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NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 171. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1085.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Will reopen for the season of 1870-71, ENTIRELY RENOVATED, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, with a FIRST-CLASS STOCK COMPANY.

On Monday Evening, October 31, 1870.

First appearance of the Popular Favorites, MRS. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH, MR. J. W. ALBAUGH, and BEN DEBAR.

When will be presented, Monday and Tuesday, the thrilling drama of EUSTACHE.

Concluding with the inimitable TOODLES.

SUNDAY—Benefit of Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh.
SATURDAY—Only Albaugh Matinee. * oc29 2t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management is pleased to announce a brief engagement with ROBERT McWADE, whose unqualified triumphs throughout the country wherever he has appeared in his specialty of RIP VAN WINKLE and his DOG SNYDER, distinguishes him as the LATEST DRAMATIC SUCCESS.

The piece will be presented with new Scenery and Effects on MONDAY, October 31, 1870. oc26

SECOND GRAND MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS BALL, BY Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Thursday Evening, November 24, 1870.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
F. O. Hunt, F. E. Myers, Thomas H. Cummings, J. H. Dobie, J. Potter, A. N. Murtagh, V. Mielly, E. J. Nelson, F. B. Earhart, George G. Blodget, C. C. Haley.
COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.
A. Shaw, Past Deputy G. C.; W. E. Fitzgerald, District Deputy G. C.; A. Sambola, Past Chancellor; Theodore A. Kingston, V. C.; William McCann, Frank E. Myers, H. W. Canny, John W. Madden, C. C. Haley, F. B. Earhart.
*RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
L. F. Deynoot, P. C., Chairman; J. H. Dobie, George G. Blodgett, Thomas H. Cummings, William McCann, E. J. Nelson, A. V. Ward, W. C.; W. P. Dunham, W. C.; Theo. A. Kingston, V. C.
FLOOR MANAGERS.
John G. Guerin, Chairman; F. E. Myers, H. W. Canny, J. W. Madden, C. C. Haley, F. B. Earhart, V. Mielly, Henry Dupre.

Tickets.....$2 00

Gunther's Celebrated Band has been engaged.

Maskers will be required to unmask only at the reception room on entering. For ladies' invitations apply to any of the Committee. For lease of Bar, Restaurant, etc., apply to Jotham Potter, Box No. 18 Mechanics' Exchange, or No. 81 Delord street; or to A. Victor Ward, No. 89 upper Rampart street. oc21 1td

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY, on Claiborne street, near Esplanade, having sixty-four feet front on Claiborne, with a double cottage house, a two-story kitchen, all slated and well finished; also fine garden with fruit trees, etc., Railroad cars passing every five minutes. Will be sold on easy terms.

For full particulars apply to JOSEPH A. BROWN, Lumber yard, oc25 2w Bienville and Peters streets.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY LOTS OF GROUND IN the Sixth District, in square bounded by Peters avenue, Long, St. George and Valmont streets. Price, $200 to $250, according to location. Also a valuable tract on the Jackson railroad. Apply to R. H. SHANNON, oc25 2w No. 34 Exchange alley.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL SQUARES OF GROUND on St. Charles street, well located. Also, a fine Residence on Esplanade street. VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS, oc23 6t 46 Carondelet street, back office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in the parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi, having a front on said river of about thirty-nine arpents, by a depth of forty arpents, about three hundred arpents of which are now planted in cane, and a sufficient quantity of seed cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred arpents next year.

With all necessary buildings, comprising a fine dwelling house, laborers' quarters, stables, etc., sugar house with a good steam sugar mill and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete and in actual use.

The place will be delivered as soon as the present crop is taken off, but plowing may be commenced immediately with an understanding with the present occupant.

This plantation is susceptible of producing from three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crops thereon can easily be raised to five or six hundred hogsheads. It will be sold low to close a concern. Apply to B. & A. SOULIE, No. 57 Bourbon street, or to F. P. DUCONGE, No. 39 Chartres street.

Persons wishing to examine the place will be given every facility to do so at their ease and comfort. oc20 1m

FOR SALE,
AT A BARGAIN,
A FIRST-CLASS TURN OUT.

Young Mare, fine Top Buggy and Harness. Mare can trot in 3:10. Address "C," at this office. oc18

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 OR RENT.—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 or rented to a good tenant, very cheap. For price and terms apply to George H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 13, second floor. No yellow fever or cholera 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, jel2 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 Missisippi 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

FOR RENT.

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

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

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WANTED.—A BUSINESS man, that can come with suitable recommendations, with a capital of one thousand ($1000) dollars, can obtain a partnership and one-half interest in a permanent, light and pleasant trade in this city. No competition. Call at No. 120 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. Inquire for DR. PETTIJOHN. oc29 2t*

WASHERWOMAN WANTED.—A FIRST-class washerwoman can get steady employment at the Phœnix House, 96 St. Charles street. oc27 3t

WANTED—COPPER AND TINSMITHS AT FACTORY of Barbarin Gas Lighting Company of Louisiana, 53 Derbigny street.—Liberal wages and permanent occupation will be given to competent workmen. A. E. DUPAS, oc26 15t Chief Engineer.

WANTED,—FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGE PAPER on city property, including the Sixth District (late Jefferson City). Also, money loaned on collaterals. VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS, oc23 6t 46 Carondelet street, back office.

CLOSE OF REGISTRATION

Rush to Registration Offices

THE BOORISHNESS OF POLICEMEN

"Want of Decency is Want of Sense"

The various registration offices closed yesterday, and, as was expected, the rush to the registration offices was steady all day, and when the hour of seven o'clock in the evening arrived there were numbers unregistered—probably quite as many belonging to one as to another political party.

Though it should be the duty of every man qualified, to register and vote, yet many of our best and most intelligent citizens have been reluctant to endure the squeeze and delay incident to the extremely slow process of registration in this city, infinitely slower and more tedious to the citizen who desires to become a voter, than in any other city in the United States.

Policemen and specials on duty at registration offices have retarded, rather than facilitated registration, and they have exhibited, in some instances, a boorishness and offensiveness plainly indicating that with them "want of decency is want of sense."

The writer of this has, in his capacity of journalist, had occasion to gain admission to Presidents, heads of departments at Washington, Governors of States, and high civil and military officers in various parts of the country; but it remained for a petty patrolman, on duty at the Third Ward registration office, to heap the indignity of personal violence, because he had the power to do so, and because he had at his beck a fellow in citizens' clothes, who, unfortunately, was intrusted with a policeman's badge, which he very carefully concealed beneath his coat, as if ashamed of the badge which he disgraced. And this is how it was:

The writer of this had occasion, last evening, to visit the filthy and out of the way place where the Third Ward registration office was located, a small and inconvenient room, in front of which, at the time, was a crowd of impatient waiters. Standing in a small hall, with one door opening into the street and another opening into the registration office, were two men, one wearing a policeman's uniform, and the other appeared to be a spectator, in citizens' clothes.

Seeing this door open, and presuming that the policeman was what his uniform declared him to be, one who could be addressed without giving back an insolent reply, the door was entered. Before a word could be spoken, the policeman said: "You cannot pass into the office this way; you cannot stand here; you must go out." The reply was: "But I want to tell you what I am and what I want. Let me do this and I will go out." To this the policeman again repeated, "You must go out of here." Another attempt to explain who was talking to him, and what was wanted, resulted in an appeal from the patrolman to the apparent citizen to "help put this man out," and the writer of this, not being permitted to go out, was unresistingly thrust out by the two valiant fellows, who seemed to pride themselves on their muscle.

Outside, when reproached for this insult, the man in citizens' clothes opened his coat and, pointing to a badge said that was his authority. He rejoices in the name of M. J. Morris, a good name enough when it is not disgraced by ballyism. The uniformed man is said to bear the name of Casey, but he is not a "brother-in-lay."

These boorish policemen justified their action by declaring that they did not care who addressed them, or what was wanted; their orders were imperative to keep that passage clear. There was no obstruction of the passage, and no attempt to obstruct it, nor was any one coming out, and the man clothed with a little brief authority was not instructed to refuse to answer civil questions.

There are upon the police force many very worthy men, and some very unworthy fellows. There are some bullies on the force who delight to indulge in the little pleasant muscular exercise of trying the strength of their clubs over prisoners' heads. There are others whose flunkeyism prompts them to make a big show of strictly performing duty in official presence; while there are still others who are caught napping nights, and permit burglars to pursue their nefarious occupation without the slightest molestation. Whether the valiant Casey and the submissive Morris belong to either of these classes we have no means of knowing, but an uncivil officer may be generally set down as either brutal or inefficient.

As a considerable portion of the police force is composed of Democrats, and it is just possible they may be the bad element which disgraces it, we propose to pay our respects to uncivil and brutal policemen once more and then again, until these abuses are reformed and the force purified.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground and buildings thereon in faubourg West Bouligny, Sixth District, on Bordeaux street, between Live Oak and Laurel.

2. Lot of ground and buildings thereon in the Fourth District, on Third street, between Rousseau and Fulton.

3. Lot of ground and buildings thereon in the Second District, on Galvez street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

4. Lot of ground and buildings thereon in same district, on St. Peter street, between Miro and Tonti.

5. And lot of ground with the buildings thereon in the Third District, No. 525 Chartres street (Architect row), between Port and St. Ferdinand.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

A New York pickpocket, upon whose person had been found a letter from an accomplice, advising him to see a certain official and give him fifty dollars to have the charge set aside, was thus summarily disposed of by Judge Bedford, some days since: "You are one of those who claim to have enough political influence to escape all punishment for your crimes. To show the falsity of these statements, I will send you to the State Prison for five years."

THE GREAT DISCUSSION

HEIDENHAIN VS. NOEL

Preparations for Erecting the Platform

Opinions of the Press

Active preparations are on foot for the great struggle between the giants Heidenhain and Noel. The debate between these acknowledged champions will probably take place in Lafayette Square next Wednesday evening. The contract for putting up the platform has already been made by Mr. Heidenhain, and everything suitable for the grand occasion will be in readiness. The press takes a very lively interest in the contest. The *German Gazette*, which, by the way, is a little partial, says that Mr. Heidenhain is the German Demosthenes of America, and evidently supposes its champion will obtain an easy victory over his accomplished and eloquent antagonist.

The *Picayune*, with more gravity, but evidently ill concealed excitement, publishes the following notice:

The challenge flung out by Assistant Recorder Heidenhain, as the representative of the Republican party, in which he offers to meet upon the stump any member of the Christian Republican party, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the said parties, has been accepted by Colonel T. G. Noel, of Jefferson. The place and time for the discussion has been fixed at Lafayette square on Wednesday evening next.

Recorder Heidenhain having been absent during a portion of the summer in Europe, it is expected will edify his listeners from time to time during the debate, with anecdotes touching his acquaintance with titled (?) dignitaries abroad. *Vive la Bagatelle!*

The *Times*, however, yields to the seductions of the occasion, and goes in for the tournament in the following earnest manner:

THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY REVIVED.

The war of the giants has been shifted from the European to the American continent; from the banks of the Loire and Seine to those of the Mississippi; from Metz and Versailles to Jefferson City and Lafayette square, within the new-chartered limits of the goodly city. Old Orleans has surrendered, and the banner of the Prussians waves over the statue of Jean d'Arc, but New Orleans still holds out, proud and defiant against German power and menace. An heroic and invincible champion leaps into the arena, and ere the gauntlet of the haughty Teuton reaches the earth, it is caught and borne aloft, with fierce defiance, by no less renowned a knight than Sir Loin de Noel. The preliminaries of the knightly combat are thus stated by our neighbor, the *Republican*:

CHALLENGE OF VON MOLTKE HEIDENHAIN.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26, 1870.

The undersigned hereby challenges any member of the so-called Christian Republican party, or any other bolter, to discuss the merits of the regular Republican party, and the demerits of the bolting party.

H. HEIDENHAIN, of Orleans.

ACCEPTANCE OF SIR LOIN DE NOEL.

I accept the above.

T. G. NOEL, of Jefferson.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF TIME AND PLACE OF COMBAT.

To the Citizens of the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson:

Colonel T. G. Noel, of Jefferson, having accepted my challenge, I hereby, in order to give the people of both parishes an equal opportunity to be present at the discussion, designate Lafayette square as the place, and Wednesday next, at half-past seven P. M. as the time at which the discussion shall take place. H. HEIDENHAIN, Of Orleans.

To which, supplying an omission left by the modesty of our neighbor, we may add that this thrilling combat will be presided over by his ex-excellency, Michael Hahn, and ex-honorable John R. Conway, once Mayor of New Orleans.

Let all our citizens, of every sex, age, color, party and denomination attend this grand exhibition of courage, chivalry and prowess, such as the modern world has never had an opportunity to witness. Let a queen of love and beauty be chosen to crown the victor. Let not the veteran Jordan be absent with his kettle drums, and let the trumpeters of Jager's and all the other brass bands of our city be engaged to proclaim, to the furthest limits of our city, the glory and renown of the conquering hero.

Report of Treasurer Spinner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.—The annual report of Treasurer Spinner will show for 1870, as compared with 1869:

Increased receipts	$48,263,321 50
Decreased expenditures	27,159,000 99
Total	$75,422,462 49
Decreased receipts	4,345,309 41
Increased expenditures	2,342,992 79
Total	$6,688,302 20

Being a clear gain, by large collections and reduced expenditures, of $68,734,020 20. The purchases of five-twenties for special and sinking funds, for the year ending June 30, were as follows:

Coupon bonds	$750,939 00
Registered stocks	396,442 00
Premium paid on same	16,731,551 40
Accrued interest on same	1,425,153 49
Total	$132,894,304 89

A Tale Without a Moral.

A special to the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, October 24.—The excitement in relation to the scandal in high social circles in unabated. The names of the parties are talked of on the streets, and concealment is no longer practicable. The facts in this shameful case are briefly these: Mr. James S. Gadsden is a well-known business man of Springfield. His pursuits call him from home. On last Friday night, returning unexpectedly from a visit to the country, he found his kindly wife in the wanton embrace of Mr. Speed Butler, a merchant of this city, son of the ex-State Treasurer Butler. The case is aggravated by the fact that Mr. Butler is a married man. His wife is one of the most excellent, accomplished and beautiful women in the country. They have three daughters. Maddened by the discovery, Gadsden drew his revolver and rushed upon the destroyer of his happiness. Butler fled into the darkness, leaving behind his hat, coat and other garments. Gadsden pursued, firing as he ran. Having exhausted his ammunition, but not his ire, he returned to his faithless wife, who, like Niobe, all tears, besought his mercy in vain. Her clothing was immediately packed; and conveying her to the mid-night train for Indiana, he sent her back to her parents in that State with a full statement of his wrongs. Then rousing his counsel, Messrs. Edwards, Stuart & Brown, he ordered the immediate filing of a bill for divorce. Thus the matter remains, while this whole community stand aghast in sorrow and amazement. Butler is said to be seriously wounded.

The *Bossier Banner* ignorantly declares that the devotion of the Democracy to the great principles of freedom is historic and honorable. That is relatively correct. If the surgeon said there were eight parts of African blood in the patient, the devotion of the Democracy to freedom was not discoverable. So that the paragraph would read better if it declared that the Democracy was devoted to freedom if the doctor said the blood was all right. Will the *Banner* accept of our amendment?

GOV. WARMOTH AT THIBODAUX

Courteous Political Discussion

COLLATION OF DISPUTANTS

Trouble Before the Meeting

MAN SHOT AND KILLED

Supineness of Sheriff Sternberg

Warmoth and Sheridan Restore Order

On Thursday a joint discussion was arranged to take place at Thibodaux, between speakers of the Republican party and their opponents of the pretentious Democracy.

About the hour of noon a considerable number of people, amounting to full five hundred, were assembled, and at near two o'clock the discussion commenced. By previous arrangment the time for speaking was equally divided, and the business of the meeting was about to be opened by General Sheridan, when an incident occurred that at first seemed likely to postpone the affair altogether. The speaker had not uttered many words when a shot was heard inside the courthouse, near which the discussion was taking place. In a moment this was followed by several shots in succession. There was a cry that a man had been killed, and then that the slain man was a colored man.

This created a wild excitement among the colored men present. It turned out that a colored man named Henry Williams, who was slightly intoxicated, had, in a drunken way, attempted to interfere with the registry of voters. He was ordered into custody by Mr. Grimes, the Registrar, and an attempt was made to arrest him by a deputy sheriff named, also, Williams, who was still more intoxicated. The colored man, too obfusticated to understand the situation, attempted to get away, when the sheriff fired three shots, one of which missed, but the others struck the man in the breast and thigh, killing him at once.

The excited colored men rushed forward, and the drunken deputy sheriff ran down the street, pursued by numbers. At this time the bell in the courthouse began to toll, and the whites in the neighborhood rapidly assembled. Meantime, Sheriff Sternberg, who is a Republican bolter, sat on a gallery smoking, looking calmly on, while his Democratic deputy, Williams, was doing the mischief.

At this crisis, when a bloody riot seemed imminent, Governor Warmoth and General Sheridan interfered so effectually, that the incipient riot was repressed and quiet restored. General Sheridan went up to where the supine Sheriff, Sternberg, was sitting on the gallery, pipe in mouth, and fairly forced him down into the road, and then by process of calcitration compelled him to attempt to quell the disturbance. That there was no more mischief done, is altogether due to the determined exertions of Governor Warmoth and General Sheridan.

We may as well state here that an inquest was held on the body of the slain man, and the jury found a verdict that he died from the effects of a pistol shot fired by James Williams, Deputy Sheriff, and that Williams was arrested and is now in prison. It may be added that the Sheriff, Sternberg, is totally unfit for the position he holds.

At first it was thought that the political meeting would have to be postponed. But when quiet was fully restored the parties on both sides agreed to proceed.

The opening speech was then delivered by Governor Warmoth, who occupied the stand for an hour. The Governor proceeded to demolish the positions usually assumed by the Democrats, with more than his usual ability, for the late excitement seemed to add fuel to his fire. He reviewed the course of the Democratic party, and the miserable consequences of that course. He showed how utterly deficient they were in every idea that promotes human progress, and industrial and commercial development; that their only idea of the duties of a party to the country was to elect certain men, professional politicians, who, like blind leaders of the blind, led their followers forward in a course of policy, some time leading to nowhere, but more often, unfortunately, leading to anarchy, defiance of constitutional law, demoralization and destruction of the body politic. To go no further back, the late bloody civil struggle had fully proved this.

The speaker compared to this the results that the practical carrying out of the principles of Republicanism had produced; the final settlement of questions and disputed issues that might have kept the country, especially the Southern portion of it, in disorder for a hundred years to come—retarding commerce, clogging industry, delaying development and postponing general prosperity. That these evils of doctrine and consequent practice were put away was the fruits of Republican success. The various points of Governor Warmoth's address, and his numerous illustrations of the soundness of the Republican platform are not here given, but his words made, evidently, a deep impression on all who listened. Their appreciation of the doctrines he advanced and so ably advocated, was shown by frequent and loud applause.

Colonel Beattie, Democratic candidate for the State Senate, followed Governor Warmoth, in a speech that occupied an hour and a half. His arguments, however, might have been condensed within ten minutes' speaking, for he could not get beyond the very limited range of Democratic argument. He did not play on a harp of a thousand strings, for his instrument had but one, and that was, how greatly are the Democrats the friends of the colored man. This was played with the variations. Any one hearing a Democratic speech any where can easily know what the Democratic orator said.

After Colonel Beattie General G. A. Sheridan made a piquant and brilliant speech of half an hour's length. The speaker was in his happiest vein, for he, too, seemed inspired by the previous incident. General Sheridan's happy manner and pungent witticisms kept his hearers in wrapt attention from beginning to end, and it would have continued so had he gone on to speak till midnight.

The most gentlemanly courtesy was extended by the political antagonists toward each other. At the conclusion of the speaking a collation was partaken by both parties together, and they separated with mutual expressions of respect.

The reception of Governor Warmoth at Thibodaux was very enthusiastic, and his address there made the same marked impression as at every place he has visited.

Governor Warmoth, accompanied by General Sheridan and others, yesterday left Thibodaux for Brashear City.

St. Charles Theatre.

The St. Charles will re-open next Monday evening, when will be presented the thrilling drama of "Eustache" and the farce of "Toodles." First appearance, at that time, of the popular favorites, Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh and Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

There is a herd of twenty-six camels in Nevada, used for carrying salt from the desert to the mills. They live on prickly pears and sage-brush, and are as easily bred as goats.

Democratic Protest on Registration.

Protests were entered at the close of registration, last evening, by Democratic inspectors, in various wards, on behalf of the Democratic citizens of each of the wards, "against the registration purporting to be contained in these books, as illegal, untair, unjust and as not in any way a correct and full registration of said ward."

The first point in the protest is, that *an entirely new registration* has been ordered, thereby subjecting to a vexatious annoyance in delay and loss of time the citizens of the ward who had been regularly registered already twice before in the last two years. The second point is, that owing to the Republican party failing to furnish a list of inspectors for appointment to the Circuit Judge, that officer refused to appoint the Democratic inspectors until so furnished by the Republican party; for which reason no inspectors could qualify before the sixth day of October, being — days after the opening of the registration offices.

The third point is that, during that interval no representative of the Democratic party was admitted by the registrars to the registration offices, for the purposes of instructing applicants for registration in their rights and duties.

The fourth point is that applicants who were suspected of Democratic proclivities, were subjected by the assistant supervisors of registration, in a large majority of cases, to a catechism of illegal, impertinent and unwarranted questions and objections.

The fifth point is that the said registrars, by keeping their offices closed at hours when the law required them to be open, and by removing them from time to time to remote and inaccessible points, as well as by consuming an undue and unreasonable amount of time in registering applicants, sought and effected the prevention of a large number of persons entitled to registration. [Here insert the days and office hours during which your ward office has been improperly closed, and the number of changes and to what points the location of the offices was changed.]

Sixth—That although in all cases where application has been made to the courts for redress it has been granted, yet the presence of the registrars in court during the pendency of the trial of these cases, and during the official hours of registration, has been the means of depriving many of the right of registration.

Seventh—That, among many other violations of law, the following named persons have been improperly and illegally refused registration by the assistant supervisors for the frivolous causes hereinafter shown:

Name,
Residence,
Cause assigned,
Remarks,

And the following persons have been improperly admitted to registration, the reason of their want of capacity being shown below:

Number of registry ——. Name ——.
Why incompetent.

Finally, I protest against the registration contained in these books as a deliberate attempt to deprive a free people of the right of franchise in the next election, by a perversion and wanton abuse of laws under partisan purposes, and for the purpose of stifling the popular voice.

On the Wrong Trail.

We reproduce the following from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which takes occasion to compliment the REPUBLICAN as in the main "a very able Radical organ:

A day or two ago we published some amiable remarks about the *Courier-Journal* from a Democratic critic—one of those who are so zealous that nothing short of pure brimstone and molten lead will satisfy their inner craving—and, in order that all sorts of people may have a fair show, here is what a Radical critic—the New Orleans REPUBLICAN—has to say of us:

The South has cause to remember the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. With every inducement to be a friend, it has been her constant and most devouring enemy. With the ability to lead, with the means to be independent, it has constantly consented to follow and to be dependent. With an opportunity such as seldom presents itself to be an adviser and a prophet, it has descended to be a panderer and a mountebank. Kentucky has been more grossly weakened and demoralized by this one newspaper than by any other dozen instrumentalities in her midst. She, therefore, owes it a debt of unfriendliness which she can never repay.

It strikes us from a cursory glance that there is a vein of unkindess in the foregoing, based on a mistaken surmise as to the antecedents of the *Courier-Journal*. These the REPUBLICAN mixes mightily. In order to relieve its mind we have to assure it that this paper is responsible only for its own sins, not for the sins of any of its progenitors antecedent to its existence. But we should add, in the same connection, that such considerations are unworthy of argument. Every question should rest on its own merits. Each measure that comes up should be disposed of *per se*. The REPUBLICAN is, in the main, a very able Radical organ. But it ought to quote as well as tote fair. Let it handle the *Courier-Journal* as it finds it, leaving the dead past to take care of itself as best it may. As the case stands it is merely doing service for the Bourbons, with whom, and it indeed we have all along suspected an illicit liaison. Extremes are proverbially near together, and the accord which subsists between the extremists who mutually abuse the *Courier-Journal* is suggestive.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.—This really valuable contribution to the literature of the day, has just been laid upon our table. Under the editorship of such a talented man as Dr. J. G. Holland, author of "Bitter Sweet," "Katrina," etc., we expected much from it, and after glancing through its pages we feel that we have not been too sanguine, for from the title page to the end, it is full of good things—in fact, a literary feast; while the illustrations are all done in the highest style of art. "Jeremy Train—His Drive," is rich, both in the humor of the verse and sketches. The article entitled "The Bottom of the Sea," is particularly interesting and instructive, both to the student and general reader. But our space will not allow us to follow our wishes and give an extended *resume* of the contents of this really valuable magazine; suffice it to say that in our opinion it ranks with the best yet published on either continent, and it should be on every table. It is to be found at all the booksellers and newsdealers in the city. Price thirty cents for a single number, or three dollars per year.

Academy of Music.

The comic drama of "Mickey Free" and the farce of "Turn Him Out" were performed last night to a respectable house for the benefit of Dominick Murray. We have already noticed the first performance of "Mickey Free" on Thursday evening, and we will add, merely, that the performance of last evening fully equaled that of Thursday. The farce of "Turn Him Out" is full of broad fun, and was well performed.

At to-day's matinee, which commences at twelve o'clock, noon, "Mickey Free" will be again performed, followed by the "Benecia Boy."

To-night the drama of the "Omadhaun" will be given. In addition is the laughable farce of "Brother Bill and Me."

To-morrow will be the last night of Mr. Murray's performance, and the bill will be "Oonah's Engagement," "Brother Bill and Me," and "Mickey Free."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican]

FROM SHREVEPORT

A Discussion Between Two Notables

GENERAL M'CLEERY AND MIKE RYAN

Success of the Republican Ticket Assured

SHREVEPORT, October 28, 1870.

A great political discussion took place here last night between General McCleery, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, and his competitor, Michael Ryan.

The discussion was long and ably contested on both sides, General McCleery, in particular, speaking with great spirit and power. His defense of Governor Warmoth was pronounced, by his hearers, to be a masterly effort.

An immense crowd of people of both races was present. When Mr. Ryan arose to address this mixed jury of legal voters he was more respectful in his bearing than he was when he broke up the Ninth Judicial District Court, because colored men were impanneled on the grand jury. He was, nevertheless, very impressive in his speech, and was listened to with the same attention and respect that had been accorded his more accomplished antagonist. The utmost harmony and good order prevailed.

Since Hon. C. C. Antoine has withdrawn from the contest in favor of General McCleery, the Republicans of Caddo are confident of success. You may rely on seeing the Republican delegation, headed by George L. Smith, elected to the House of Representatives. CADDO.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

A FULL CABINET MEETING

LEAVE-TAKING OF MR. COX

CAPITULATION OF METZ

SURRENDER MEANS PEACE

DETAILS OF THE PRISONERS

PROTEST AGAINST THE SURRENDER

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

RUN OF THE LEE.

Time of the Natchez Beaten Fourteen Minutes and Forty-Three Seconds.

NATCHEZ, October 28.—The time made by the R. E. Lee yesterday, on her run from New Orleans to this city, was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
To Carrollton	..	26	25
To Hill's Gate	..	54	43
To Red Church	1	29	5
To Bonnet Carre Church	2	25	23
To College Point	3	28	20
To Convent	3	37	..
To Donaldsonville	4	30	55
To Bayou Gonla	5	40	28
To Plaquemine	6	26	50
To Baton Rouge	7	40	42
To Bayou Sara	9	48	20
To Stamps'	13	11	55
To Henderson's	15	54	25
To Natchez	16	36	47

Beating the time of the Natchez fourteen minutes and forty-three seconds.

WASHINGTON.

Full Cabinet Meeting—Determination to Enforce the Election Laws of Congress—Jeff Davis Visits General Cooper Near Alexandria—No Apprehensions for the Safety of the Shenandoah—Ex-Secretary Cox Takes Formal Leave of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, at which the elections were the chief theme. It was determined to enforce the law of Congress; instructions to commanders of troops will soon be issued.

Mr. Jefferson Davis visited General Cooper, near Alexandria, to-day. A number of the old Seventeenth Virginia Confederate regiment received Mr. Davis at Alexandria.

The Navy Department have no apprehensions for the safety of the Shenandoah.

Ex-Secretary Cox took formal leave of the Cabinet to-day.

NEW YORK.

Money Easy—Decline in Gold—Governments Declined—Southerns Dull and Unchanged—Proceedings Against Canada Banks for Usury—Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, October 28, Evening.—Money closed easy at 5@6; gold closed at 111⅝@111¾; governments declined ⅛; Southern securities dull and nominally unchanged.

The chief topic of Wall street to-day was the announcement of proceedings against Canada banks for usury. The result was a general paying off of call loans for fear the court might lock up collaterals.

Gold opened heavy and closed steady. Sixty-twos 112½; of 1864, 111⅝; of 1865, 111⅝; new, 110¼; of 1867, 110⅝; of 1868, 111½; 10-40s, 106½.

Louisianas, 70; new, 76; levees, 73; 8s, 87½.

Arrived: China. Arrived out: Holland and Russia.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Reverdy Johnson arrived in steamer China.

The railroad truce, negotiated last summer at Niagara, is about over. Vanderbilt has closed his line, from Buffalo to Niagara, to Erie traffic. Gould is building a branch.

METZ.

Capitulation of Metz Signed—143,000 Prisoners, Three Marshals and Six Thousand Officers—The Tours Government Concealing the Disaster—Empress Eugenie Declines to Sign Cession of Territory Treaty—Bazaine Prepares to Surrender—Protest of Commander of the Garrison Against Surrender—Capitulation an Understanding with King William—It Means Speedy Peace.

LONDON, October 28.—The capitulation of Metz was signed yesterday. The Prussians will occupy Metz to-morrow. The whole number of prisoners is 143,000, including three marshals and 6000 officers.

A dispatch from Tours says the government continues to withhold the news from the army of the Loire. It is only known that a vast number of troops have been murmuring for some days, and great battles imminent near Lemours and Orleans.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, October 27.—Your special correspondent at Ostend telegraphs that a statement had been received from Mercy-le-Haut to the effect that, upon receiving a formal declaration signed by the Empress, that she was unwilling to sign a treaty involving the cession of French territory, or to be a party to any such scheme involving the probable outbreak of civil war in France, Bazaine exclaimed he would take all the responsibility himself.

This was Wednesday night. Bazaine immediately sent a parlementaire through his lines to Prince Frederick Charles, at Point-a-Mousson.

Prince Charles came up during the night to Chateau de Frecatty, where, this morning early, stipulations were signed for the surrender of the army of Bazaine and the fortress of Mets.

The report adds: General de Coffiniere, commandant of the garrison of Metz, entered a written protest against the surrender of Metz, declaring it was abundantly able to protract the defence into winter; that the recent defeats of the Germans had made it practically impossible for them to imperil the possession of the place, and that provisions were in abundance, both for the army and people. Since the fifteenth of October the inhabitants have received daily rations of 400 grammes of bread for adults, 200 grammes of bread for children, and 100 grammes for infants.

A correspondent at Ostend says, the total loss of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, from the beginning of the siege, is estimated at 40,000, by battle and disease.

The army of Prince Frederick Charles consisted of, on October 20, the first, second, third, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth army corps, with two divisions of Landwehr attached to the ninth army corps, making a total of 160,000 men, artillery and cavalry, included.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, October 28.—Advices from Bouillon, twenty-seventh, state that the capitulation of Bazaine is in conformity with an understanding with King William, and contemplates speedy peace.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, October 27.—The surrender of Bazaine, it is stated, has been made upon a full understanding with the Prussian government that the occupation of Metz and Strasburg shall be accepted as an adequate basis for the withdrawing of the German armies from France, and concluding peace.

The Republicans in London loudly declared Marshal Bazaine a traitor; that he concerted his action with Prince Napoleon, Empress and King William, and that the government at Paris and Tours will repudiate any peace prepared or signed by him.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says the French rejected the terms of an armistice, but thinks the fall of Metz will lead to a reconsideration.

LONDON.

German Vessels with Powder Captured Off the Bahamas—Napoleon Going to Elbe for His Health—Life in Orleans—Prussian Bands Play—The People Housed, and Women Wear Black—Nothing Official from Paris—French Loan Advanced.

LONDON, October 28.—The French captured the German vessel Hero, off the Bahama Islands, with seven hundred barrels of powder.

Correspondents intimate that Napoleon will go to Elbe early next month, as his health requires a warmer climate.

The *Times* thinks England, like America, should abandon scrupulous neutrality, and supply both belligerents.

At Orleans the Prussian bands play every evening, but the people remain housed. The shops are closed, and the women wear black.

Nothing official from Paris to-day.

The capitulation of Schlestadt is officially announced.

Thiers has gone to Paris.

In spite of rumors, and also the surrender of Metz, the French loan has advanced.

Laurier is arranging for the expenditure of a large amount of the loan in the purchase of arms at Birmingham.

Lord Lyons, English minister to France, has engaged quarters for the legation at Bordeaux.

It is certain that the Italian Parliament will be dissolved and a new ministry formed.

TOURS.

Report That a German Corps has Been Routed—Ardor in Defense of Ami