NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME IV—NO. 138. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1053.

AMUSEMENTS.

FAIR AT THE TURNER HALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOUNDED EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

This Fair will be closed on FRIDAY EVENING, September 23.

The voting for the American Flag, the two Silver Trumpets, and the Sets of Jewelry will be closed at ten o'clock precisely on the same evening.

se21 3t THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING, BIDWELL & McDONOUGH, Managers and Proprietors.

Monday Evening, September 19, 1870.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MOON.

Inauguration of the Regular Season with the GAIETE COMIQUE GROUPE OF SPECIALTIES,

Presenting over FORTY SELECTED ARTISTS Of Established Reputation in OPERA, BURLESQUE, NATIONALITIES, INSTRUMENTATION and DRAMATICS.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture quarter to 8 o'clock.

Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. se17

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN AND FRENCH WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

A Grand Dress Ball and Promenade Concert

Will be given at DENECHAUD'S PAVILION, Lake End Pontchartrain Railroad,

On Saturday, October 1, 1870.

For the benefit of the French and German wounded Soldiers. (The proceeds to be equally divided between the French and German Consuls in this city.)

TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS.

MANAGERS:

Louis Schneider, Henry Stumberg, F. Rickert, Isidore Levi, Emile Maier, J. A. Blaffer, William Todt, Charles Cavaroc, L. E. Marchand, Paul Esteleu, Louis Pioge, J. Fiquet, S. Camlon, H. Zebal, John H. Frerichs, H. F. Klumpp, W. M. Sommers, Charles Wagner, G. Brunig, J. H. Hassinger, E. F. Denechaud, F. Laborde, B. W. Hebrard, Aug. Tournemire, Max Nihoul, J. Tujaque, Jules Cassard, Thomas Taquino, William Davis, Hugo Lehmann, Hy. Norman, Charles Ever.

INVITATION COMMITTEE:

Thomas Taquino, J. A. Blaffer, J. Levi, William Todt, J. Tujaque.

Tickets can be had at all the Music and Book Stores, and of the above Managers.

All those wishing Ladies' Invitations are requested to apply to the gentlemen composing the Invitation Committee.

Arrangements have been made with the company to have the cars running all night.

In case the weather should be unfavorable, the Ball will be held at Mr. Denechaud's Washington Hotel. se17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.....FOR SALE.

Upon the most liberal conditions, or for rent on a long lease, the following choice property:

1. A SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in the parish of St. James, fifty-four miles above the city of New Orleans, at the Vacherie road or landing, and measuring eighteen arpents and twenty-three toises front on the right bank of the Mississippi river, by eighty arpents in depth, between parallel lines, bounded on the upper side by the property of widow Locoul, and on the lower side by the Vacherie road. This property, one of the best in Louisiana, made nine hundred hogsheads of sugar in 1869 (see Bouchereau's crop statement), is now in a high state of cultivation and above overflow, having immediately in its rear the Vacherie Ridge. Cane Seed to plant one hundred and fifty arpents next year, one hundred arpents first year rattoons, seventy arpents two years' rattoons, and seventy arpents three years' rattoons, with Mules, Cattle, Carts, Plows, etc., and two thousand six hundred barrels of Corn.

2. AN IMMENSE CYPRESS SWAMP, with one of the best Steam Saw Mills, with Railroad Cars, etc., which could furnish Cross Ties by millions to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, that will run nearly through this track of land.

3. SEVERAL SECTIONS of the very best Land for Sugar Corn, or Tobacco at the Vacherie settlement.

4. That most Splendid RESIDENCE known as the "Home Place," in front of College Point, containing nearly one hundred superficial arpents, with one of the largest and nicest two-story Dwellings, with all modern improvements, and large ground covered with Pecan trees. The Chattanooga Railroad will have a station at its lower limit.

For terms and particulars, apply to

A. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

se13 5uim Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Assumption, between the Mississippi river and Bayou Lafourche, near College Point and Thibodaux, three miles from Morgan's New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about the same distance from the Chattanooga Railroad.

The owner being anxious to dispose of these lands would sell the whole or only a portion at an extremely low figure.

For further particulars apply to

H. M. ROBINSON,

Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place.

jy21

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT AND VALUABLE property in Lewisburg, two hours run from New Orleans; cottage house, out-houses, wharf and bath-house and spacious grounds. Will be sold very cheap. For price and terms apply to George M. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 18 second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana, or to H. M. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 24 Commercial Place. jy16 tf

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE AND ACCOMMODATING terms.—A splendid Sea Shore RESIDENCE, situated in the town of Biloxi, near the Lighthouse. For price and conditions of sale, apply to G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer,

je12 Office 50 Royal street.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST SECTIONS of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, in the parish of Iberville. It is about nine miles from the Mississippi river, and that section of country has never been overflowed. The Chattanooga Railroad, now in rapid process of construction in the immediate vicinity, runs between two and three miles in front of this land, while the Opelousas Railroad passes its rear some six miles distant. It is undoubtedly the most valuable tract of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, and as to soil, timber and locality it is unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to H. M. ROBINSON,

Real Estate Agent, 24 Commercial Place.

au13 tf

BOARDING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—PARTIES DESIRING to do so, may secure pleasant rooms and satisfactory board for the approaching season or for a short period, in that elegant residence No. 212 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. Apply on the premises. au9 2m

ROOMS AND BOARD.

196.....Camp Street.....196

EDWARDS HOUSE.

Very pleasant, cool, and well ventilated rooms with excellent board, at very reasonable summer Prices. Also a few transient and day boarders accommodated. je21 3m.

WANTED.

WANTED.—1000 GREEN SALTED ALLIGATOR Skins, well taken off the animal, without holes. The highest prices paid by

THOMAS SCHORR,

se6 1m 61 Customhouse street.

FOR RENT.

TO LET.....OFFICES.....TO LET.

Several fine, large Offices, formerly occupied by Mr. Soule as a College, in that fine, large building, No. 99 Camp street, corner of Natchez. Apply to VANDEGRIFF & CLARK,

se13 3t Grocers.

FOR RENT—THE GROUND FLOOR OF STORE No. 32½ St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. Apply to Edward Barnett, No. 18 Royal street, New Orleans. se16

FOR RENT.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, without board, to rent at prices varying from ten to fifty dollars per month. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. au9 2m

FOR RENT.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY Residence 159 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Cars running to and from Canalstreet, and only ten minutes walk to Canal street. Apply at 157 Calliope street. je21

STOLEN.

LOST OR STOLEN.—CHECK NO. 461, drawn by Otto Schwiner, in favor of St. L. Bottles, for eighty dollars. As payment upon this check has been stopped, it is of no value to any one but the owner. se20 3t*

COLFAX AT SOUTH BEND

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

FAITHFUL COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

A REGENERATED CONSTITUTION

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

On the tenth instant Vice-President Colfax opened the Indiana campaign by making a long, eloquent and forcible speech at South Bend, from which we make the following extracts:

FAITHFUL COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

The more efficient collection of the revenue under President Grant's administration has been productive of good results in many ways:

1. While nothing was paid on the debt during Mr. Johnson's last year, the reduction under President Grant has been constant and gratifyingly large. Without any increase of the public burdens, he has paid off over one hundred and sixty-nine and a half millions of our bonded and over-due debt, in the first eighteen months of his administration; and has permanently reduced the annual interest, to be paid to our creditors, near $9,000,000 per year. Up to this date, the bonds he has purchased with our surplus revenue, have been stamped and kept as a sinking fund. But the last Congress ordered as a fairer way, that they should all be destroyed, now and hereafter as purchased, so that they should no longer be in existence, even in a canceled form.

2. With this healthy condition of our finances, Congress felt that a large reduction of taxation was not inconsistent with the maintenance of our credit. And accordingly a bill was passed reducing our internal taxation at the rate of over $45,000,000 per year, and on tariff taxation about $25,000,000—in all, $80,000,000 per year, striking off at one blow one-fifth of all our remaining taxation of all kinds. These reductions in our internal tax system have been of the most sweeping character. All the burdensome and vexatious special taxes are abolished, to take effect at the end of the year for which they are now paid—I refer to those on lawyers, doctors, claim agents, insurance and real estate agents, conveyancers, architects, manufacturers, photographers, apothecaries, butchers, plumbers, eating houses and hotels, merchants, dealers of every kind (excepting spirits and tobacco).

The taxes on sales, with the above exception, on boats and barges, on watches, on gross receipts of railroads, steamboats, expresses, telegraphs, ferries, bridges and turnpikes, on legacies and successions, on passports, on receipts, and on all notes under one hundred dollars, are not again to be levied or collected after the first of next month. The income tax is reduced one-half, limited to two years, and the exemption doubled, being two hundred dollars in addition to all taxes and interest paid, losses and bad debts, rents and repairs, and amount paid for labor, thus removing its burden entirely from those who are poor, or of moderate means, and requiring it to be paid at its reduced rate only by those whose income renders it easy to bear. In fact, after this month, nothing will remain of this once all-embracing internal revenue system except the tax on spirituous and malt liquors, cigars and tobacco, national banks, gas, incomes, and stamps; and probably several of these will disappear also before another fiscal year has passed away.

3. Annexed to this bill were sections altering, and, in the aggregate, largely reducing the tariff, to take effect at the end of the year. Hundreds of articles used as raw materials in our home manufactures were placed on the free list, and nearly two millions of duties thus remitted, while our industrial interests received a healthful impetus from this relief. Many others, which did not pay the expense of collecting duties on them, were also free. A specific duty of $28 per ton was placed on Bessemer steel instead of the 45 per cent *ad valorem*, which shifted in amount with every fluctuation of the European prices, which had varied in a few years from $150 to $52 per ton. The duty on pig iron was reduced nearly twenty-five per cent, from $9 to $7 per ton, and on scrap iron from $8 to $6 per ton. Pepper and other spices, and fruits, were also very largely reduced. Coffee was reduced from five to three cents per pound, a less rate than it was taxed by the administrations of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, from 1790 to 1828, during which time it was taxed from four to five cents per pound, except a few years at ten cents. Tea was reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound, a less rate than the duties for the thirty-eight years just alluded to, during which the tariff on tea was from eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound, except a few years at thirty-six cents. Sugar, which has always been taxed in our entire history, under all tariffs, and all administrations, was also largely reduced, so much so indeed, that, on this one item alone, including molasses, the reduction amounts to $12,000,000 per year, as it does to $5,000,000 on coffee, $1,000,000 on tea, over $1,000,000 on pepper and other spices, and $500,000 on fruits. Thus faithfully fulfilling the promises of the last campaign, we shall go on in the future with the work of "equalizing and reducing taxation as rapidly as the national faith will permit," even if, as in the present case, we have to pass these bills abolishing internal taxes of the people, and reducing the cost of tea, coffee, sugar, etc., over and in spite of the opposing votes of the Democracy. Their reply to this arraignment of them for adverse votes is, that "all the details of the bill did not suit them." But this is a very old excuse. We heard it often during the war. They could not support war measures because they did not like all their "details." They carried New York in 1862, on "the more vigorous prosecution of the war," but could not vote in Congress for any bill whose details were intended to aid in its more vigorous prosecution. They declaim now against taxation, but can not vote for any bill to reduce it. They talk bitterly, too, about the debt, but are not satisfied with General Grant's reduction of it. They denounce the interest which it bears as too high, but vote against any funding bill proposing honestly to reduce it. They spread their sails to catch favoring breezes, if possible, but are constantly wrecked on the "details." So we shall go on with "details" of our own, in the work of lessening the debt, diminishing the interest and steadily reducing taxation, from year to year, without their help and against their opposition.

4. We have about $400,000,000 of greenbacks and fractional currency. When President Grant was inaugurated, gold was at a premium of 133, so that these four hundred millions of paper dollars, in the pockets of the people, were worth about three hundred millions in gold. Before the European war broke out, gold had declined here in consequence of our improved national credit, to 110; making these $400,000,000 of greenbacks and fractional currency worth to the people over three hundred and sixty millions in gold. And this addition to their value, and their purchasing power, rendering the people who hold and use them as currency that much better off, is fairly to be credited to the Administration.

5. The national expenditures have also been largely and steadily decreased from the day President Grant took the oath of office. The year ending July, 1869 (partly Johnson's term and partly Grant's), they were $56,000,000 less than the previous year. The year ending July, 1870, they were $29,000,000 less than 1869. And the present year, ending next July, they will be from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000 less than the fiscal year just closed. And this retrenching work has been steadily pushed forward ever since, in every department of the government. Internal revenue officials are being reduced; and when the recent reductions take effect, their number is to be still further lessened, districts to be consolidated, and the expenses of that branch of service largely curtailed.

I will not stop to make a balance sheet; but an administration that, without any increase of taxation, can increase the receipts of our national treasury under the tariff and tax laws, over eighty millions in its first eighteen months over the amount collected by its predecessor in its last eighteen months—can pay off in the same time one hundred and seventy millions of our national debt—can strike off at one blow eighty millions of burdensome taxation—can reduce our national expenditures one hundred millions in the first eighteen months of this administration, and can make the currency in the pockets of the people worth sixty millions more than when it entered on its duties—deserves the confidence of the people, whose interests it has so faithfully served, and can bear philosophically the unjust and bitter criticisms to which it has been subjected by its enemies. What grander results could the most exacting have demanded of the administration?

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

In nothing, however, has the Republican party won prouder glory and more enduring honor than in pressing forward to the consummation of the great principle of equality before the law, and establishing it irrevocably in our national constitution. Through all the ages that are to come to this land of ours, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the constitution will stand as monuments of the rights of all, a trinity of measures working a triple safeguard for the poor and the humble, and nobly carrying out in our supreme law that God given principle, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

Now, if never before, we can declare as a nation, that we have obeyed that command of the Creator, proclaimed amid the thunders of Sinai, "there shall be *but one manner of law* for him that is born among you and for the stranger," and henceforth, thanks to Republican fidelity and, in spite of the bitterest opposition from our enemies at every step, the Constitution, like the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, regards man as man, under the same equality before the human law as he is before the Divine law—under the same obligations and entitled to the same privileges, whether the wealthiest or the poorest, the most powerful or the humblest, of all our millions of citizens.

A REGENERATED CONSTITUTION.

As our destruction of slavery shook the foundations of human bondage wherever it yet lingered in the world, so our establishment of equal rights by constitutional amendment, will be an incentive and an example to all who found States hereafter, or who seek to regenerate nations, already existing, by the true principle of popular sovereignty. And as the arm of national power, once under Democratic rule, stretched out potentially over a whole continent to remand a flying fugitive to the plantation or the auction block from which he had escaped, so now, under Republican rule, and under a regenerated constitution, the same national arm protects the humblest in all his rights, civil and political, with the ballot, the safeguard of the weak against the strong.

We rejoice, too, that the work of reconstruction has ended. When the last Congress opened its session, four States were still unrestored to their full relations with the government. When it closed every State had been declared entitled to representation in Congress—provisional governments had ended—and every star upon our banner symbolized a State.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

I recognize only one kind of war as justifiable in this civilized and enlightened era of the world—and that is war for the preservation of national existence. Such a war is a sacred war; but all others are carnivals of anguish and misery, of mutilation and bloodshed, of broken hearts and crowded graveyards, over which devils and not men might rejoice. And while I believe with King William, that "the judgment of the Almighty and of men will fall on any one who forces into a war of devastation two great and peaceable nations," and while I regard this war as the most cruel and needless of all wars, I have rejoiced that, in a single night, the empire of Napoleon, organized on broken oaths of fidelity to the republic he overthrew, has passed away, and that a republic has been organized in its stead. For I am one of those who believe a republican government possible everywhere, among intelligent people, where its chief officers exercise their duties with wisdom and moderation and justice to all. And I shall rejoice still more if Germany—the land of free thought and intellectual culture—shall be united henceforth, from the North Sea to the Bavarian Alps, as war made the Fatherland in this struggle—working out with increased popular liberty, an even mightier destiny in the future, through peaceful industry, liberal institutions and harmonious self-government.

The German Fair.

This Fair for the benefit of the wounded European soldiers, which was commenced on Tuesday, the thirteenth instant is still satisfactorily progressing, and promises to be one of the most successful efforts of the kind ever made in the city of New Orleans. Apart from the benevolent object of the Fair, the whole arrangement is calculated to be eminently attractive, even to the mere pleasure-seeker.

But the hundreds who have visited the Turners' Hall feel that, while passing a most pleasant evening, they are, at the same time, contributing to a work of exalted charity. Everything in the fitting up of the Turners' Hall for this occasion shows the perfection of good taste in the fair conductors of the enterprise, and is highly creditable to the liberality of all concerned. We understand that the fair will close with Friday evening next, the twenty-third instant. And on this, the last evening of the entertainment, the attractions will exceed those of any previous evening.

For the voting for the American flag, the two silver trumpets, and the sets of jewelry will then take place, and this, of itself, will attract an unusually large concourse of visitors. The voting for the above articles will be closed at ten o'clock in the evening, precisely. A larger number than heretofore anticipated for the purposes of the fair, is one that peculiarly appeals to the sympathies of the benevolent.

This morning, shortly after midnight, when all of the editorial staff, except the night editors, had retired from the arduous duties of the day, a bevy of beautiful young ladies, escorted by gallant gentlemen, and followed by a servant bearing a huge bowl of punch and a box of fragrant Havanas, entered the editorial saloon of the REPUBLICAN. The ladies preside over the "Prince Frederick Charles" table, and do it with such grace that their receipts are large and the visitors numerous.

We bow our thanks to Misses Wéber and Kramer, Miss Kate and Miss Marie Martin, Mrs. Raible, Mrs. French and Miss Vahlmann.

The printers of the REPUBLICAN newspaper establishment drank to the health of the ladies and the success of the noble cause they have espoused. Do not fail to go to the fair this evening.

We return our thanks to Captain Shaw and clerk Brooks, of the Red river packet Fontenelle, for favors. She leaves for Jefferson and Shreveport on Thursday.

ATTEMPTED FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

Violation of Naturalization Laws.

The cases of William Williams, Andrew Holon and James Finney, charged by the affidavit of J. D. Houston, superintendent of registration at the Sixth Ward, with violation of the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, was brought up for disposal before United States Commissioner Weller, yesterday morning at ten o'clock. J. W. Gurley, Esq., Assistant United States District Attorney, assisted by J. R. Beckwith, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Tully & Kerr appeared on behalf of the defense; ex-Recorder Gastinel, also for the defense, being absent at the commencement of the proceedings.

The case of Williams was first examined.

The charge embodied in the affidavit of Mr. Houston was to the effect that William Williams, on the fifteenth day of September, 1870, in the Second District Court of the parish of Orleans, in the city of New Orleans, District of Louisiana, in a certain proceeding had under the naturalization laws of the United States, in the matter of the naturalization of one Andrew Holon, did appear before the said court, and having been duly sworn, did knowingly and corruptly swear falsely, in substance as follows: That said Andrew Holon had resided five years in the United States and one year in the State of Lonisiana, next preceding September 15, 1870, wherefore said Williams is charged with perjury.

Mr. James D. Houston, Superintendent of Registration in the Sixth Ward, was called to the stand and sworn. His evidence was to the effect that Holon, on presenting himself for registration, had produced a certificate of naturalization, and on being interrogated as the law requires, had averred that he had been a resident of the United States only three years. That William Williams, who accompanied him as a witness, stated that he had known Holon five or six years; that on the registrar interrogating Williams as to how he could know a man in the United States for five or six years, when the man himself stated he had been in the United States for only three years, he had been unable, or at any rate, did not, give a satisfactory explanation, whereupon the registrar had both Holon and Williams arrested on the charges set forth in his affidavits.

Lawrence McDonnell, police officer was then sworn. His evidence was to the effect that he was in the sixth ward registration office on duty, when Holon and Williams came there for the purpose of registering the latter. The officer's evidence corroborated that of Mr. Houston.

Mr. Fernandez was then sworn. Is clerk in the sixth ward registration office. The evidence of this witness, so far as it went, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Houston.

Sergeant Bohnecke, of Treme station, was then sworn. He testified to certain interrogatories he put to the accused while in the lock-up. Mr. Tully objected to the evidence as of no value, the accused being under duress at the time he was questioned. The court ruled that the witness could be questioned respecting all the circumstances accompanying his interrogatories to the accused while in confinement, and his evidence estimated accordingly. These several witnesses were closely cross-examined by counsel for defense.

For the defense James Feeny was sworn, who testified in effect that he had known Williams since 1858 or 1859, and known Holon about five years.

Andrew Holon, sworn—Had known Williams about six years; had known him in New York in 1864. Told the superintendent of registration that he had been in New Orleans three years. Has been in Louisiana six years, part of the time working at a saw mill out of the city. Never told the registrar that he had known Williams in Mexico. Is a native Russian Finland.

The case of Williams rested here, and that of Holon was called. Ex-Recorder Gastinel entered at this point and took part in the defense.

The affidavit against Holon made by Mr. Houston, as Superintendent of Registration in the Sixth Ward, charged that Holon had feloniously obtained from the Second District Court of the parish of Orleans, a certificate of citizenship and naturalization in his own name, well knowing the said certificate to have been procured by fraud and by false statements; and further, that said Holon had feloniously attempted to use the certificate thus obtained, for the purpose of being registered as a voter, etc.

James D. Houston sworn—Gave evidence to the effect that Holon had applied for registration as a voter, on the fifteenth September, 1870, and on being duly sworn by witness, had stated that he had been in the United States only three years.

On the cross-examination by Mr. Gastinel, considerable light sparring took place between that gentleman and the witness, the questions of the counsel appearing to indicate that he considered the case one of political antagonism. The witness in reply to the questions, states that he was a Republican; did not know the political status of accused; was not actuated by political feeling; did not know nor care whether accused was a Democrat; Holon appeared in his sober senses; had not told witness that he was in the United States navy and served under Admiral Farragut.

The clerk of the Sixth Ward Registration office, Mr. Fernandez, being sworn, stated that he was present when Holon came to be registered, accompanied by Williams. Williams said he had known Holon five or six years. Holon said he had been in the United States three years.

Officer L. McDonnell, testified that Williams, in answer to the registrar's questions to Williams, how he could know Holon five or six years if Holon had been in the United States but three years, Williams had replied that he knew Holon in New York.

Sergeant Bohnecke being sworn, Mr. Gastinel strongly objected to his testimony being taken, as he had questioned accused when under the intimidation arising from duress. The court ruled that, as in the former case, the witness might be questioned and his testimony afterward estimated accordingly. This witness stated that in answer to a question Holon told him that he had been in the United States fifteen days. Mr. Gastinel commented on this evidence as showing that the whole affair had arisen from a misunderstanding.

James Feeny testified, in effect, that he had known ("off and on") Holon in New Orleans for about five years.

William Williams testified that he had lived in this country since 1858; had known Holon since 1864; had first met Holon in New York.

Charles Welsh sworn—Is connected with a shipping office; has known Holon in New Orleans for a couple of years.

The case against Holon here rested, the counsel for the prosecution stating to the court that they withdrew the affidavit against Feeny.

Mr. Tully, for the defense, said that the cases would be submitted without argument.

Commissioner Weller, in disposing of the the cases, said that he was determined that in any case of fraudulent voting brought before him he would apply the utmost severity of the law on due proof; that many such cases did exist he had no doubt. But the evidence in the cases now before him did not justify holding the accused to bail. The Commissioner made some further remarks upon the turpitude of fraudulent voting, and the necessity of stringent means to check it; but in the present instance the prosecution had not made out a case.

So the accused were discharged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SKIRMISHING AT IVRY

REPORTED ARMING OF RUSSIA

OPPOSITION TO ANNEXATION

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

NEW YORK, September 20, 11:50 A. M.

The American press dispatches report a slight engagement at Ivry, northwest of Paris.

The French are harrassing the Prussian advance.

It is reported that Russia is arming for war, and will oppose the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

SPECIAL.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

ARREST OF FRENCH VOLUNTEERS

Return of American Passengers

VILLE DE PARIS AT NEW YORK

Prussian Soldiers Extolled by the Czar

Emperor Defended by Ex-Prefect

MEETING OF FAVRE AND THE KING

HOPES OF PEACE NOT ABANDONED

Report of Prussian Repulses

ITALIANS IN FORCE AROUND FLORENCE

SIEGE OF ROME COMMENCED

A Speedy Surrender Expected

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

Recruits Ordered to New Orleans—Return of Belknap and Boutwell—Full Cabinet this month—Paymaster Ordered to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Two hundred recruits have been ordered to New Orleans from Cincinnati.

Secretary Belknap returns to-morrow, and Secretary Boutwell returns in about ten days.

A full cabinet will be here by the end of the month.

Naval Paymaster Aaron H. Nebon has been ordered to New Orleans.

NEW YORK.

Arrest of Volunteers for French Army—Detention of Steamer Lafayette—Sterling, Gold, Governments and Southerns—Arrivals at and from New York—National Executive Committee Union Leagues.

NEW YORK, September 20.—One hundred and twenty volunteers for the French army were arrested to-day on the steamer Lafayette, on United States warrants, issued upon complaint of the North German Consul. The steamer was on the point of sailing when the arrests were made. The steamer will await the result of the examination, which will take place to-morrow.

Money easy at 5@6. Sterling very dull at 109¾@109⅞. Gold 113¾@113⅞. Governments steady. Southerns dull; Tennessees, 61¾; new, 60⅛; Virginias, 65; Louisianas, 71; new, 62; levee sixes, 74; eights, 86; Alabama eights, 100; fives, 68; Georgias, 82; sevens, 90; North Carolinas, 51; new, 29; South Carolinas, 80; new, 68½.

Gold opened dull and continued so throughout the day. Nothing done since three o'clock. Bonds of 1862, 112¾; of 1864, 111⅝; of 1865, 112; new, 110⅝; of 1867, the same; of 1868, 110¾; ten-forties, 106¾.

The steamship Ville de Paris has arrived from Havre. She has on board many Americans, who are driven from France and Germany by the war.

Arrived: Clyde and Merrimack. Arrived out: City of London and City of Cork.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met to-day at the St. Nicholas Hotel, with Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. Reports of a satisfactory character were made from several States in regard to the coming elections. Certain details of a secret nature were perfected, which are designed to give effect to legislation in behalf of a fair election, as recently enacted by Congress.

The contest in Pennsylvania is reported as progressing satisfactorily, and promising a good Union majority.

New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, with other States further South, are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

The action of officers in New York, relative to Arkansas, was unanimously reversed, and action taken and ordered to be transmitted by telegraph at once. A new State Council was authorized for West Virginia.

Texas matters were fully discussed, and important action taken thereon.

The committee, after transacting other private business, adjourned to meet a month hence in Philadelphia.

Mademoiselle Nillson lost a diamond worth $2000 on her way from Steinway Hall to the ball last night.

Two hundred recruits for the United States army sailed on the Alaska for Aspinwall this afternoon.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Arrived: Manhattan.

LONDON.

Prussian Police Force in Alsace and Lorraine—Why Steinmetz was Relieved—Defense of the Emperor—Prussia Disgusted with England—French Earthworks—Soldiers on the Paris Ramparts—Rumors of Local Uprisings in France Against the Prussians.

LONDON, September 20.—The Prussians have a large police force throughout Alsace and Lorraine.

The outbreaks at Nice and Mentone have been entirely suppressed.

General Steinmetz was relieved to leave Prince Frederick Charles the sole credit of reducing Metz.

General Steinmetz has been appointed Governor of Polsen, in Silesia.

The vessel run down by a steamer, a few days since, in Yarmouth roads, proves to be the schooner Anne Kerstine. The crew were saved.

Pietrie, formerly Prefect of Police of Paris, writes from Wilhelmshohe that it was impossible for the Emperor to conceal the court extravagance by a reinforcement of the civil list; that it is also untrue that the Emperor has 10,000,000 francs safely invested at Amsterdam; it is also untrue that the Emperor borrowed 2000 thalers at Sedan.

Pietrie says his master's misfortunes should protect him from such outrageous publications.

Granville's messenger to Lord Lyons was obliged to travel in a post chaise from Rouen. The mail service from Paris has been cut in all directions.

Prussia is intensely disgusted with England, especially in its publication of confidential memoranda.

The French have constructed earth works near St. Denis and Clamart.

[Special to the New York Telegram.]

LONDON, September 20.—Great spirit animates the soldiers on the Paris ramparts, sorties are made every day.

LONDON, September 20.—Rumors, to be received with caution, circulate here of local uprisings in France against the Prussians.

The London morning and evening journals of to-day have no news whatever from Paris.

A dispatch was received here to-night from Paris, dated four o'clock this morning, reporting a collision of trains on the railway at Plessis near Tours, in which eleven persons were killed and twenty-five injured.

Thiers had arrived at Tours.

[Special to the New York Times.]

LONDON, September 20.—Colonel Frank Moore, of the American legation at Paris, arrived in London this morning. He is the bearer of important dispatches to the American legation. He returns to Paris this evening. The dispatches are said to have connection with the peace question.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, September 20.—A telegraphic dispatch from Orleans, dated to-day, says an engagement took place at Vissoux. Two thousand five hundred French, who were massed near the northerly part of the town, were attacked by 15,000 Prussians. The Prussians were mowed down by the French artillery, but after considerable loss they recrossed the river in good order.

The Prussians will fall back on another army corps.

A favorable result is expected from the mission of Jules Favre, and it is believed that the conditions of peace will be fixed simultaneously with the cessation of hostilities.

Special to New York Times.

LONDON, September 20.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Manchester *Examiner* says the report of Russia arming is regarded here as simply sensational.

The *Eastern Budget*, Count Von Beust's London organ, this evening contains a dispatch from St. Petersburg, which says: "The reports that Russia has protested against any diminution of French territory are untrue. I can positively state that there are no signs of extraordinary activity in the military department here. The troops are all stationed in their usual garrisons, and even the force in Poland has not been increased. No one believes that Russia will take an active part in the present war. The feeling toward France, however, is very favorable."

General Cluseret is placarding the walls of Paris with inflammatory addresses against the government.

Resolutions were passed by the government of Lyons, that in case of surrender of Paris, her right to capitulate shall not be recognized by that city (Lyons), and that the people will defend the country to the last man.

Paris papers compute the personal income of Napoleon at two hundred million francs.

Dispatches from Florence say the Chambers will shortly convene in that city to receive the plebicitum of the Romans.

The submarine cable between Prussia and Sweden has been cut by the French.

BERLIN.

Berlin Advices about the Interview of Favre and the King—Navigation of the North and Baltic Seas Dangerous—The Czar of Russia Extols the Soldierly Qualities of the Prussians—Denial that King William will Treat only with Napoleon—Bismarck Consents to see Favre.

LONDON, September 20.—The latest Berlin advices state the King will receive Favre at Rheims to-morrow to hear his propositions.

BERLIN, September 20.—The North German government officially notifies the Great powers that though the blockade has been raised, navigation of the North and Baltic seas is dangerous on account of the absence of lights and buoys.

The Czar of Russia writes the Prussian Queen, extolling the wonderful ability and soldierly qualities of the Prussians, and congratulates the Queen on the Prussian victories.

It is denied that King William will only treat with Napoleon, but will hold all occupied territory until a stable government guarantees a treaty.

The North German *Gazette* says Bismarck consents to see Favre, promising, however, that Germany is not disposed to interfeddle in the internal affairs of France.

The German States are ready to recognize the republic when they are sure the French people prefer that form of government; but to protect the military, they recognize, in the territory actually occupied, the authorities placed in power by the empire. Moreover, it is still unknown whether Bazaine recognizes the republic and government at Paris; indeed, it is reported he expressly disavows both.

Queen Augusta received a letter yesterday from the Emperor of Russia, congratulating her upon the great and victorious army of Germany, extolling the ability and soldierly qualities displayed by the Crown Prince, and other members of the royal family.

This letter sets at rest all rumors as to the hostility of Russia toward Prussia.

The Crown Princess is now at Berlin with the Queen, and devotes her time to the care of the wounded.

Private letters from Cassel state the Emperor Napoleon has formally revoked the decree by which the Empress assumed the regency in Paris.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement that the King of Prussia intends to treat for peace only with Napoleon; on the contrary, the King is prepared to receive, or even make proposals to the authorities who hold Paris, in the interest of peace.

He is, however, determined that Germany will hold possession of points already gained, unless terms of peace can be ratified by the Chambers which are regularly elected.

A letter from Bismarck, dated the eleventh instant, states that the next phase of the war will be the investment, and it is hoped in time, the occupation of Paris, and after that, peace with the government of Paris or with those in power, whoever they may be. They can not desire further slaughter, when all that will be required of them will be to give certain absolute guarantees that the peace of Europe will not again be disturbed.

"I see," continues the Prussian Prince, "that I am paraded in the columns of certain journals as having stated what those guarantees must be and what they must not be. Of course, the statements are mainly romance. When approached by gentlemen of the press, I generally give them civil answers, and their imagination does the rest. You know, of course, what guarantees are necessary to secure a lasting peace, and to prevent ever again an aggressive war on the part of France against Germany. It is rather a military than a political question. The King and his friends will decide the true relation in good time, meanwhile, no overtures of peace can now be well received until the army is before Paris, but rest satisfied that the safety of Germany being properly secured, and peace with the world assured, no obstacle will be placed on the part of Germany in the way for the termination of the war, into which she was dragged most unwillingly, but from which she will never retire until the legitimate aspirations of her children are secured, and the integrity of the Fatherland guaranteed, while the people of Germany are rendered safe from any cruel and unnecessary conflict, the slaughter resulting from which we can not but look upon with horror."

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

BERLIN, September 20.—All the reserves have reached their regiments.

Duke De Mecklenburg's corps has gone to storm Toul.

General Ulrich, the commandant at Strasburg, being a Bonapartist, has greatly relaxed his zeal since the Republic was proclaimed.

No signs of the capitulation of Metz.

The cattle plague is still spreading with alarming rapidity.

Communication by rail between Hamburg in Palatinate and Nancy is interrupted.

The branch road which is being built around Metz, connecting Saarbruck, Pont-a-Mousson and Nancy is nearly finished.

Heavy siege guns which are needed at Paris, can not be carried forward until Toul is reduced.

Strong opposition exists among the German Liberals to restoring the Bonaparte dynasty. The tone at headquarters is indicated by a letter from General Forsyth, received yesterday, saying it is hard to tell what crowd Prussia can treat with after reaching Paris; not with the Republic, for that is a private Parisian arrangement.

Generals Forsyth and Sheridan continue to receive assiduous attention from Bismarck.

Minister Delbruck has left the King's headquarters for Munich, where the future organization of Germany will be further discussed. The question is, whether the South German States shall proclaim adhesion to the North German Confederation under the existing constitution, or a constituent assembly be called and a new constitution be adopted for both North and South. Bismarck prefers the former.

TOURS.

Meeting between Favre and the King—Hope of Speedy Peace Not Abandoned—Prussia Disposed to Grant an Armistice—What is Done Must be Quickly Done—The Battle at Soissons—Prussians Compelled to Retire—Prussians Badly Repulsed in Storming a Fort—Collision of Trains—An Editor Killed—Military Stores Ordered, Further South.

TOURS, September 20.—It is reported, as the result of the meeting between Jules Favre and the King of Prussia, that the hope of a speedy peace is not abandoned.

Prussia is not disposed to grant an armistice. If there is to be peace, all must be settled immediately.

Thiers left here this afternoon, after an interview with Cremieux.

England received Thiers' explanations favorably, and is prepared to act with Russia and Austria, if they also accept Thiers' proposition.

Advices received from Orleans attach great importance to the action at Soissons yesterday. The Prussians suffered much from the