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VOLUME IV—NO. 154. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1068.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday Evening, October 10, 1870.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY NOON.

Entire change of

GAIETE COMIQUE SPECIALTIES.

First night of the Sensational, Fairy, Musical Burlesque Extravaganza, which has met with decided success in London, Paris and New York, entitled

THE WHITE CAT AND KING PIPPIN.

Replete with New Scenery, Appointments, Properties, Wardrobe, Music, etc.

Family Matinee on Saturday at 12 M. oc9

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 1861 (see Boucherean'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—LOTS ON BROADWAY, GREENville, in square bounded by Broadway, Elisabeth, Pine and Perdinand streets. Price $200 to $300, according to location. Apply to

JOHN M. GOULD,

se27 No. 8 Magazine 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.

jy31

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 H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 13 second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana, or to H. M. Robinson Real Estate Agent, No. 24 Commercial Place. No yellow fever was ever known to prevail at this 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.

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FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A COTTAGE, CONTAINING FOUR rooms, with sixteen lots of ground attached to it, all well fenced in, will be rented to a good tenant at the low rate of fifteen dollars a month. It is situated on Dorgenois street, between Canal and Palmyra, and is best suited for gardening. Inquire of Mr. F. A. BUDINSKY, Republican job printing office, 94 Camp street, New Orleans. oc2

FOR RENT.—THE VERY NEAT AND DESIrable cottage house situated on Columbus street, between Dorgenois and Broad streets, containing four large rooms, with gallery on the south side and back, with a large cabinet, kitchen, servant's room, coal shed, poultry house, wash room, etc., convenient to three lines of cars—Esplanade street, Dumaine street, and Ursulines street. Possession given immediately. Apply to

E. L. BERCIER.

oct 1w* Corner of Columbus and Dorgenois streets.

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 GROUND FLOOR OF STORE No. 32½ St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. Apply to Edward Barnett, No. 13 Royal street, New Orleans. se18

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

FOUND.

FOUND.—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, LARGE size, to be seen at the second precinct police stationhouse. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. oc8 3t

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

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into copartnership, under the style and firm of SMITH & WINGFIELD, for the transaction of the Coal and General Commission Business, at 162 Common street, New Orleans.

JOHN E. SMITH,

JAMES H. WINGFIELD.

September 12, 1870.

We are fully prepared to fill all orders for steamships, steamboats, railroads, hotels, foundries, cotton presses, restaurants, manufactories, steam mills, families, etc.

All orders left at our office, and at No. 25 Commercial Place, and No. 625 Magazine street, will meet with prompt attention. se27 1m

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A CERTIFICATE bearing No. 563, dated thirteenth May, 1862, for sixty-six shares of the capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank, in the name of Christoval Toledano.

Notice is given that application will be made to said bank for a new certicate in ninety days after this date.

New Orleans, October 4, 1870.

oc4 law6w C. CAVAROC, Administrator.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

D. W. C. SANFORD & CO., Commission Merchants in Provisions, have removed their office and sales room to the spacious and commodious warehouse Nos. 114, 116, 118 and 120 MAGAZINE STREET, between Lafayette and Girod. oc1 1w

COAL---COAL.

W. G. COYLE & CO.,

COAL DEALERS,

Wholesale and retail.

Office—No. 138 Gravier Street.

Yard—Corner Magazine and Girod streets, New Orleans. oc9 1m

[Communicated.]

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The constitution of this association, the production of modern times, and in some of its features resembling the constitution of the United States, deserves to be seriously meditated, because it exhibits on a large scale the manner in which the principle of association may, by skillful combination between independent sovereignties, be made subservient to the aggrandizement of one of its members, and place them so completely under control that they can hardly be considered separate States, but merely superior vassals, owing fealty to their suzerain, the King of Prussia.

THE NORDBUND,

Or North German Confederation, is composed of twenty-two distinct sovereignties, to wit:

1 Prussia, 2 Saxony, 3 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 4 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 5 Saxe-Weimar, 6 Saxe-Meiningen, 7 Saxe-Altenburg, 8 Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 9 Oldenburg, 10 Brunswick, 11 Anhalt-Dessau, 12 Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, 13 Schwartzburg-Sanderhausen, 14 Waldeck, 15 Reuss-Greitz (elder branch), 16 Reuss-Schleitz (younger branch), 17 Lippe-Detmold, 18 Lippe-Schaumburg, 19 Lybeck, 20 Hamburg, 21 Bremen, and 22 that portion of Hessen-Darmstadt situated north of the river Mayne.

The constitutional powers of the Bund, as defined by the convention forming the first Reichstag (imperial parliament), embrace the following subjects, to wit:

The right to establish institutions of public utility, to frame laws of naturalization, passports, police as to foreigners, relative to the exercise of professions and trades, insurance, colonization and emigration, duties and imposts, currency weights and measures, banks, patents for new and useful inventions, copyrights, consuls, railroads, postoffices, telegraphs, contracts and agreements, commerce, criminal practice, crimes and punishments, rules for the preservation of health, and for the regulation of the army and navy.

The revenues of the Bund are derived from the net produce of the customs, postoffices and telegraphs, duties on beet-sugar, salt, brandy, malt and tobacco, and special and variable contributions levied on the members of the confederation in proportion to their population.

According to the method adopted to raise this revenue, there never can be a deficit, for the receipts must always be equal to the expenses, which are invariably placed at the head of the budget, which the confederation is bound to provide for. The confederation says to its members, we must have so much; exert yourselves to produce it; and inasmuch as it directs the intercourse with foreign nations, commands the army and navy; that is, has the war power, the appropriations for which admitting of no delay, its orders are peremptorily obeyed.

The legislative power conferred on the confederation is both novel and original. The Nordbund has a legislature composed, apparently, of a single house, called Reichstag, the members of which are elected for three years by universal suffrage and by secret ballot. This body possesses all the prerogatives belonging to legislative assemblies; it establishes rules for its own conduct; appoints committees; chooses its own president and vice-president, issues addresses; possesses entire liberty of discussion; can call on government for all the information it requires; may propose new laws, discuss, accept or reject such laws as have been proposed. All propositions signed by fifteen of its members, must be taken into consideration, according to the twenty-eighth article of the constitution, and to give effect to its decrees, they must be sanctioned by an absolute majority.

Notwithstanding all these prerogatives, the Reichstag has, in reality, very little power, and in point of fact, decides nothing definitively, for two obvious reasons, to wit:

First—Because it has not the means of causing its decisions to be respected. It is by the annual appropriation of money for the support of government that a deliberative assembly compels it to execute its decrees. It is known that the Prussian Parliament finds itself cramped in this respect, because the one hundred and ninth article of its constitution forbids all changes in a tax once voted. The Federal Congress finds itself in no better situation. The confederation is supported by certain indirect duties and imposts, as already explained, and the requisite supplement to support its expenses is determined by the King of Prussia, who determines the contribution which each member of the confederation shall furnish. The Federal Congress has the power to refuse the imposition of new taxes, and has done so already; but as it is evident that the fiat of the King of Prussia suffices to make the Confederate States pay whatever sums he thinks necessary, it is to be presumed that the satisfaction of refusing new taxes will not often be afforded the members of the Reichstag.

Secondly—There is another reason why the decisions of the Reichstag remain inoperative. It appears that there is but one legislative body in the Nordbund, and in reality there is but one that has and deserves the name. A legislative assembly is one in which the speaker addresses himself publicly to his fellow members, before an audience, and where every one is responsible for what he utters. It is also necessary that those not present should be informed of what was said and by whom it was said. But there exists in Berlin a second federal body, which is not called a legislative body, but is so, nevertheless, because it deliberates and votes. The only difference is that this body deliberates in secret, with doors not only closed but locked. It is not known who speaks in these mysterious conventicles, and one would be tempted to believe that no one of the members spoke at all were it not for the confused sounds that occasionally reach the ear in passing near the place where they hold their meetings. The name of this assembly, that works with as impenetrable secrecy as the council of ten in Venice, is the Bundesrath, (confederate council) which, according to the fifth article of the constitution exercises, jointly with the Reichstag, the legislative power, the said article providing, that every law, in order to be valid, must have received the majority of the votes of the two assemblies. This Bundesrath, which is neither an upper house nor a senate, is composed of commissioners appointed by the different governments of the confederation, and hence the Reichstag may enact such laws as it pleases, but no law can possibly have effect in the Nordbund unless it has the sanction of its different governments.

By penetrating farther into this labyrinth of centralization, we perceive that the confederation is composed of twenty-two States—the federal council has consequently, twenty-two voters; but each has not an equal weight. Thus the vote of Prussia counts as seventeen, that of Saxony four, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, each, two, and each of the other States one. The total number of votes being forty-three, of which twenty-two is the majority, Prussia, with the support of five of the smallest principalities, hence, prevails over the remaining sixteen other governments. We must add that in consequence of an amendment adopted by the convention sanctioning the constitution, the vote of Prussia is decisive in all matters relative to the military organization. In the Nordbund the laws are enacted by the Prussian government. The Reichstag proposes, the Bundesrath, that is Prussia, determines the adoption or rejection of the proposition. On certain occasions, when it is thought useful to enlist public opinion in favor of certain measures which, if too abruptly introduced, would cause dangerous excitement, the matter is publicly discussed in the Reichstag, and the government has the appearance of yielding reluctantly to the wishes of the people, while the determination has been taken at its special request.

It is pretended by Montesquieu and many other distinguished statesmen and jurists, that it is the essence of a good constitution to mark distinctly the line of demarcation between the different powers of the government, and more especially between the legislative and executive powers. The systematic confounding of these powers is the distinctive characteristic of the constitution of the Nornbund. G. S.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Board of Public Works.

The secretary of the Board of Public Works informs us that the board held a meeting yesterday, three of the commissioners being present. The proposals "for removing obstructions and improving the navigation of Bayou Bartholomew," under act No. 59, approved March 5, 1870, received up to twelve o clock M., of September 21, were opened. We give the bids as received, which shows a wide difference in the views or intentions of the bidders:

W. M. Washburn, $500 per mile.

Joseph Ingersol, $24,100 for whole work.

Q. A. Thomas, $25,500 for whole work.

P. J. Kennedy & Co., $99,000 for whole work.

Livingston & Guthrie, $118,500 for whole work.

John McGinty, $122,000 for whole work.

The work was awarded to Mr. Ingersol, and time, until the fifteenth instant, was given for him to present himself with satisfactory security.

The board has awarded the following named levees, and expect the work to be commenced immediately:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Parish.	Levee.	Contractor.
Iberville	Point Clear	John McGinty.
Iberville	Camp	John McGinty.
St. Charles	Hermitage	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
St. Charles	Osley	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
St. Charles	Soniat	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Jefferson	Kenner	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
St. Bernard	Davidson	A. L. Lee.
Plaquemine	Kernachan	A. L. Lee.
Plaquemine	Courthouse	A. L. Lee.
Plaquemine	Belle Air	A. L. Lee.
Plaquemine	Hailey	A. L. Lee.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Pte. Coupee	Red River Landing	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Pte. Coupee	Grand	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
W. B. Rouge	Brady	John McGinty.
W. B. Rouge	Brusle Landing	John McGinty.
W. B. Rouge	Allain	John McGinty
Iberville	Laws & Stone	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Iberville	Hebert	John McGinty
Ascension	Point Houmas	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
St. Charles	Labranche	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Jefferson	Company Canal	P. J. Kennedy & Co.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Avoyelles	Turner's Bayou	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Avoyelles	Harvey's Bayou	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
St. Landry	Bayou Rouge	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
St. Landry	Garrett	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
St. Landry	Crawford	P. J. Kennedy & Co.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Natchitoches	Chemanibo	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Caddo	Hurricane Bluff	P. J. Kennedy & Co.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Carroll	Longwood	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Carroll	Stamboul	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Carroll	Wilton	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Carroll	Goodrich	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Carroll	Bell	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Madison	Milliken's Bend	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Madison	Lowry	P. J. Kennedy & Co.
Tensas	Hardtimes	P. J. Kennedy & Co.

On the twelfth of September some of the above levees were awarded to other parties, who were the lowest bidders on the list as opened on September 10, but who have either failed to put in an appearance or declined to take the work, and as they are urgent cases, demanding immediate attention, they were yesterday given to the next lowest bidder who will comply with the requirements.

The prevalence of unusual sickness on the river, and the uncertainty of the board having any funds at its command, have somewhat delayed the work, but it will now be prosecuted vigorously. The probability is that but little if any work outside of what has been awarded, will be done this year

The Public Debt.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

In the following table the steady diminution of the debt from March, 1869, is a prominent feature. The statement shows the public debt less cash in the treasury at the dates indicated:

March 4, 1861	$66,180,855
July 1, 1861	88,498,670
July 1, 1862	502,921,404
July 1, 1863	1,093,464,090
July 1, 1864	1,721,847,934
July 31, 1865	2,757,253,275
September 1, 1865	2,757,689,571
January 1, 1866	2,716,851,536
August 1, 1866	2,633,029,276
January 1, 1867	2,543,323,172
April 1, 1867	2,523,428,070
July 1, 1867	2,511,809,013
October 1, 1867	2,496,277,443
November 1, 1867	2,491,504,450
January 1, 1868	2,598,125,650
February 1, 1868	2,527,315,373
March 1, 1868	2,519,829,622
April 1, 1868	2,519,209,687
May 1, 1868	2,500,528,827
June 1, 1868	2,510,245,886
July 1, 1868	2,508,915,192
August 1, 1868	2,523,534,480
September 1, 1868	2,535,614,312
October 1, 1868	2,534,643,713
November 1, 1868	2,527,129,552
December 1, 1868	2,539,031,844
January 1, 1869	2,540,207,201
February 1, 1869	2,556,205,658
March 1, 1869	2,545,336,904
April 1, 1869	2,542,744,865
May 1, 1869	2,520,158,205
June 1, 1869	2,521,825,532
July 1, 1869	2,509,160,773
August 1, 1869	2,508,708,533
September 1, 1869	2,498,008,032
October 1, 1869	2,485,598,695
November 1, 1869	2,469,511,773
December 1, 1869	2,473,237,162
January 1, 1870	2,462,418,783
February 1, 1870	2,475,714,275
March 1, 1870	2,463,027,855
April 1, 1870	2,452,289,175
May 1, 1870	2,431,698,879
June 1, 1870	2,428,211,016
July 1, 1870	2,400,208,363
August 1, 1870	2,399,423,466
September 1, 1870	2,383,604,030
October 1, 1870	2,369,407,257

THE CLAY SQUARE MEETING

GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION

SPEECH OF MAYOR FLANDERS

The Republicans of the Fourth District made a grand demonstration last night in Clay Square.

The preparations had been made on a large scale, and the masses of the people gathered together. The attention that was given to the various speakers, and the enthusiasm displayed by the numbers on the ground, showed that the committee of arrangements had not miscalculated on the earnestness of the Fourth District section of the great Republican party. The platform was of unusually large dimensions, and the display of flags, banners and transparencies were unusually profuse, and in good taste. The pains that had been taken showed that it was a labor of love with the determined Republicans of the Garden District. One transparency attracted especial notice. It represented a train of railroad cars, carried forward by the powerful engine of equal rights, while on each car was painted successively the names of Graham, Dubuclet, Flanders, Lewis, Emley, Bonzano; the legend was "Through Ticket, November 7, 1870." This transparency belonged to the Tenth Ward Club.

At half-past seven o'clock the meeting was called to order by Colonel William Roy, who nominated the following officers:

President—Jona C. White, Esq. Vice-Presidents—Hon. James F. Casey, Hon. William H. Bell, Hon. William Webber, General J. R. West, General George Baldy, Captain William Wright, Captain J. R. Irwin, E. P. Duclosiange, F. C. Remick, T. Musbach, Robert West, F. B. Earhart, J. R. Johnson, George Schantz, P. Perrin, George P. Fernald, C. West, John C. Weaver, Charles Bibb, L. Hoffman, George Grindley, Battle Payne, Isaac Fuller, D. D. Smith, Charles H. Hughes, Charles Meyers, S. C. Scriven, R. McLemore, James Dorsey, Captain A. W. Norcross. Secretaries—J. D. O'Connell, Esq., H. G. Pearson, Louis Mayenno.

The president introduced Hon. B. F. Flanders, who addressed the assembly in his usual style of plain, common sense. Mr. Flanders said that the coming election was not a mere party issue; it was not whether certain men should be elected, or certain men allowed to remain in the quiet shades of private life. It was an issue in which it would be the duty of every man to take a part. It was not a matter that interested alone the property holder or the direct tax payer; it was an issue that interested every man who gained bread for himself and family by honest labor. For it was a question whether men should be elected whose record showed that they had the intention and the ability to administer righteously the public affairs, or whether men should be elected on merely a party nomination.

In presenting this as the coming issue, he could proudly appeal to what had been done for the city of New Orleans by the present administration of municipal affairs. Their opponents, the party who sought to be again elevated to power, had their record, and that record was the accumulation of an immense civic debt that had brought the credit of the city to its lowest ebb. The Republican administration of the city had the record of having, by judicious and economical management, so retrieved the city affairs that the municipal credit was almost at par. It must be considered that heavy taxation fell, as a rule, more heavily on the poor than on the rich man; for, although the poor man might pay no direct tax, yet his burden was the sorest, for he bore the brunt of taxation on everything he ate or drank, on all he had, and all he needed.

A voice from the crowd here called out, "What interest have you in Louisiana, don't you live in Brooklyn, New York?"

Mr. Flanders rejoined—my interest in the State of Louisiana, is the same as that of every man who has lived in, and undergone taxation in the State of Louisiana for full thirty years, who has raised a family in Louisiana, and whose honest labor in Louisiana has contributed a small share, at any rate, to the public weal.

Mr. Flanders continued that he did not own any property in Brooklyn, and what he owned in Louisiana, was acquired by honest labor in various avocations during many years; that it was not large, because as a public official he had never filled his purse by mal-administration. (Loud cheers from the audience.)

Mr. Flanders exhorted his hearers to look well to what they were about to do; to look well to the present character and antecedents of the men who were presented to them for election. If this were done, it would be seen that the Repuelican party was, most emphatically, the poor man's party; for, while it had not for a moment neglected the interests of the property-holder and the man of large means, it had done more for the poorer classes than any other party existing since the beginning of civil government in the State. True, taxes were now heavy, but that was because a heavy debt had been left as a legacy by the party who had so long ruled. Under the Republican administration the public debt would become lighter and lighter, and taxation be proportionally less and less. Mr. Flanders made several other points, which want of space compels us to leave unnoticed, and concluded by exhorting his audience to ponder deeply upon what was before them, as the future of the city of New Orleans would depend for many years to come upon the result of the November election. If the Republican party continued, by the free suffrages of the people, to rule the city affairs, prosperity, increased business, and decreased taxation would be the certain consequence.

The next Speaker introduced was Captain James H. Ingraham.

Captain Ingraham dwelt at length upon the Democratic slander that because colored men were elevated to citizenship and the right of suffrage, they were desirous of ascendency. He refuted this emphatically. Under Republican rule there could be no ascendency. Every man was to have his fair start and his fair chance, and then intelligence and utility would place every man on his proper level. It was not the white man's rights that the colored man wanted—he only wanted his own. This was the Republican doctrine, and if this doctrine remained in the ascendant the equality of all men was fixed. There could not be any ascendency except that of intelligence, of industry, of personal and political integrity.

Captain Ingraham was followed by the well known colored orator, Joseph Williams. Mr. Williams confined himself to the subject of what was now and what would be for many years to come, the interest of the colored man. The Republican party had placed him where he is; the Democratic party had opposed his rights step by step, and now, beaten back from point to point, it finds itself at the jumping off place, it magnanimously turns around, and offers to give the colored man what he has had for more than two years through the triumph of Republicanism. The Democrat offers to secure to the colored man what the Congress of the United States and the several constitutional amendments have already secured to him by a tenure that the Democrats can never disturb. The speaker exhorted his colored hearers to adhere to the party who had befriended them when they had need of befriending, and not the party which, beaten at all points, now offered the colored man what he already had tight and fast.

The president next introduced Dr. Worrall. This speaker made one of his most effective popular addresses. He dwelt upon true American liberty, that gave all men equal privileges. It is impossible to do justice to the Doctor's address in the space allotted for this report.

The following resolutions were then offered, and were unanimously adopted, the people around the stand, with hardly an exception, shouting their approval:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, in mass meeting assembled, do heartily and fully indorse the nominations made by the Republican Parish Convention held in this city on the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth of September last, and we hereby unqualifiedly pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to use all honorable means to secure the election, on the seventh of November next, of the nominees of said convention.

Resolved, That as true Republicans we earnestly desire the triumph of our party, and we do hereby declare that the nominees of the said convention merit the confidence of our party, and of every lover of a truly republican government.

Resolved, That in Benjamin F. Flanders we recognize, in the most eminent degree, all the requisites of a good executive officer, and that his election will place at the head of our city government a man possessing the attributes, the loss of which our great city has long and severely suffered, signal executive ability, incorruptible integrity, and diligence in duty.

Resolved, That we view, with especial pride and satisfaction, the nomination of Hon. E. W. Pierce for the position of State Senator, honorable alike to the position for which he has been nominated, and the good sense of our delegates; that he possesses our highest confidence, and will have our most enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, as expressive of the sentiments of the Repulican voters of the Fourth District.

The meeting was then addressed in brief terms by Captain Barrel and other speakers, and the enthusiastic responses of the assembly showed how much the people felt the force of what was said.

At the commencement of the meeting, and at intervals between the addresses, the company was delighted with the splendid music of the American Union Band, led by Captain William Wright.

We noticed on the ground the Tenth and Eleventh Ward Clubs and a club from Jefferson City. Some time after the opening of the meeting a slight rain occurred, but it did not for a moment dampen the rampant enthusiasm.

About midnight the meeting adjourned, though, to judge from the feeling of the assembly, it might have been profitably continued full two hours longer.

THE STRANGE MARINE DISASTER.

Vitriolized Ship and Cargo.

Yesterday we paid a visit to the ship Austria, lying at post 43, to witness the effect of one of the most singular marine disasters ever recorded.

The Austria, Captain Delano, is a new ship of over thirteen hundred tons burden, and has been not over eight months afloat. She was built at Bath, Maine, and is in every respect a superb specimen of naval architecture. Her cargo on her last voyage, from Boston to New Orleans, consisted of mackerel in barrels and kits, gunny bags and cloth, a large amount of furniture and a considerable quantity of rope. On deck she had a large steam boiler, part of the cargo, and ninety-nine carboys of vitriol, about five gallons each, which for safety were securely fastened to her decks.

She left the port of Boston on the thirty-first of August, and had good weather until the third of September, when her troubles began. It should be stated that the Austria is not only a new ship, but contains every modern nautical improvement. The following extract from the ship's log book, gives a clear and intelligible account of the disaster. The last observation taken previously to the accident showed the vessel to be in latitude 40° 31′ and 69° 16′.

EXTRACT:

"Saturday, September 3, begins with a light breeze from the southeast, with a heavy southeast sea running. Wind increasing; veering to east southeast, and barometer falling. Midnight took in all light sails. Blowing strong; thick and rainy. At 2 A. M. commenced reefing topsails, wind varying to northeast with a heavy easterly sea; ship rolling bad. At 4 A. M. gale increasing. At 6 A. M. furled main and mizen topsails. At 7 A. M. wind north, ship running south, all hands furling mainsail. Shipped a sea over the starboard side, which floated up the carboys on deck, causing about ninety of them to break, filling the deck with vitriol and water, which burnt off all the ropes about the deck, and burned the lashings of a (steam) boiler, which was fastened on deck. The boiler broke adrift, and rolled about the deck, doing much damage to the ship, starting several bitts, and causing the ship to leak through the decks. The vitriol burned the mast-coat from the mainmast, letting a large quantity of water run into between decks; also broke capstan and after-hatch. Worked hard, all hands, to get boiler fastened, and broken carboys overboard, the vitriol and water having mostly gone overboard through the scuppers. Succeeded by noon in getting decks cleared and boiler secured.

"In consequence of the running gear and braces being burned, the yards could not be braced, and the ship was compelled to run before the wind for several hours before the braces could be repaired. The captain and second mate were badly burned about the legs, and the crew were more or less injured by the steam of the vitriol."

The smell of the burned wood, combined with a strong effluvia of vitriol, are still very perceptible to a somewhat annoying extent on board the vessel, which arrived at this port, as we have previously stated, on the twenty-fourth of September.

Of the cargo, the furniture is to a great extent damaged, and it looks as if but a small part of the cargo, consisting of fish, will ever be saved. The gunny bags are charred the same as if exposed to a fire. The rope part of the cargo is mostly burned into small pieces. What amount of damage has been done to the ship can not be ascertained until the cargo is all discharged. This is now being rapidly done by direction of the post warden, who has the vessel in charge pending the settlement of the dispute whether the insurance covers the destruction by vitriol.

Academy of Music.

This evening that extremely popular and quite familiar burlesque, "Sindbad, the Sailor," followed by the farce of "Now the Fun Begins." "Sindbad" has been presented here several times during the last two years, but never with better effect than now at the Academy. It is the last opportunity to witness this spectacle. Frank Gibbons, as the aerial emperor, and the Leopolds, as sensational gymnasts, together with a variety of other good things tonight. To-morrow evening there is a variety of new attractions, most prominent among them being the musical burlesque extravaganza, now the rage in Paris, entitled "The White Cat and King Pippin." From the printed synopsis of the acts, there can be no doubt that it possesses a wonderful degree of interest. The grand ballet of "Diamonds of the Valley" and the gymnasts and trapeze performers.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, has 4023 inhabitants, against 5017 in 1860—a decrease of 994.

BY TELEGRAPH.

GRAND REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MONROE.

Governor Warmoth and Generals Sheridan and Thompson Present.

5000 People Assemble to Hear Them

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

MONROE, October 8, 1870.

There was an immense meeting of Republicans at this place to-day. Fully five thousand voters were present. Large numbers of people, white and colored, came in from the adjoining parishes to hear Governor Warmoth's opening speech in his North Louisiana campaign.

Speeches were made by Governor Warmoth, General George A. Sheridan, General Jeff Thompson and others. There is immense enthusiasm and unbounded confidence in the success of the whole Republican ticket in the November election.

North Louisiana is sure to go Republican by a large majority. The old line Whigs are abandoning the ranks of the Democracy and joining the Republican clubs all through the northern portion of the State.

OUACHITA.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

THE JEROME PARK RACES

Helmbold at Last Beaten

ARMED VESSELS OF BELLIGERENTS

Proclamation of the President

DEPUTY COLLECTOR AT NEW ORLEANS

French Troops Have Left Tours

THEIR DESTINATION A SECRET

REMOVAL FROM TOURS TO BORDEAUX

Railroads Bringing Prussian Siege Guns

NIGHT ENCOUNTERS IN PARIS

EFFECT OF FURTHER REVERSES

FEARS OF A TERRIBLE CONVULSION

Summons for Surrender of Paris

BOMBARDMENT COMMENCING THIS WEEK

Two Hours Bombardment of Metz

OPENING ON NORTHERN DEFENSES

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting—Proclamation Relating to Armed Vessels of Belligerents—Sherman Returns Tuesday—Text of the Proclamation—Edward P. Champlin Appointed Deputy Collector at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—There was an extraordinary session of the Cabinet to-day, at which Secretary Fish submitted the draft of a proclamation, which was approved, and will be issued to-day, and to-morrow will be in effect, prohiting the use of our harbors by armed vessels of the belligerents as points of observation, or menace to vessels in our waters about to leave port; in other words, to prevent the virtual blockade of our ports by armed vessels, and also forbidding the use of our ports as depots for supplying weapons of war and munitions to belligerents.

General Sherman returns Tuesday.

A neutrality proclamation, regarding armed vessels, was issued this evening.

PROCLAMATION.

From and after the twelfth day of October, and during the continuance of the war between Prussia and France, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent will be permitted to make use of any port or harbor, roadstead or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station and place of resort for any warlike purpose or for obtaining facilities for warlike equipments, will not be permitted to sail out of or leave any water subject to the United States jurisdiction from which a vessel of the other belligerent, whether a war or merchantman, has departed within twenty-four hours after such departure. Ships of war or privateers of either belligerent, entering American waters after the date above mentioned, shall depart within twenty-four hours, except a stress of weather, want of provisions for the crew, or necessary repairs, when the authorities shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible, without permitting her to take more than necessary for immediate use, and no such vessel shall be permitted to remain within our waters, for purposes of repairs, longer than twenty-four hours after repairs have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours some vessel of the other belligerent shall have departed, in which case departure shall be postponed to secure twenty-four hours interval between departures; but no vessel shall be detained over twenty-four hours by reason of subsequent departures. When more than one vessel of each belligerent is present, they shall depart alternately, so as to cover the least possible detention consistent with this proclamation.

No war vessel of either belligerent will be allowed to take other supplies and provisions while in American waters, or such other things as may be necessary to subsistence, and enough of coal to carry her to the nearest European port of her own country. But if partly propelled by sail only half the amount required to steam her home. Such vessel shall receive no further supply of coal from any other harbor without a special permission until the expiration of three months, unless, in the meanwhile, she shall have entered some port in Europe.

TOURS, October 8.—Pizoin, one of the members of the national defense committee, issued an address to his constituents in the department of Cotes Du Nord, declining re-election. He expresses confidence in the situation, and thinks the armies now forming will expel the enemy from France. Says: During several weeks past 200,000 men, and probably 300,000 reserves, comprising National and Home Guards, mobilized and increased by effective men of six military classes, from twenty-five to thirty years, will be ready to march to the deliverance of Paris.

Edward P. Champlin has been appointed Deputy Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

NEW YORK.

Governments Closed Dull—Southerns Dull, but Steady—Steady Increase of Business in Stock Exchange—Bank Statement Unfavorable—Decrease in all the Figures—Jerome Park Races—Babcock's Helmbold Loses a Race.

NEW YORK, October 8—Evening—Money closed easy at 5 per cent. Sterling dull, 8¾@8⅞. Gold closed at 113⅜@113½. Governments closed dull. Five-twenties of 1862 112⅞. Southern securities dull but generally steady.

Arrived out, steamship China.

The notable event of the week was the steady increase of business on the stock exchange toward the close and improved feeling which prevailed. There is a general disposition to accept this change as permanent, and as likely to be still more marked in the future.

Bank statement is unfavorable. The decrease in every item of figures caused much disappointment on the street, a more favorable exhibit being expected. The large decrease of legal tenders caused much comment. Loans declined a million and a quarter. Specie declined three-quarters of a million. Circulation declined one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars. Deposits declined two and one-third millions. Legal tenders declined three-quarters of a million.

Gold opened more active at 113⅛@11½, and was firmer during the afternoon. Governmen s opened firmer and active, but closed dull; '62s 112⅞; '64s 111½; '65s 111⅝; new 110⅝; '67s 110⅝; '68s 110¼; 10-40s 106⅛. Southerns dull and steady