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NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 174. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1088.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, October 31, 1870,

AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

ROBERT McWADE.

RIP VAN WINKLE

AND HIS DOG SNYDER.

FRIDAY—Benefit of Robert McWade.
SATURDAY NOON—Rip Van Winkle Matinee. no2

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Great Success of the Popular Favorites,
MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH,
MR. J. W. ALBAUGH,
BEN DEBAR.
And the New Stock Company.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 2, 1870, will be presented the play of the MARBLE HEART, or the SCULPTOR'S DREAM; Marco, Mary Mitchell Albaugh, Phydias and Raphael, Mr. J. W. Albaugh. To conclude with the farce of a STAGE-STRUCK TAILOR. Tom Tape, Ben Debar.
SUNDAY—Benefit of Mary Mitchell Albaugh.
SATURDAY—Only Albaugh Matinee. nov2 1t

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. K. 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 K. 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. F. Dunham, W. C.; Theo. A. Kingston, V. C.
FLOOR MANAGERS.
John G. Guerin, Chairman; F. K. 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. 13 Mechanics' Exchange, or No. 61 Bedford street, or to A. Victor Ward, No. 86 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 valu ble 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.
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.
ac13 tf

FOR RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 321 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

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

WANTED.

WANTED.—INFORMATION WANTED OF A young mulatto girl named MARIA BANKS, aged fifteen years, about five feet high, rather good looking, whom left her mother's home about seven o'clock A. M. Thursday, the twenty-seventh of October. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her mother, Julia Harrison, St. James street, between St. Thomas and Religious, streets, New Orleans. no2 1t*

WANTED—COPPER AND TINSMITHS AT FACtory of Barbarin Gas Lighting Company of Louisiana, 58 Derbigny street.—Liberal wages and permanent occupation will be given to competent workmen. A. K. DUPAS,
oc26 15t Chief Engineer.

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. 213 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. Apply on the premises. au2 2p

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MOBILE

Last Sunday's REPUBLICAN announced the arrival of the first train on the Chattanooga Railroad from Mobile to New Orleans, the road between the two cities being now completed. And now we record the departure, on Sunday last, of the first train on the Chattanooga Railroad from New Orleans to Mobile.

Through all the route the road is in splendid order, except at the marsh commencing about twelve and continuing to twenty-five miles distance from New Orleans, where, in consequence of the nature of the ground, and the difficulties encountered in constructing the embankment, the track is not yet thoroughly settled. The managers of the road, however, are keeping a large number of hands at work, and in time this portion of the road will become as solid as any other part. It may, perhaps, be necessary to say that the portion here mentioned as unsettled is, however, as safe as any other part of the road, the only difference being that the travel on it is somewhat slower.

The first trip from New Orleans to Mobile being a matter of immense interest to every business man in our city, it is not surprising that a large party of prominent citizens, in response to an invitation from Major J. J. Williamson, collected at the foot of Canal street, about nine o'clock Sunday morning, to join in an excursion over part of the route. Among the party, comprising about two hundred persons, we noticed Mr. William M. Burwell, editor of *De Bow's Review*; Messrs. T. B. Lee, Williamson Smith, J. E. McDaniel, of the Associated Press; Major D. H. Feger, general Southern agent of the Louisville route; Colonel J. W. Madden, Messrs. Charles Rhodes, F. O. Minor, Captain F. E. Myers, William E. Deacon, James Carmichael, J. E. Smith, W. T. Sigley, George Dycke, R. Charles, Jr., Auguste Levis, F. J. Levis, Messrs. Lane and Duncan of the *Bee*, Messrs. Moreau, John Hawkins, F. M. Higgins, J. Franklin, Colonel Frank H. Wilson, J. Henry Behan, William Bedell, P. R. Middlemiss.

At a quarter past ten o'clock the excursion started from the foot of Canal street. There was no pretension whatever about the affair, every part of the arrangement partaking of an entirely Republican simplicity. A locomotive to which were attached a number of platform cars with extemporized chairs and benches formed the outfit, but withal were not forgotten ample means of physical sustentation packed up in baskets, as well as profuse materials for mental exhilaration enveloped in variously shaped bottles, for all of which we were indebted to our empressario, Major J. J. Williamson. Nor was food for the mind lacking, for our enterprising literary friend C. C. Haley was of the company, and he, acting after his kind, had brought papers from various parts of the Union. Some two hundred copies of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN had been provided, and as the train rushed on its speedy way they were dropped at nearly every house along the route, diffusing intelligence and sound political doctrine. So on the thirtieth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, people in Mobile, for the first time, were enabled to read the New Orleans daily papers on the same day they were published.

At a quarter after ten o'clock the train left the station and speeded away along the levee, up Elysian Fields street to the turnout, and then rushed on its journey with accelerated speed.

Passing on through wood and marsh, over bog and prairie, we made our speedy way along that part of the road, described somewhat in last Sunday's REPUBLICAN. Sighting Fort Macomb, at Chef Menteur, passing a solitary shanty deep in the woods, remote from other habitations, as a lodge in some wilderness ought to be, across the blue waters of beautiful Lake Catherine, while the buildings of Fort Pike, seen far in the distance, on one side and a friendly light-house on the other. Wild uncultivated and desert, as is a large portion of the country over which we passed, it was at the same time exceedingly interesting; and men acknowledged that scenery without the adjunct of dense forest, rugged rock, or lofty mountain, could still abound in the elements of the romantic.

But to return to the practical. The opening of the Chattanooga road will at once render the poorest land along its route valuable, by opening forthwith a market for firewood. On that part of the road within some twenty miles of New Orleans wood abounds, but is for the most part only suitable for fuel.

At a little past twelve o'clock we crossed the Rigolets on the bridge of trestle-work. This bridge is three-quarters of a mile long, and is divided by an immense pivot draw, constructed of iron, and two hundred and twenty-five feet long. It is at this point that the lake steamers and other vessels pass on their way from New Orleans to the watering places.

Leaving the Rigolets, the road is very solid, and in the best possible condition.

The train increased its speed, and soon we were gliding along at the rate of forty-five miles per hour. The speed was timed at several points by Mr. W. G. Mitchell, a gentleman connected with the road, to whose courtesy the reporter of the REPUBLICAN is indebted for much desirable information. We might state that at both Chef Menteur and at the Rigolets the water is over forty-two feet deep. The sea view from the Rigolets bridge is very fine.

Rushing along, we soon came to the "English Lookout." This is a small islet of high land on which grows a group of trees. The whole surrounding is swampy, and the spot is interesting chiefly as a reminiscence of the invasion of New Orleans in 1814, for here the British flotilla landed a portion of the men and established a corps of observation. A very tall tree, since cut down, served as a point of observation until the defeat at Chalmette forced a total evacuation of the lake waters.

Soon as the Rigolets are passed, the running on the road all the way to Mobile is nearly as smooth as one of the shell roads in the vicinity of New Orleans.

Passing East Pearl river, we now entered the State of Mississippi; the land becoming higher and dryer, and covered to a great extent, with magnificent trees.

Nearing Bay St. Louis, numbers of the population turned out to greet us. Men and boys shouted, and dogs barked, people shook hands, standing by the first train from New Orleans, and every one felt that it was a great event.

We stopped at Bay St. Louis long enough to let the locomotive take a drink, and then off we rushed toward Biloxi, the bipeds on the train having an advantage over the iron horse that drew it, for they could do two things at once—drink and rush along at the same time.

Passing rapidly by Pass Christian, by Mississippi City, at three o'clock we reached the old town of Biloxi, the termination of the present trip, as far as most of us were concerned. The passengers alighted, and the few who wished to continue on to Mobile took another train that was in waiting. The trip between New Orleans and Biloxi, a distance of eighty-one miles along the line of the road, had been accomplished in four hours and three quarters. Whenever the road between New Orleans and the Rigolets becomes well settled, the trip will be accomplished at least one hour sooner.

At Biloxi, our hospitable host, Major Williamson, caused the bivers and the potables to be unpacked and spread on the grass. A free and easy lunch followed, seasoned with mirth and enjoyment. As the lunch drew near a close, Judge Burwell was loudly called for, and responded with a few appropriate remarks upon the acceleration of prosperity to the State, to the South, to the Union, which would result from the enterprise which had just been finished. A toast to the press was responded to by the representative of the REPUBLICAN, and then the company prepared to return, with some addition to the number, among others, the chief engineer of the road, Mr. Henry Van Bleck.

A pleasant passage of some five hours' duration brought us back to New Orleans, where, at the foot of Canal street, our journey terminated.

The whole affair was exceedingly agreeable, all the circumstances conspiring to make it so. Our host, Major Williamson, is exactly the kind of man to take a journey with, and the several gentlemen connected with the road, who were among us, division engineer M. Van Brocklin, resident engineers J. C. Ballantyne and R. W. Rogers, assistant engineer James Hardy, conductors J. Wilson and J. B. Franklin, all did their best to make the trip a pleasant one—and they succeeded.

We published yesterday a table of distances on the road, which we reproduce this morning:

Name of Stations.	Distance.	Aggregate.
Mobile	0.00	0.00
Sulphur Springs	3.26	3.26
Webb's Landing	4.76	8.02
Fowl River	6.00	14.02
Summit	4.83	18.85
Franklin Creek	4.09	22.94
Rawls'	3.77	26.71
Murray's	5.87	32.58
Elder's	2.56	35.14
East Pascagoula	4.62	39.76
West Pascagoula	3.33	43.09
Lewis'	3.88	46.97
Bellefontaine	2.56	49.53
Bradford's	3.60	53.13
Ocean Springs	2.76	55.89
Red Bluff	2.26	58.15
Biloxi	1.74	59.89
Soria's	3.00	62.89
Harrison's	3.49	66.38
Mississippi City	2.48	68.88
Champlin's	4.11	72.99
Scott's	3.07	76.06
Miltenberger's	2.85	78.91
Pass Christian	2.84	81.75
Henderson	2.89	84.64
Bay St. Louis	2.78	87.42
Nicholson's	1.80	89.32
Montgomery	1.99	91.21
Claiborne's	4.45	95.66
Toulme's	4.64	100.30
Look Out	3.03	103.33
Rigolets	5.30	108.63
Chef Menteur	11.75	120.38
Michaud	6.07	126.45
Lee	4.24	130.69
Gentilly	3.96	134.65
Junction	2.08	136.73
New Orleans	2.46	139.19

Government Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

A pamphlet of twenty-two pages, and bearing the above title, has been laid upon our table, through the courtesy of Captain D. S. Pullen, observer in the signal service of the United States army.

The pamphlet comprises a succinct account of the rise and progress of a system of meteorological observations inaugurated many years ago, which system has been gradually maturing until it now reaches a point of usefulness, rendering it a matter of immense practical importance to the interests of commerce. Up to the time when rapid telegraphic communication became as well established as steam navigation, the benefits of the system of meteorological observations established by all civilized governments were less apparent, for there did not then exist the means of putting these observations to the practical uses which they now subserve. Still the general stock of scientific knowledge received daily additions by the means of observation and report which had been instituted many years ago at Greenwich, England, at various points in continental Europe, and subsequently at Washington city.

And now this stock of meteorological knowledge is being utilized for the benefit of commerce by the organization of systems of telegraphic storm warnings in the principal European ports, which system will, no doubt, be eventually extended to every portion of the commercial world.

We copy from the work under notice the following extract as illustrating the practical workings of the system:

On December 2, 1863, the president of the Toulon Chamber of Commerce was notified, by telegraph from Paris, that a severe storm was then traversing France, and would probably reach Toulon in about four hours time. Preparations were at once made to guard against its violence, and when it did strike, at the time prophesied, no damage was done to the shipping, which had been forewarned. Many instances of a similar character are given, amounting to a positive demonstration that the devastation and terrors attendant upon a heavy storm may be very greatly, if not entirely diminished, by the precautions which can be taken whenever the storm signal gives the warning. We need hardly tell our readers that this signal system is founded upon the knowledge of the direction and other phenomena of storms, acquired by years of observation in various portions of Europe and America.

In the United States the storm warning signals will be under the direction of the War Department, in accordance with a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the ninth of February, 1870.

We learn that Captain D. S. Pullen will be stationed at this point as observer in the storm signal service, and he will furnish us with daily reports.

St. Charles Theatre:

The St. Charles had another excellent house last evening, and the popular favorites, Mary Mitchell Albaugh, Mr. J. W. Albaugh and Ben De Bar, were again greeted with most unmistakable indications of delight. The drama of "Eustache" was repeated with good effect, and the *Louise Baudin* of Mary Mitchell Albaugh and *Eustache Baudin* of J. W. Albaugh were finely rendered. The *Toodles* of Ben De Bar was, of course, faultless. This evening the play of the "Marble Heart" will be presented with Mary Mitchell Albaugh as *Marco* and J. W. Albaugh as *Phydias* and *Raphael*. Ben De Bar will convulse the house with his impersonation of *Tom Tape* in the farce of the "Stage Struck Tailor." Next Saturday the only Albaugh matinee.

UPHOLSTERY.—Such of our readers as have to fit up their residences, are advised to call upon our friend Mr. George W. Homan, No. 95 Prytania street. He has experience, taste and integrity, and if there is any man in his line that can equal him in his business, we would like to know him. His prices for work are low, and he does it promptly—no two weeks to hang a window shade—but at once is his maxim. Try him.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—We made a discovery yesterday. It was that Messrs. Kern & Fellman, Nos. 104, 106 and 108 Baronne street, sold dry goods at about twenty-five per cent less than any other rival house. Their stock is complete, their clerks polite and attentive, and their goods equal to anybody's. Go, then, and see if we are not right.

THE GREAT POLITICAL DUEL

DISCUSSION IN LAFAYETTE SQUARE

HEIDENHAIN AND NOEL

The Programme Fully Arranged

Last evening those eloquent and able political disputants, Hon. Henry Heidenhain, of New Orleans, and Colonel T. G. Noel, of Jefferson, met by agreement at the editorial rooms of the REPUBLICAN, and arranged all the details for the grand political discussion to take place in Lafayette square this evening.

Mr. Heidenhain, being the challenging party, will open the discussion at half-past seven o'clock, and speak half an hour. Colonel Noel will then reply and occupy unlimited time, after which Mr. Heidenhain will close the arguments.

A popular and competent presiding officer will be announced at the meeting. There will be all the adjuncts of a good band of music, illuminations and transparencies. It is understood that Mr. M. A. Miller, whose advertisement appears in this paper, will provide red and green campaign fire for the occasion.

We shall have an extended report of the great discussion in the REPUBLICAN of tomorrow morning, so that our readers may judge which of the two political disputants is the champion debater.

Academy of Music.

Robert McWade made his first appearance Monday night in the character of *Rip Van Winkle*.

The crowded house showed how much public expectation had been excited, for it is very doubtful if a spare seat could have been found in the auditorium.

The are but few among the intelligent portion of the community who are not familiar with the legend of "Rip Van Winkle," as told by Washington Irving. How *Rip*, a dissolute, "ne'er-do-weel," with a confirmed propensity to idleness, and a passion for strong liquor, had a wife, whose natural shrewdishness was stimulated by his dissipation and improvidence. How, to escape from connubial lingual infliction, he sauntered with gun in hand and dog by his side, far up among the Katskill mountains, where the malicious practicings of demons, aiding his strong appetite for strong waters, he was induced to imbibe a mystic draught, and then slept a sleep of twenty years. He awoke at length, to find the little bush near which he had lain down, grown into a tall tree, his gun decayed to pieces, his dog a skeleton, his habiliments in shreds, his beard and hair of enormous length and white as snow. Painfully making his way down the mountain toward his home, he finds himself, as it were, in a new world, everything around being as much changed as he himself.

Abounding, as this legend does, in elements of the romantic and the dramatic, there have been but two attempts made to adapt it to the stage previously to the appearance of Mr. McWade. Both of these attempts were highly successful, for the impersonators were men of great histrionic genius. Of these two, Hackett belongs to the past, but Jefferson is yet of the present, and his masterly delineation is fresh in the minds of the admirers of the drama. It was, therefore, a bold attempt to follow close upon this admirable actor, in an impersonation of the very legend that had made him so famous in the theatrical world.

In the face of this, and hampered by the miserable support he received from many of the other characters in the piece, Mr. McWade has, we think, in his impersonation of *Rip Van Winkle*, brought out the dominent idea with an excellence of delineation difficult to improve upon.

Like *Mickey Free*, *Rip Van Winkle*, as a play, does not amount to much. All the interest centres in the principal character, the other performers having nothing to do except the stereotyped "utility." But, with few exceptions, poor as their parts were, they contrived by their acting to make them still poorer.

It is difficult to get rid of an impression; and there were, we do not doubt, many present on Monday night, disposed to be guided in judging of McWade by their recollections of Jefferson. But we are inclined to think that a comparison between the two performers cannot easily be instituted. The *Van Winkle* of Jefferson, and the *Van Winkle* of McWade, although the plot of each has the same foundation, are totally different in the essential points of delineation. It would, therefore, be as unfair to compare them, or to make one a standard of the other, as to compare "Alexander's Feast" with the "Jolly Beggars." To illustrate the idea: We all know that a person may have his portrait painted at different times by different painters; and each one of the portraits will strongly resemble the original, yet on comparing the portraits together, no two will be found alike.

There is all the less occasion to compare Mr. McWade with preceding performers, for we have the original story to judge by; and the only point to decide is whether the performance of Mr. McWade is a successful portrayal of the character of *Rip Van Winkle*, as written by Washington Irving. In our judgment it is.

It is unnecessary to remark on last night's performance, as it was a fac-simile of Monday night, defects and all. The innkeeper, in the last scene, who attemps to imitate Yankee by talking through his nose, came about as near to it as a dime jewsharp resembles a church organ. We diffidently suggest that Miss Waugh do not play old woman—till her time comes. She is much nicer as a young one, and she will not succeed as the former for some years yet.

We understand that *Rip Van Winkle* will be repeated every night till further notice; so that our playgoers will have a sufficient opportunity to see a performance that requires more than one repetition before a fair or reliable judgment can be formed respecting it.

Governor Warmoth.

Governor Warmoth and General George A. Sheridan returned last evening from their tour of the past week, daring which they have addressed the people at Thibodaux, Franklin and New Iberia. Governor Warmoth has made the acquaintance of more of his constituents than any other Governor of the State ever knew, and he has made a most favorable impression upon them. Notwithstanding the arduous campaign in which he has been engaged, the Governor is announced to address the people several times more before the election. He needs physical rest, but his anxiety to promote the success of Republican principles prompts him to extraordinary exertions in the campaign now nearly closed.

It was not intended to convey the idea, in our report yesterday of the arrest of Pierre Bertin, that Mr. Fuller, a well known attorney at law of this city, was in the house in any other capacity than that of counsel for the party who sent for him to come there.

ALL SAINTS' DAY

THE CEMETERIES YESTERDAY

Among the people of New Orleans, there is no day occurring throughout the year that takes so strong a hold of public feeling—that seems so deeply impressed upon the public heart—as All Saints' Day. Although it is Catholic in its origin, and continues Catholic in its associations and its surroundings, yet there are few among us, of any other sect, or of no sect at all, who do not, for a portion of the day, at least, lay aside thoughts of business, and suffer the implements of industry to rest, while they join in the universal tribute of sad remembrance dedicated to those who have gone before to the silent land of death, whither we are all hastening.

And the reason why this day, thus dedicated to remembrances of the departed, originating as it does, in a church opposed by so many antagonistes; the reason why this day, Catholic as it is, finds such acceptance in the hearts of Protestants as well as Catholics, must be because its purpose has an echo in every human bosom, and accords with the better instincts of our nature.

Let any of the thousands who have consigned to the tomb some dear departed, remember the feeling of the hour, and they will acknowledge that the day on which dust was consigned to kindred dust had the full feeling of holy Sabbath, for it was hallowed by the purity of grief.

And so it has come to pass that the day which, in by-gone times, had been set apart by the Catholic church for her communicants to render a tribute of remembrance to the dead by religious services, has become acceptable to Protestants, for they, too, hold their dead in fond remembrance, and they also would testify by outward significations that all regret has not been obliterated by time, the consoler.

Among a large proportion of our population the day approaches with elaborate preparations. Mourning wreaths and funeral emblems are wrought to deck the tombs with the insignia of regrets, and fair hands find occupation for days before.

When the first of November comes, at any early hour people throng to the various cemeteries, and momently the throng increases, until, toward the approach of evening, the mass of human beings can hardly pass each other in the avenues.

It is among the early visitors to the tomb that the grief-stricken and the sad are to be found. These come in the morning, so that before the throng becomes too dense, they can offer prayer and indulge sad memories in comparative solitude.

It is natural to suppose, too, that All Saints' day is regarded with different feelings by different phases of human nature; and while to some it is fraught with sad and painful remembrances, to others it is merely a holiday and an opportunity of seeing what can not be seen in any other place, for while in a few Southern cities, Mobile, for instance, there is a partial recognition, nowhere but in New Orleans is there such a full and thorough observance.

Yesterday added one more to these anniversaries of tender memories. We do not attempt any minute or elaborate description of the funeral adornments, for there is little variation of one year from another. An observer will find the chief interest to arise from noticing the incidents connected with those who comes to the sepulchre to mourn their dead. Seldom, indeed, can any demonstration of grief be seen. These mourners mourn not as those without hope, and the prevailing feeling seems to be that of tender regret, not unmingled with the satisfaction at the idea that the occasion brings the survivor once more nearer to the loved and lost. A mother could be seen kneeling before a tomb, absorbed by one single feeling, for on the tomb before which she kneels can be read the name of her boy, cut off in early manhood, not many years ago. It may be that she is recalling to memory scenes of former time, long before the catastrophe, when he was full of promise and she of hope. Of all this there is naught but memory left—sad, sad, indeed, but not unmingled with comfort, for when her time comes to lay her mortal frame beside the mortality she so loved when in life, once more her soul will hold sweet communion with the regenerated spirit that now awaits her coming, then never to be parted more.

Before a tiny grave another mother kneels, but she is not alone, for by her side are other olive branches—brothers and sisters of the little one who occupies the tiny grave. She finds a mother's comfort in the bright boys and the fair-haired girls that are with her, but not for one moment has she forgotten the little one that was taken from her; and it seems to her grieved mother's heart that the one who has gone was the nearest and dearest of all. But so she would have thought had it been either of the other instead.

Again could be seen the most touching sight of all. Two little girls, with innocent faces, rich in all the prettiness of childhood, knelt before a side vault. There was no name upon this depository of mortality. Just as the plaster had been spread upon the bricks that hid the lone coffin from sight, so it remained, for no loving hand had contributed commemorative tablet. A solitary wreath hung before the burial place, its scanty adornment betokened no ample means, and it comported with the humble garments of the little watchers before the tomb. An elderly colored woman completed the group; and she spoke to her little charges of "mamma." Where was the father? It might be miles away, toiling for the future of his motherbereaved girls. It might be that he, too, had found a premature grave in mid-ocean, or in the pathless wilds where men venture in search of gain. And what would be the future of these forlorn little ones? Ample riches and affectionate surroundings but ill supply the anxious, yearning watchfulness of a mother. But the mother sleeps the sleep of the cold grave, and these are left to fight the world's fight, unaided by her tender vigilance, her maternal care.

Must they battle with poverty and its attendant temptations, growing more potent as years advance? "If your heavenly Father suffereth not a sparrow to fall to the ground, are ye not of more value than many sparrows, O ye of little faith!"

It may be that the most melancholy spot of all is where unknown graves abound, undecked by garland and uncrowned by wreath. Here are laid the nameless and the stranger. Who shall care for them? Many a stalwart man has left his house in search of fortune in a strange land. His fortune he found—but it did not accord with his bright anticipations; for it was an obscure grave opened by the fever scourge that has cut short the hopes of so many thousands. There he lies, "unknowing and unknown," while the dear ones he left behind in his distant home are anxiously anticipating his glad return, hoping on from day to day, with the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick. Who shall tell them his fate? That he lies in "cold obstruction;" that they shall never see him more until the sounding of that trumpet that shall wake the quick and the dead.

Who can visit these vast and varied cities of the dead; who can reflect upon the hopes that lie there buried; that quick agony that mourns over the grave of one suddenly cut down; the weary grief that follows—the dread summons of death "to him who lives at ease in his possessions, who, counting on long years of pleasure here, is quite unprepared for the world to come!" Who can look on and reflect upon this inevitable end of all human aspiration, this goal to which all human paths, and all human pursuits unerringly tend—who can reflect on these things and not leave these "cities of the silent," a sadder and a wiser man."

Yesterday was an extremly warm day for the season.

BY TELEGRAPH.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH AT NEW IBERIA

A DEMOCRAT SPEAKS A PIECE

AND IS USED UP BY SHERIDAN

Attendance of Citizens of Both Colors

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

NEW IBERIA, November 1, 1870.

A very large meeting was held here last night. The attendance was greater than ever before in New Iberia at any political meeting. The news that the Governor and General Sheridan were to speak to the people drew visitors from the surrounding country for miles around. The meeting was composed of white and colored in about equal proportions.

Governor Warmoth, though quite sick, made a strong speech, which impressed his auditors deeply. He was followed by Mr. Delahoussaye, a Democrat, who was, in turn, succeeded by General Sheridan, and completely used up. Those who have heard Sheridan on former occasions, declared that he was never more effective.

The result of the meeting will be an immense accession to the ranks of the Republican party. TECHE,

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

FIVE MILLIONS DEBT DECREASE

ARREST OF ALLEN AND GALLAGHER

Prize Fight Indefinitely Postponed

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION

Four Persons Blown to Atoms

THE LANDWEHR RESERVE CALLED OUT

AMERICANS LEAVING PARIS

Bombardment by 250 Siege Guns

KING WILLIAM TO FREDERICK CHARLES

PROMOTION TO GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL

Valor of the Troops Acknowledged

BAZAINE'S CAPITULATION TO FAMINE

THE EMPRESS VISITS THE EMPEROR

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

Rate of Issue of Circulating Notes to National Banks—Governor of Utah—Enforcing the Law in Maryland—Ex-Secretary Cox did not Attend the State Dinner—Five Millions Decrease of the Public Debt—Death of a Military Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has fixed the rate of issue of circulating notes to national banks at ninety per cent upon all fives and six per cent bonds.

Vernon V. Vaughn has been appointed Governor of Utah.

Commissioner Delano attended a cabinet meeting to-day.

The commanding officer at Fort McHenry is directed to hold himself in readiness, with troops, under his command, to support the United States Marshal, of Maryland, in enforcing the law during the week of the election if necessary.

Ex-Secretary Cox did not attend the state dinner yesterday, though it was understood that it was intended for his honor.

The decrease of the public debt is a trifle over $5,000,000. The treasury contains, in coin, $103,000,000, and in currency, nearly $27,000,000.

Captain Hynes, recently stationed at San Antonio, Texas, is dead.

NEW YORK.

Steamship Arrivals—Gold Steady—The Astor House Still a Hotel—Screw Steamer in Tow.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Arrived: Abyssinnia, Iowa, Wey Casset, Charleston, Louisa Moore and Hatteras. Arrived out: City of Brooklyn.

Gold opened at 111⅜, and remained steady until late in the day.

Bonds of 1862, 109⅛; of 1864, 107⅝; of 1865, 108; new, 110⅛; of 1867, 110¼; of 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106¾.

Tennessees, 62; new, 60; Virginias, 63½; new, 63; Louisianas, 70; new, 66; levees, 72½; eights, 88¼; Alabamas, 100½; fives, 70; Georgia sixes, 90⅛; sevens, 80¼; North Carolinas, 48; new, 27; South Carolinas, 82; new, 67.

Messrs. Stetson & Sons desire the rumor contradicted that the Astor House is to be used for other than hotel purposes.

Arrived: San Jacinto, Lodona and Niagara. The steamship Huntsvill, from Savannah, reports that on October 30, ten miles from Fryingpan Shoals, she passed the steamer Hermann Livingston steering south, with an unknown screw steamer in tow.

LONDON.

Lyons the Next Point for the French Government—Prussian Landwehr Reserve to be Called Out—Armistice to Facilitate Elections Rejected—Americans Leaving Paris—Founding a Monastery in America—Exciting Scene in Spanish Cortes—Bombardment of Paris With Two Hundred and Fifty Siege Guns—Bazaine's Capitulation Announcement Order—Soldiers Exhorted to Submission—Leaving Paris Under Difficulties—Pluck of Washburne.

LONDON, November 1.—The probabilities are that Lyons will be selected as the next place for the French government.

The *Standard* says the Prussian Landwehr reserves will be called out in numbers corresponding to the exhaustion of the German strength.

A dispatch from the British government recommending the holding of elections for members of the constituent assembly immediately, has reached Prussian headquarters. The Prussians had already sent a similar suggestion to Paris.

The proposition for an armistice for forty-eight hours, in order to facilitate elections, was instantly rejected by the Paris government. It is said that the advice of influential Americans hastened the rejection. Gambetta left Paris expressly to prevent the elections.

An interview between Count Chambord and the Count of Paris is to take place at Coppes.

The first party of Americans left Paris October 25, and the second party on the twenty-sixth.

Father Benson, superintendent of the Oxford Monastery, will sail shortly with thirty of his brethren to found a monastery in America. They will land at Boston.

The nomination of Aosta will be submitted to the Cortes immediately.

There was an exciting scene in the Cortes last Wednesday, occasioned by a motion on the part of the Republicans to postpone the election. It is thought that the timely adjournment saved some personal collisions.

The Prussians will open the bombardment of Paris with two hundred and fifty siege guns.

Bazaine's order of the day, announcing the capitulation, is published. It justifies the act, and exhorts the troops to submission.

Among the parties from Paris are Mr. Carlin, Commander Woodworth, George Saunders, Chevalier Wyckoff, J. F. O'Sullivan, Mr. Kane, of L. Herbeth, Kane & Co., Paris; Mr. Cramer, of the Milwaukee *Gazette*; Mrs. Buckingham, and some forty others. The party which left on the twenty sixth ultimo have not arrived.

An accident occurred to two of the carriages of the party, by which a lady was hurt; the name was not given.

After permission was obtained from the Prussians Trochu refused to permit the departures, on the ground that it would demoralize the people of Paris. Washburne threatened to suspend relations if further obstacles were thrown in the way of the departure. This produced the desired effect and the parties were allowed to depart.

TOURS.

Report of Bourbaki's Resignation—Assertion that He Knew Bazaine's Plan of Surrender—Paris Well Supplied with Vegetables—Continuance of the War—Defence of Lyons—Hatred and Contempt the Popular Feeling Toward Napoleon—Guillotine to be Erected by Women's Club of Marseilles—Difficulties of Bridging the Seine—Another Proclamation by Gambetta to the Soldiers.

TOURS, November 1.—It is reported that Bourba