth made a requisition for two companies of United States troops, who were ordered to Donaldsonville Wednesday evening in command of Capt. Corson, and toward the steamer left, to the scene.

The *Times* of last evening published the following statement, derived from C. A. Younger, Esq., Recorder of Ascension parish:

On Tuesday evening the citizens of Donaldsonville were informed that the negroes were marching in large force upon the town, with the purpose of destroying it. It was well known that large numbers of negroes were brought by one Fisher, a Chief Constable of the parish, and Oliver, colored, a Captain of Militia, from St. James.

Judge Wm. C. Lawes, a prominent lawyer of the place, and the Mayor of the town, Mr. Schomburg, by consent of the citizens, went down to the parish of St. James for the purpose of seeing Gen. G. J. Hunsacker, General of Militia, and endeavored to induce him to stop the force coming into town. In the meantime such horrible tales were circulated in regard to what the negroes intended to do, that Dr. Franklin, a prominent citizen of the place, called upon me and stated that there was a large force near the town from neighboring plantations preparing to march upon it immediately.

After consulting with me he and I went down, and found that the negroes were, for the purpose of ascertaining what was their object, and of, if possible, inducing them to disband from any violence. We held a conference with them and they stated that they understood one of their men had been hurt and they intended to avenge him, and told Dr. Franklin to leave his family out of the town if he didn't wish to have them killed. If necessary, they had come to burn the town and let it go entire waste, and they intended to make instance of those Republicans. The citizens then raised all the available force for the purpose of keeping them back in case they came. Thirty odd men in all were raised and stationed in the lower town. Nothing in the meantime had been heard from Judge Lawes or Schomburg, and great fears were entertained they had been murdered by the negroes.

Nothing more was made during the night. When morning dawned the citizens returned to their usual occupations, but about 11 o'clock a drum was beaten upon their hearing, and they said that was coming in force. In a few minutes the militia, accompanied by a mob of negroes with rifles and shotguns, and headed by Fisher and Oliver, appeared. They rushed into the public square, and at once commenced firing upon the town. Immediately the citizens opened a fire upon them in the place. My interpreter was to get away with my family and all in the house, I am the proprietor of the hotel on the boat.

When I found their intentions were to take me, I rushed, with my family and friends, on board the Belle Lee, which formerly belonged to Governor Wells. While I had my baby in my arms, Fisher rode up to me and presenting a pistol, asked where I was going. I replied, "I am going to put my family on the steamer Belle." He said, "I would advise you, don't you leave. Report to me immediately." I went immediately to Fisher, and Fisher, exclaiming for his troops, rushed to the stage. The captain of the boat dropped it, leaving it on the bank, and left without it.

It is my impression that all those who were arrested will be shot. Some of the men were in much to me. The brother of Dr. Hewes, a good citizen, was shot by the Parish Judge, Morris Marks. The ladies were terribly frightened, and when the rush was made they fled in the negroes to the boat. I had determined to surrender to prevent an attack on them.

The Captain, however, had backed out before they succeeded in getting on board. Everything at the hotel was left just as it stood. The ladies had not time to take even a change of clothing or any of their jewelry.

The city is all now in the city, and at one time was cannonade calling on Gov. Warmoth just as they are leaving. Fears from delay so under the belief that any appeal to him would be in more wards of death.

Friday, Nov. 4, 8 o'clock.—Governor Allen Thomas that at 12 o'clock last night the town was in flames. I also heard that Messrs. Bartlett & Rayne, Judge Lawes had been murdered, and that the bodies were certainly mangled. This, however, I do not give, affirm on my own knowledge.

Dr. Franklin, Mr. Hewes, Mr. Hewes, are wounded, and the jail is crowded with citizens whom they have arrested. Unless there is some good news to work given them, there is no telling what the outbreak will stop, as I heard the negroes were gathering on both sides of the river, both above and below.

ADDITIONAL.

Mr. Jumel, clerk of the steamer Bart Able, states that when that steamer passed by about 11 a. m., they noticed a fire, which seemed to be near the right of the courthouse. The captain of the boat ordered it impounded to land.

A gentleman who stated up the coast in a boat, and returned this morning, states that the body of Judge Lawes was horribly mangled with cane knives. The heads cut in house cars, the skull split in two, and gashed in the face in the most horrible manner.

A rumor prevails this morning that several women and children have been killed, but for report does not come from what is deemed most reliable authority.

It is also reported that seven of the principal citizens were taken out of the jail and shot, but this we give for what it is worth.

The troops which left on the Henry Tete at 12 o'clock yesterday, it is thought, reached Donaldsonville early last evening. Should this be the case, they must have been empowered by the militia, or the fire could not have occurred.

LATER. The officers of the steamer Flicker, which left Donaldsonville at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, report that the flames were caused simply by the burning of a chimney, and that all was quiet when they left.

Election Returns.

We copy the following election returns from the *New Republican*:

Jefferson Parish.—The following is the official vote of all that part of Jefferson parish not annexed to New Orleans, expect polls 3, 4, 5, Camp Finnet, where the Republican majority was polled:

Graham, 1227; Jumel, 1267; Dubuclet, 1276; Blair, 1284; Sheldon, 1262; Walsh, 63; Todd, 1239; Noel, 464; Gartshamp, 1264; Fazende, 428; Stamps, 1267; Fleming, 1262; Worrall, 1256; Radic, 612; Gardner, 1262; Fordham, 580; Lancher, 213; Lavigne, 52; Hester, 52.

Messrs. Gartshamp, Stamps, Worrall and Gardner Republicans are elected Representatives to the forthcoming Legislature.

The majority for Hon. S. M. Todd, for the Senate, is about 350.

Plaquemines Parish.—We are indebted to Mr. Leon C. Corneille, the collector of Plaquemines parish, for the following official details of the vote in Plaquemines parish:

Sypher, 2540; St. Martin, 205; Walker, 328.

Graham, 2539; Jumel, 190; Dubuclet, 3530; Blair, 204.

Senator — Butler (Republican), 2233; Morgan, 134.

Representative—Mahoney (Republican), 2528; opponents, 119.

Parish Judge—Prescott (Republican), 1986; Packard, 642.

Sheriff—Dauney (Republican), 2534; opponents, 157.

Onachita gives about eight hundred Republican majority.

Jackson small Democratic majority.

Claiborne nearly one thousand Democratic majority.

Caldwell fifty Republican majority.

There was no fair election in Richland parish, the Republicans being obliged to leave the jurisdiction before the election.

St. Bernard gives a Republican majority of about 140 votes. These were several candidates for the Legislature, but Thomas Ong was elected, beating the Democratic candidate forty-eight votes.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—The population of this city is 150,360, including 12,000 Chinese.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 28 Chartres street—Furnishing Goods, Notions, Ribbons and Damaged Goods.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election—Republican Frauds Triumphant—Up to a late hour last night, the votes of this parish had not all been counted, but sufficient returns are given to satisfy us that the Republicans have contrived to count up an overwhelming majority for their entire ticket, some minor offices possibly excepted.

There are complaints, and proofs will be abundant, of the grossest frauds perpetrated by the Radicals. One box, that at the poll corner of Port and Cotton Press streets was "stuffed" by them with over *one hundred* ballots, and a protest in the matter has been prepared accordingly. Protests of about 2000 Democratic and Conservative citizens who voted in 1868 and claim to be entitled to vote again without registry have also been prepared. It will be proved too that in one ward negroes voted each several times on papers furnished them fraudulently for the purpose. One negro in the First Ward is known to have attempted to vote on the papers of another negro who had already voted. With Kellogg's frauds and outrages, we could hardly avoid defeat, especially as a great many Conservative voters failed to make any efforts whatever to vote. The election will, of course, be contested.

The result is so disheartening that we will not annoy our readers with the details of the vote for the respective candidates, but content ourselves with giving the result for two of them. Messrs. Tobin, Democrat, and Mossicot, Republican, opposing candidates for Criminal Sheriff, which serves as a sufficient index to the general result. Here are the figures:

Wards.	Pers.	Tobin.	Mossicot.
First,	6 of 7	356	1,015
Second,	6 of 8	875	352
Third,	6 of 10	1,128	813
Fourth,	6 complete	710	874
Fifth,	6 of 9	1,468	1,080
Sixth,	6 complete	557	886
Seventh,	6 complete	1,085	1,042
Eighth,	4 of 6	917	729
Ninth,	6 complete	1,057	1,046
Tenth,	6 of 8	522	467
Eleventh,	6 complete	625	1,001
Twelfth,	6 complete	288	461
Thirteenth,	6 complete	356	450
Fourteenth,	6 complete	73	189
Algiers,	6 complete	118	2,082
Total,		10,378	14,038

The Meeting on Canal Street—The People Thoroughly Aroused.—The following call, signed by a large number of influential citizens, appeared in yesterday evening's paper:

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS!—Come to a mass meeting in the Canal street, to-night at 7 o'clock to devise means for our protection.

Long before the hour appointed a dense and excited crowd had assembled, blocking up the whole wide space in front of the City Statue, and the speeches far up and down Royal and St. Charles streets. Much evidently laboring under the most intense excitement, caused by the fearful reports from Donaldsonville, and other interior points, of murders and outrages committed by negroes, Mr. Janes Foster, the chairman of the meeting, in the extreme, and patiently awaited for the object of the meeting to be stated.

At the appointed hour, Mr. T. Zachariae proceeded to the organization of the meeting by calling Col. H. D. Ogden to the chair.

Judge Ogden stated that he had long since abandoned the arena of politics, but when his country called for him he was prepared to do his duty, or perish in the ranks which might be encountered. The time had elapsed when we were dealing with political issues, and the time had arrived when patriotic Americans should prove themselves men and worthy of the fair inheritance left them by their forefathers, and have been taught to fear them by base adventurers. When he had heard of the foul atrocities committed at Donaldsonville he was sick at heart, and he felt that the hour had arrived when all Americans to prove themselves worthy of the name. He had long preached peace and submission, but the time for such preaching had passed, and he now proposed that the people unfurlaun their rights at all hazards, with the flag of the Union, he had cheerfully signed the call for this meeting.

The object of that call had already been attained. The announcement that the people of Louisiana were prepared to take measures for the protection of themselves and their families had had its effects through the fears of those in power. The object was to organize assistance for Donaldsonville. The white militia, the Louisiana Legion, under Col. Dumontel, was already ordered there, and would leave in a few hours. Col. Dumontel was a man well known as a tried and true soldier in the habit of no doubt as to whether he would do his duty.

He closed by advising the people to go home quietly and cool down in nightcap, nothings and in words, that they should be ready to answer a moment's call, fully prepared for any duty that might devolve upon them.

There were many cries significant of a disposition to take violent action immediately. A standard bearer offered carry volunteers to Donaldsonville. Cries of "Where's arms" with answers of "In the Arsenal." "Let us get them," and threats against Gov. Warmoth and others resounded from the crowd, which at that moment was as a mine which a spark might have kindled into violence.

Cols. Zachariae, Menton and Waggaman followed Judge Ogden, and succeeded in quieting the fears with the propriety of consulting reason and temperance in their actions, and assuring them that the Governor's action in regard to sending the Legion to the protection of the town would be taken as a test of what faith might be placed in his fear forced protestations, advised to wait immediately about the work of organizing, that should occasion demand their services they might be ready to respond without a moment's delay. The meeting then broke up quietly, the people going away determined to act upon the sound advices which had been given them.

After the meeting a considerable portion of the crowd, following the suggestions of one of the party, evidently greatly excited, went to the armory of the Louisiana Legion, on Carondelet street, to get arms, and failing there went to another armory of the State militia, at the Jackson Square. Failing here, also, they became still more excited at not getting arms.

Then the idea of calling on Governor Allen Thomas that at 12 o'clock last night the town was in flames. I also heard that Messrs. Bartlett & Rayne and Judge Lawes had been murdered, and that their bodies were terribly mangled. This, however, I do not give affirm on my own knowledge.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Reported French Successes Around Paris.

Garibaldi Again Victorious.

Movements of the Belligerent Armies.

Circular of M. Jules Favre.

Marshal Bazaine Interviewed.

HOME NEWS.

Election Returns.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Nov. 10.—The French army has been successful in a series of engagements near Orleans.

The French are pressing towards the city.

The Prussians have great difficulty in obtaining provisions.

Tours, Nov. 10.—The Prussians were defeated in evacuating Orleans yesterday, leaving their sick and wounded.

The Prussians who had been strongly entrenched at Calmiers, were dislodged with heavy loss, and have retreated to Versailles.

The French have moved forward to Germany, where they will occupy strong positions, until the entire army of the Loire advances.

The Journals of Lille, announce that Bourbaki, who was not resigned, has organized a large force.

Tours, Nov. 10.—The battle at Marchenoss was more important than at first reported. The Prussians lost 2,000 killed and 700 prisoners. The French behaved excellently.

Tours, Nov. 10.—Keratry having organized the Army of the West, is forming a camp in Brittany for another army 70,000 strong.

Lyons is preparing for defense, and Tournous is sending forward large numbers of troops fully armed and equipped.

Order prevails in both cities, and also at Marseilles, where some internal dissentions have disappeared.

New York, Nov. 10.—The Tribune's special correspondence, dated Paris, 9th, says the news that the armistice was over has been received like a thunderbolt upon the populace. I never remember to have witnessed a day of such intense consternation and the commencement of the siege. The feeling of despairs, I fear, still stronger in the country. Many Germans have come from them by base adventurers. When he had heard of the foul atrocities committed at Donaldsonville he was sick at heart, and he felt that the hour had arrived when all Americans to prove themselves worthy of the name. He had long preached peace and submission, but the time for such preaching had passed, and he now proposed that the people unfurlaun their rights at all hazards, with the flag of the Union, he had cheerfully signed the call for this meeting.

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Louisiana Intelligence.

WEST FELICIANA.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger*, of Nov. 5, says:

The drought is the burden of every man's century. Cisterns are dry, streets are dusty, the sugar planters lack rain for various purposes, and none are content but cotton pickers, yet the weather continues unseasonably warm, and the sickness prevails. Many cotton fields are still white, although much the greater part of the cotton crop has been gathered. A heavy rain now would destroy much of the floesy staple.

The whole number of registered voters for West Feliciana foot up: whites, 465; blacks, 1772. Total, 2237.

ST. LANDRY.—The *Courier* records the following death in that parish:

The Old Folks Leaving Us.—Two remarkable deaths occurred last week in Attakapas, one in St. Martin and the other in Lafayette.

Mrs. Paul Briant, widow of the late Judge Briant, of St. Martin, née Agathe Castille, died on the 26th ult., at the residence of her nephew, Gen. A. Deblanc, at the advanced age of nearly one hundred years.

Mr. J. J. Neveu, of Lafayette, died on the 27th ult., at the no less extraordinary age of ninety-seven years. Mr. Neveu was no doubt the oldest member of the bar in Attakapas, and probably also in the State; but on account of a difficulty in hearing, he was compelled, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, to cease to practice his profession. Mr. Neveu was the maternal grandfather of Judge A. Bailey, of our town.

While speaking of the death of persons of an extraordinary age, we will also mention the death of Mr. Thomas Courret, the father of Mr. J. L. Courret, one of our parishioners, who died in France on the 3d ult., aged 90 years.

The rumored retreat of the Prussian army from the environs of Paris is probably without any present foundation; but that it is a substantial forecast of a future event is far from unlikely. Every day entrance to Paris is a French victory and a Prussian defeat. It is simply a question as to how many such French victories and Prussian defeats it will require to compel a Prussian retreat.—*Chicago Times.*

Auction Sales This Day.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 28 Chartres street—Furnishing Goods, Notions, Ribbons and Damaged Goods.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election—Republican Frauds Triumphant—Up to a late hour last night, the votes of this parish had not all been counted, but sufficient returns are given to satisfy us that the Republicans have contrived to count up an overwhelming majority for their entire ticket, some minor offices possibly excepted.

There are complaints, and proofs will be abundant, of the grossest frauds perpetrated by the Radicals. One box, that at the poll corner of Port and Cotton Press streets was "stuffed" by them with over *one hundred* ballots, and a protest in the matter has been prepared accordingly. Protests of about 2000 Democratic and Conservative citizens who voted in 1868 and claim to be entitled to vote again without registry have also been prepared. It will be proved too that in one ward negroes voted each several times on papers furnished them fraudulently for the purpose. One negro in the First Ward is known to have attempted to vote on the papers of another negro who had already voted. With Kellogg's frauds and outrages, we could hardly avoid defeat, especially as a great many Conservative voters failed to make any efforts whatever to vote. The election will, of course, be contested.

The result is so disheartening that we will not annoy our readers with the details of the vote for the respective candidates, but content ourselves with giving the result for two of them. Messrs. Tobin, Democrat, and Mossicot, Republican, opposing candidates for Criminal Sheriff, which serves as a sufficient index to the general result. Here are the figures:

Wards.	Pers.	Tobin.	Mossicot.
First,	6 of 7	356	1,015
Second,	6 of 8	875	352
Third,	6 of 10	1,128	813
Fourth,	6 complete	710	874
Fifth,	6 of 9	1,468	1,080
Sixth,	6 complete	557	886
Seventh,	6 complete	1,085	1,042
Eighth,	4 of 6	917	729
Ninth,	6 complete	1,057	1,046
Tenth,	6 of 8	522	467
Eleventh,	6 complete	625	1,001
Twelfth,	6 complete	288	461
Thirteenth,	6 complete	356	450
Fourteenth,	6 complete	73	189
Algiers,	6 complete	118	2,082
Total,		10,378	14,038

The Meeting on Canal Street—The People Thoroughly Aroused.—The following call, signed by a large number of influential citizens, appeared in yesterday evening's paper:

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS!—Come to a mass meeting in the Canal street, to-night at 7 o'clock to devise means for our protection.

Long before the hour appointed a dense and excited crowd had assembled, blocking up the whole wide space in front of the City Statue, and the speeches far up and down Royal and St. Charles streets. Much evidently laboring under the most intense excitement, caused by the fearful reports from Donaldsonville, and other interior points, of murders and outrages committed by negroes, Mr. James Foster, the chairman of the meeting, in the extreme, and patiently awaited for the object of the meeting to be stated.

At the appointed hour, Mr. T. Zachariae proceeded to the organization of the meeting by calling Col. H. D. Ogden to the chair.

Judge Ogden stated that he had long since abandoned the arena of politics, but when his country called for him he was prepared to do his duty, or perish in the ranks which might be encountered. The time had elapsed when we were dealing with political issues, and the time had arrived when patriotic Americans should prove themselves men and worthy of the fair inheritance left them by their forefathers, and have been taught to fear them by base adventurers. When he had heard of the foul atrocities committed at Donaldsonville he was sick at heart, and he felt that the hour had arrived when all Americans to prove themselves worthy of the name. He had long preached peace and submission, but the time for such preaching had passed, and he now proposed that the people unfurlaun their rights at all hazards, with the flag of the Union, he had cheerfully signed the call for this meeting.

The object of that call had already been attained. The announcement that the people of Louisiana were prepared to take measures for the protection of themselves and their families had had its effects through the fears of those in power. The object was to organize assistance for Donaldsonville. The white militia, the Louisiana Legion, under Col. Dumontel, was already ordered there, and would leave in a few hours. Col. Dumontel was a man well known as a tried and true soldier in the habit of no doubt as to whether he would do his duty.

He closed by advising the people to go home quietly and cool down in nightcap, nothings and in words, that they should be ready to answer a moment's call, fully prepared for any duty that might devolve upon them.

There were many cries significant of a disposition to take violent action immediately. A standard bearer offered carry volunteers to Donaldsonville. Cries of "Where's arms" with answers of "In the Arsenal." "Let us get them," and threats against Gov. Warmoth and others resounded from the crowd, which at that moment was as a mine which a spark might have kindled into violence.

Cols. Zachariae, Menton and Waggaman followed Judge Ogden, and succeeded in quieting the fears with the propriety of consulting reason and temperance in their actions, and assuring them that the Governor's action in regard to sending the Legion to the protection of the town would be taken as a test of what faith might be placed in his fear forced protestations, advised to wait immediately about the work of organizing, that should occasion demand their services they might be ready to respond without a moment's delay. The meeting then broke up quietly, the people going away determined to act upon the sound advices which had been given them.

After the meeting a considerable portion of the crowd, following the suggestions of one of the party, evidently greatly excited, went to the armory of the Louisiana Legion, on Carondelet street, to get arms, and failing there went to another armory of the State militia, at the Jackson Square. Failing here, also, they became still more excited at not getting arms.

Then the idea of calling on Governor Allen Thomas that at 12 o'clock last night the town was in flames. I also heard that Messrs. Bartlett & Rayne and Judge Lawes had been murdered, and that their bodies were terribly mangled. This, however, I do not give affirm on my own knowledge.

Dr. Franklin, Mr. Hewes, Mr. Hewes, are wounded, and the jail is crowded with citizens whom they have arrested. Unless there is some good news to work given them, there is no telling what the outbreak will stop, as I heard the negroes were gathering on both sides of the river, both above and below.

ADDITIONAL.

Mr. Jumel, clerk of the steamer Bart Able, states that when that steamer passed by about 11 a. m., they noticed a fire, which seemed to be near the right of the courthouse. The captain of the boat ordered it impounded to land.

A gentleman who stated up the coast in a boat, and returned this morning, states that the body of Judge Lawes was horribly mangled with cane knives. The heads cut in house cars, the skull split in two, and gashed in the face in the most horrible manner.

A rumor prevails this morning that several women and children have been killed, but for report does not come from what is deemed most reliable authority.

It is also reported that seven of the principal citizens were taken out of the jail and shot, but this we give for what it is worth.

The troops which left on the Henry Tete at 12 o'clock yesterday, it is thought, reached Donaldsonville early last evening. Should this be the case, they must have been empowered by the militia, or the fire could not have occurred.

LATER. The officers of the steamer Flicker, which left Donaldsonville at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, report that the flames were caused simply by the burning of a chimney, and that all was quiet when they left.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Reported French Successes Around Paris.

Garibaldi Again Victorious.

Movements of the Belligerent Armies.

Circular of M. Jules Favre.

Marshal Bazaine Interviewed.

HOME NEWS.

Election Returns.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Nov. 10.—The French army has been successful in a series of engagements near Orleans.

The French are pressing towards the city.

The Prussians have great difficulty in obtaining provisions.

Tours, Nov. 10.—The Prussians were defeated in evacuating Orleans yesterday, leaving their sick and wounded.

The Prussians who had been strongly entrenched at Calmiers, were dislodged with heavy loss, and have retreated to Versailles.

The French have moved forward to Germany, where they will occupy strong positions, until the entire army of the Loire advances.

The Journals of Lille, announce that Bourbaki, who was not resigned, has organized a large force.

Tours, Nov. 10.—The battle at Marchenoss was more important than at first reported. The Prussians lost 2,000 killed and 700 prisoners. The French behaved excellently.

Tours, Nov. 10.—Keratry having organized the Army of the West, is forming a camp in Brittany for another army 70,000 strong.

Lyons is preparing for defense, and Tournous is sending forward large numbers of troops fully armed and equipped.

Order prevails in both cities, and also at Marseilles, where some internal dissentions have disappeared.

New York, Nov. 10.—The Tribune's special correspondence, dated Paris, 9