NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 175. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1089.

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.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 3, 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. E. Myers, Thomas H. Cummings, J. H. Dobie, J. Potter, A. N. Murtagh, V. Mielly, E. J. Nelson, F. B. Earhart, George G. Blodgett, 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. F. 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. 61 Delord 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.
oe25 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 3:00. Address "C," at this office.
oc13

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. 18, 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.
au13 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. E. DUPAS,
oc26 15t Chief Engineer.

FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG. The owner can have the same by calling at 125 Philip street, describing property, and paying for this advertisement. THOMAS HICKEY.
no3 1t*

WHY SECRETARY COX RESIGNED

ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF THE MATTER

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN THE CASE

We copy the following from the St. Louis *Democrat:*

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Below will be found the correspondence which passed between Secretary Cox and the President in relation to the resignation of the former. Various statements of the causes which led to the step on the part of the Secretary, and also of the reasons which he assigned in the resignation, have been authorized at the White House. The letters themselves now set at rest all controversy in regard to their real contents and character. The following may be relied upon as the correct statement of some of the causes which forced the presentation of the issues set before the President by the Secretary.

Throughout the summer General Cox had been aware of vigorous efforts on the part of politicians, and many whose schemes he would not forward in his department, to induce the President to remove him. Previous to leaving, in September, for a short vacation, there were unmistakable signs that the President was yielding to the concerted attack upon General Cox.

Shortly after the latter left the city, an order to which he had called the attention of the clerks in his department, regulating the absences for voting, was peremptorily revoked by the President, at the instance of Chandler and Cameron, without any consultation whatever with the Secretary, or any subsequent communication with him on the subject further than the bare order of revocation. The order thus set aside was not a new one, and has already been referred to in these dispatches, but its history should be briefly given here:

A year ago the Secretary, in his efforts to render his department efficient, was greatly embarrassed by the long absence of the clerks. Most of them took the usual vacation of one month, and subsequently ten days, and more frequently two weeks in addition, to go home and vote. The Secretary then gave notice that, in future, clerks must arrange their vacation so as to include the time of election, or reserve enough from the month allowed to enable them to vote, or, at their option, to take the full extra time given for elections and have it deducted from their pay. This at the proper time was formally brought to the attention of the clerks. The Pennsylvania politicians and others immediately carried the matter before the President, and he, with no other word to the Secretary, flatly snubbed him by revoking the order. Meantime the boasts and threats of leading party managers, openly made in the Department, showed that they were confident of a complete victory upon the questions at issue between themselves and the Secretary, and their defiant conduct both in private and in public was such that no Cabinet officer having any self-respect could longer delay placing the issue of full support against them, or the acceptance of his resignatio, squarely before the President.

There had also been an attempt, from the same source, to change the Indian policy, so far, at least, as to dictate the appointments of agents instead of allowing the selections to be made by benevolent and religious organizations. Finally, however, the President had directed correspondence to be opened with various missionary societies, asking them to recommend proper persons for agents. The Secretary, in carrying out the President's directions, had fully committed himself and the Department to make such appointments as these societies should agree upon. As the recommendations arrived, the commissions were accordingly made out and signed. Immediately after Senator Chandler appeared on the scene, one of these commisions were suspended and another revoked, and a man suggested by Chandler commissioned, the latter assigning, as a cover for the transaction, the false reason that the Methodists wanted this man for an agent.

The society to which the Secretary had committed himself at once wrote to know why faith had not been kept; and the Secretary again, through purely political intrigue, found himself in a very embarrassing position. Knowledge of the situation here reached him at Staten Island, where he was spending his vacation, and he finally concluded to place the questions involved before the President in such a way as to ascertain whether it was the wish of the Executive to support him in the contest, or to abandon the field to the influences which had been at work so long and so persistently, and thus secure peace.

Accordingly, on October 3, the Secretary wrote the letter given below, and mailed it to the President at Washington. The envelop was marked "personal," to distinguish it from the mass of business mail, and to insure its meeting the President's eye first. Upon the letter itself there were no marks to indicate that it was considered of a private nature by the Secretary, nor has anything since passed between the President and the Secretary to indicate that either considered the letter other than the open official correspondence attending a resignation.

The President's reply was written immediately upon the receipt of the resignation, namely, on October 5, and is throughout in his own hand. Instead of being forwarded to the Secretary himself, at Staten Island, it was sent with the routine business mail to the department, addressed in the usual business form: "To the Secretary of the Interior," with no mark upon the envelop to indicate that it was for the Secretary in person. Consequently it was opened with the business mail, and passed through several hands as ordinary business does, before it was stopped for the Secretary.

Lest it might be supposed from the statements which have been authorized, that the Secretary in other communications or verbally, has assigned personal reasons for resigning, the statement can be relied upon that the Secretary has never, either orally or in writing, laid any private and personal matters before the President as reasons why he should withdraw from the Cabinet.

General Cox, upon leaving office, thinks it his duty to yield up to the general demand the following correspondence, and has therefore furnished it for publication:

STATEN ISLAND, October 30, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR—When Congress adjourned in the summer I was credibly informed that a somewhat systematic effort would be made before the reassembling in the winter, to force a change in the policy I have pursued in the Interior Department. The removal of the Indian service from the sphere of ordinary political patronage has been distasteful to many influential gentlemen in both Houses, and in order to enable you to carry your purpose out successfully, I am satisfied that you ought not to be embarrassed by any other causes of irritation in the same department.

My views of the necessity of reform in the civil service have brought me more or less into collision with the plans of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to oppose some of their methods of action through the department. I have no doubt whatever that public sentiment will sooner or later fully sustain these efforts to make what I regard as needed reforms, but I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve an opposition which it may not be for the interest of this administration to provoke, and as my personal tendency is to be rather more than less persistent in a course which I am permitted to pursue, I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine my successor.

The annual report of the department will be made at an early day, and for this and other reasons, I think the interval prior to the adjourned session of Congress, the fittest for such a change.

I trust you will permit me to add that as the original acceptance of the position was an interference with the plans of life, formed, I think, with prudence, a return to private business, so far from being an inconvenience or a disappointment, will be only carrying out what I have most desired to do as soon as it could be done without embarrassment to you or sacrifice of public duty. Indications that you might be already troubled by suggestions on the subject, have induced me to write at once without awaiting my return to Washington.

With sincere assurance of my strong desire for the complete success of your administration, I remain, truly, your obedient servant, J. D. COX.

To the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACCEPTANCE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, October 15, 1870.

Your letter of the third instant, tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Interior, is just received. As suggested by you, it will be accepted, to take effect upon the completion of the annual report, now being prepared, to accompany my message to Congress.

In parting company, permit me to say that I highly appreciate the zeal and ability you have ever shown in the discharge of your official duties. I hope your relations in your new sphere you have pointed out for yourself will prove as pleasant as our relations in the past to me, and that you will fully realize your brightest expectations. With highest regards,

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior.

THE COURTS.

State of Louisiana, ex rel. S. M. Burnett, vs. H. C. Warmoth, James Graham, and John G. Gaines.—In this case, relator is the holder of $92,880, certificates of indebtedness of the State of Louisiana, issued prior to April 1, 1870. Act No. 60 of the Legislature of 1870 authorized the issue of three million dollars of bonds, and appointed a Board of Liquidators, composed of Governor Warmoth, James Graham, Auditor, and John G. Gaines, president Citizens' Bank, to sell or exchange these bonds to pay the creditors of the State. Two million dollars of the bonds have been sold. Relator seeks to compel the board to exchange his certificates of indebtedness for bonds, at the rate of seventy-two cents on the dollar, under section two of this law.

The Attorney General submitted an answer in which he contends that it is discretionary with the board whether they exchange or not for bonds, also introduced from the Auditor of Public Accounts, showing that the liquidation fund will be more than sufficient to pay the floating debt of the State, including relator's, even if these claims should be shown to belong to the floating debt. It is reported that the board has received an offer of seventy-five cents, so that it will be seen that by an exchange at seventy-two cents the State would in this claim of $92,880 be mulcted in no small amount.

The case was submitted on briefs, Major John H. New appearing on the part of the relator, and Attorney General Simeon Belldon for the respondents.

This is an important case, and the decision of Judge Dibble will be looked for with interest.

Metropolitan Warrants Case.

The Assistant City Attorney, Rufus Waples, yesterday made an argument before Judge Dibble on a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted in the matter of the warrants known as blue checks.

Judge Dibble, it will be remembered, rendered a decision a few days since ordering that the said "blue checks" must be received by the city for taxes and licenses. Among other points made, was that based upon the testimony of Mr. Walton, Administrator of Finance, who had said, since the trial of the case, that he had information that a large number of said warrants were spurious, issued, doubtless, irregularly. Mr. Waples urged that an opportunity be given the Administrator of Accounts to audit these warrants, so that the city's interests could be protected. That if the warrants were not genuine they ought not to be paid, nor could the city be compelled to pay them. Mr. New, representing the opposite side, when Mr. Waples commenced speaking, stated to the court that he did not deem it necessary to go into any further argument, as he was satisfied the mind of the court was fully made up in the matter. After Mr. Waples' argument, which presented more than one strong point, the motion for a new trial was taken under advisement by Judge Dibble.

Crippen vs. Packwood.—The rule taken upon R. T. Packwood, of Packwood Bros. & Crippen, to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining him from interfering with relator in the management of the grocery business in which they are engaged, and to prevent a forced dissolution of partnership, came up yesterday morning before Judge Dibble, but was continued over until the eighth instant.

State vs. Boehler.—This case was before Judge Dibble yesterday, upon a motion to compel the Sheriff to receive the bonds in the matter of the seizure of some $4000 in the celebrated counterfeiting coupons matter. The court ordered that the bonds be received.

The Magazine Street Railroad Case—Jefferson City.

In the case of James H. Young vs. John Steibe et al. vs. Charles Laner et al., and vs. B. Saloy et al., in the Seventh District Court, the rule to set aside the injunction sued out by plaintiff to prevent the sale of the road under executory process, came up for trial. Judge J. B. Cotton appeared for the plaintiff in rule, and R. King Cutler for the defendant.

J. T. Michel, surety on the bonds, was placed upon the stand and submitted to a searching examination as to the amount of property, etc., he really owns. Mr. Michel said he was worth about $25,000 over and above his debts, his property being mostly in the Sixth District. His property consists of his residence, corner of Napoleon avenue and Chestnut streets, seven lots and improvements, for which he has been offered $10,000. He also owns lots on Tchoupitoulas street, with privilege of batture, for which he paid $9000 in 1866, and for which he asks $10,000. Owns a half square corner of Valence and Bordeaux streets, worth $5000, and also property in the parish of Jefferson worth $10,000.

On the seven lots of ground there is a mortgage of $5000, on the batture property a mortgage of $1000, and on the half square corner of Valence and Bordeaux streets a mortgage of $1750. On the property in Carrollton there is a mortgage of $1500. He does not owe anything else. All this real estate is in his own name. Has debts of some $12,000 to $15,000 due him.

After hearing testimony as to the solvency of the surety on the injunction bond, Judge Collens decided that the surety was sufficient, and discharged the rule accordingly. So the Magazine street railroad will not be sold.

Hayghe & Burton vs. Wharfinger First and Fourth Districts.—In this case a petition was filed before Judge Dibble and an injunction obtained restraining the Wharfinger of the First and Fourth Districts, and his employes, and the firm of E. Rodd & Co., from removing, or causing to be removed, some 80,000 feet of lumber belonging to the petitioners, which was landed at the foot of Bienville street from the steamboat Enterprise. It appears that the Wharfinger had given the plaintiffs notice to remove the lumber in forty-eight hours, and that they were engaged in doing so as fast as they could, when the Wharfinger took it into his head to assist them, and to haul their lumber to a yard occupied by E. Rodd & Co. Petitioners claim that they have been damaged in the amount of $1000, and that the city of New Orleans is liable in solido with the said Wharfinger, A. H. McArthur.

Great sale of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, etc., this day at Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street; also, one fine set diamond jewelry, by Messrs. Montgomery.

TINNERS' TOOLS.—See R. M. & B. J. Montgomery's advertisement of this day's sale, in another column.

THE WAR OF THE GIANTS

THE POLITICAL DUEL

THE CHAMPION REPUBLICAN

LAFAYETTE SQUARE IN GLORY

The lingual duel between Hon. Henry Heidenhain and Colonel T. G. Noel was appointed for last evening on Lafayette square. Everything had been properly prepared for the display of mental pugilism. A large platform had been erected, and lighted with torches; there was a bottle of whisky, ice water, and a band of music.

The promised banners had been omitted, probably because none could be found to do justice to the subject, and there had been no time to prepare others of such tremendous importance as might suit the occasion. But in lieu thereof there had been provided by Mr. M. A. Miller, a superabundance of red fire, such as flares on the stage in sensational scenes, when Zampa is dragged down to the infernal regions, or Brama and his bayadere bride ascend to the Hindo paradise.

Long before the hour appointed, an immense crowd had gathered. There must have been near five thousand people on the ground. Of these, a large proportion were in the adolescent stage of existence, and these had evidently assembled not to hear argument, but to have fun, and these mostly occupied the ground immediately in front of, and nearest to the speakers' stand. Before the "exercises" commenced, any one could discern the spirit of incipient fun working in the audience, ready to effervesce upon the slightest provocation.

At the appointed hour the meeting was called to order by William McDuff, Esq., who acted as chairman by previous agreement between the contestants. On taking the chair Mr. McDuff made a few brief remarks expressing his pleasure at seeing the people assemble to amicably discuss their opposing principles, and to give a reason for the faith that was in them. He added: "If you will only preserve order you will probably be amused, if not edified." Mr. McDuff then introduced as the first speaker the Republican champion, Hon. Henry Heidenhan.

Mr. Heidenhain proceeded to address the assembly. In a brief but able resume of the course taken by the Republican party since the reconstruction acts of Congress, he made the logical deductions that the existence and success of the Republican party was an extreme necessity for the country at the present crisis; that it had been a necessity since the termination of the war, and that it would continue so to be for many long years to come, until the whole country was unionized in sentiment as well as in law. He spoke of the workingmen to be found in the ranks of the Republican party, constantly increasing its numbers, because the Republican party was naturally the workingman's party, more especially in the South. He adverted to the state of things previous to the last presidential election, the reign of terror then, and the reign of safety now.

Mr. Heidenhain dwelt upon the onward prosperity of the State under the Republican administration of Governor Warmoth, before which administration State securities had gone down as low as forty cents, but now had risen to ninety. It must be admitted that some bad men had crept into the Republican party, such is the fate of all successful parties; for at the last Republican nominations all the unsuitable men had not been left in the cold to become either Democrats or Christian Republicans.

Mr. Heidenhain concluded his opening speech by a slight allusion to the sneers that in the heat of political excitement had been thrown against his religion and his race—a race whose mind has made its impress upon civilization through every period of known history, benefiting every land, and every people time out of mind. He then said he would give way to his antagonist, Mr. Noel, and after hearing what he should say, make his reply.

The chairman then introduced Colonel Noel, who appeared on the stand with books and papers that called forth a groan from the assembly.

Colonel Noel commenced by stating that he was sick, and deplored the weakness of his lungs. He requested the audience not to request him to speak louder, and not to "bother" him, and he would speak louder by and by.

The speaker went on to say that he would do his duty to his country, and he challenged Governor Warmoth "or any other man" to meet him in discussion, and "if I don't skin 'em." He then spoke of his being a bolter; "every man has a right to bolt, every man is commanded to bolt." He was born in "Virginny."

Colonel Noel then made a sensible remark about letting bygones be bygones, and dealing with the present and the future, not with the past.

Here the speaker being annoyed by noise and talking in the crowd, exclaimed "Please don't interrupt me; if you don't like to hear me speak, go away, but pay attention."

"What is a bolter?" Here followed a description of the bolting process in a grist mill. "Such a bolter I am, and am going to sift iniquity out of the country." "Look at your dictionary and see what a Christian is. It is everything but a Jew." "I am such a Christian that all can vote for me." "When I am done speaking let Heidenhain prove that I am not a Christian."

At this point the speaker read an extract from the constitution and then told his listeners "please be decent." He then went on to attack Governor Warmoth, using some harsh personalities. After which he told his hearers that he made it a rule never to be personal.

He then brought forward more papers on figures, which he read amidst a loud noise, rendering him unintelligible.

He had told Governor Hahn that he would be a caucus himself and so root out corruption. If he were to consult his own interest he would rather not be elected. But he wants every one to vote for him, for he wanted to bolt against sin. He then launched against once more Governor Warmoth. Did not fear him that could kill the body, rather him that could kill the soul. He and Governor Warmoth were personal friends, and he never used personalities. After which he commenced a personal tirade against the Governor.

We observed that whenever he made use of an expression abusive of the Governor large numbers in the assembly shouted "Hurrah for Warmoth."

During several parts of Colonel Noel's speech he was compelled to deprecate the noise of the crowd, which he always imputed to his being a Chistian. He said he did not want Warmoth to rule by the winking of his eye or feet. Like Henry Clay, of whom he was proud, and who said "no North, no South," etc., he would say no black, no white, for they go up and down the country and say I T. G. Noel is a Democrat, in sheep's clothing." "I am a Christian and will take the vote of any Democrat, if I can get it. I will let any Democrat vote for me if he choses. I want the votes of all parties. I am charged with being a Christian, but I do not care for that slander." "Everybody knows me; did you ever know any one so good and pure as me?"

"Because I am a Christian, I am abused. They say of me that three men met in a hollow log. Well, don't the Bible say, 'Wherever two or three are gathered together in my name?' I will let Republican, Democrat, Jew, Christian, and all vote for me. If they don't, they won't."

The speaker next enlarged upon what he had done to save the life of a colored policeman. "But because I am a Christian, they abuse me. I go in for good men, whether Christian, Saint or Jew." "If I live, I will strike hands with spirits made perfect, around the throne of my Heavenly Father."

He came in with another attack on Governor Warmoth. "My lungs is weak, but I challenge Warmoth, or any other man. If I fall beneath the frown of power, I want some one worthy of my steel. I don't use personalities, but I will make my voice peal until I have shaken the Governor and all his coadjutors out of their socket."

Colonel Noel concluded by thanking the audience for their attention.

The band played the "March to the Cataract of the Ganges," and then Mr. Heidenhain arose and went forward to the stand. Here arose a prolonged shouting, principally from the bad part of the assembly. This continued so long and so boisterously that the intention to prevent Mr. Heidenhain from speaking soon became evident. Mr. McDuff attempted to quiet the mob, but without success. Mr. Heidenhain still kept his ground, but whenever he made a gesture of speaking, the outcry arose to a perfect storm.

Recorder Houghton now stepped forward, but his voice was drowned in the roar. Judge Sloanaker spoke a few words, but he succeeded no better.

Colonel Noel took the stand and beseeched the shouters, in the spirit of fair play, to let Mr. Heidenhain speak. Judge Sloanaker seconded Nr. Noel, and presently numbers of the listeners began to call for Heidenhain. But the moment he commenced, the uproar was renewed with greater violence than before. However loud he raised his voice, the mob raised theirs still louder. In fact, the boys had got the noise in them and it would come out. They found their shouting could silence the speakers, and they continued to shout in the same spirit that would impel them to throw stones at a dog that had a tin-kettle tied to his tail.

They were prompted and considerably assisted by men among them and behind them. It was of no use to try further, and the meeting was broken up. Mr. McDuff made a bow to the blatant audience and bade the revelers good night.

JUST AND PLEASANT TRIBUTE.

Presentation by Railroad Employes.

Captain T. S. Williams, the retiring superintendent of the Jackson Railroad, has won the friendship and esteem of his employes especially, and of the public generally. If there were any doubts about this before, a pleasant demonstration last evening, in the spacious upper apartments of Morean's restaurant, on Canal street, would settle that question.

A large number of railroad men gathered at the place indicated, and invited Captain Williams there, to whom was presented a valuable gold watch and chain, a minute repeater, which bears the inscription: T. S. Williams; from his employes of the Jackson Railroad—a token of their esteem. 1870." Mr. George Wang was introduced by Colonel James H. Wingfield, and made the presentation, which was accompanied by a brief speech, reviewing the seventeen years connection of Captain Williams with the road, successively as paymaster, master of transportation and general superintendent. Captain Williams responded quite briefly.

Champagne was profusely uncorked, and then there were toasts drank and speeches made, the unanimous sentiment being that Captain Williams was a valuable railroad man, and one of the most experienced and accomplished in the country. Among the speakers were Colonel James H. Wingfield, Colonel Feger, Dr. Austin, Mr. Sheldon and representatives of the press, the latter expressing their appreciation of the services of all railroad men.

Academy of Music.

One could go to the Academy every evening and witness the *Rip Van Winkle* of Mr. Robert McWade with thrills of pleasure and sympathy as the story is unfolded, and each time discover some new points in the rendition of the leading character. Mr. McWade is certainly not an imitator, and it is quite evident that he has read Irving closely and studied more closely the meaning of the author. There is a charming freshness and originality in the *Rip Van Winkle* of Mr. McWade, and he has managed to avoid the glaring inconsistencies in the play, as presented by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. McWade is a young man, an ardent admirer of the profession he has chosen, and in his specialty of *Rip Van Winkle* he is so unlike Jefferson, and so much more natural, that a few years hence the admirers of Jefferson will acknowledge Mr. McWade to be his superior, and not his imitator, in any sense. Go to the Academy this evening and judge for yourselves.

St. Charles Theatre.

Last evening, to a very respectable, but not a large audience, the "Marble Heart," a play familiar to New Orleans theatregoers, was presented. The leading *roles* were taken by the Albaughs, who were very fairly supported; but there was nothing striking in the acting or the play to call for special notice. The farce of the "Stage-Struck Tailor" concluded the evening's entertainment. The same bill will be presented this evening. Saturday noon the only Albaugh matinee, and Sunday evening benefit of Mary Mitchell Albaugh. Monday the Zavistowski Sisters make their first appearance; "Fernande" is in rehearsal. The "Marble Heart" has some excellent points in it, and we advise our readers to go and see it.

TINNERS' TOOLS.—See R. M. & B. J. Montgomery's advertisement of this day's sale, in another column.

The State Registrar of voters, Mr. B. P. Blanchard, who is also Supervisor of Registration for the parish of Orleans, publishes this morning certain sections of the election law, to which he specially calls the attention of keepers of hotels, restaurants, bar rooms, coffeehouses, etc.

Great sale of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, etc., this day at Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street; also, one fine set diamond jewelry, by Messrs. Montgomery.

Read the proclamation of Governor Warmoth relating to the provisions made for a quiet and peaceable election.

The Mobile *Register* says:

We received this morning, through the courtesy of Mr. Cain, baggage master on the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, a package of the New Orleans papers of yesterday; and, as they came by the first through train, they are an agreeable confirmation of the important fact that we are at last in direct communication by railroad with our delightful sister city, and that the means of seeing more of each other is now within the reach of the Gulf and Crescent cities.

Mr. John E. Owens, the well-known comedian, has been followed for some time by a lady who, to use her own words, "is dying for him. For five years her life has been a blank, and her only hope is that one day she may call him mine."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

THE CENSUS IN THE SOUTH

Diminished Gain in Population

CLOSE OF REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK

GREELEY NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS

RUFFIANLY OUTCROP IN NORFOLK

CABINET OFFICER IN DANGER

Republican Meeting Broken Up

PRUSSIAN SIEGE GUNS BEFORE PARIS

Condemnation of Gambetta

Negotiations for German Unity

WASHINGTON.

Increase and Decrease of Colored Population in the South—Diminished Increase of Census in the South—Departure of Collector Casey for New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The Census Bureau has received partial returns from the Southern States indicating an increase in some, and decrease in others, of the colored population.

In the aggregate there will be an increase over the census of 1860, but not nearly so large in proportion as showed by previous enumeration.

Collector Casey, of New Orleans, and family, departed homeward to-day.

NEW YORK.

Close of Registration—Small Loss From Last Year—Mr. Greeley Nominated for Congress—Business on Wall Street—Bids for Gold—Arrivals of Vessels from Infected Ports—New Cases of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The registration of voters has closed, and shows a loss of 55o compared with last year.

Mr. Greeley accepts a Congressional nomination.

There was rather more demand late in the afternoon, and rates on call loans were firm, but there was little doing, closing dull at 3, except to large dealers in government bonds. Some of the brokers, who neglected to make up their accounts, paid as high as 7.

But little has been done in prime business notes to-day, the supply of which on the market is not large. Rates remain at 7@9 for best acceptances.

Foreign exchange market weakened as the day advanced, and closed at 9⅛@9¼. Gold steady at 111⅛ all the forenoon, but afterward at the treasury fell off to 110⅞; at the close rallied to the opening price of 111@111⅛c. Sales very light.

The assistant treasurer received bids to-day for $1,000,000 gold. The entire amount bid for was $5,000,000 at 111 9-100 to 110 41-100.

The bond market is dull and heavy. Rather more doing in 10-40s, owing to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury to allow national bank circulation on them to the extent of 90 per cent instead of 85, as previously allowed.

Bonds of 1881, 113⅜; of 1862, 109; of 1864, 107⅞; of 1865, 108; new, 110; of 1867, 110; of 1868, 110¼; 10-40s, 106⅞.

Southerns dull, the only sales being new South Carolinas at 67; Tennessees, 62; new, 60; Virginias, 65; new, 63; Louisianas, 70; new, 67½; levees, 73; eights, 88; Alabamas, 100½; fives, 70; Georgias, 80; sevens, 90; North Carolinas, 48; new, 27; South Carolinas, 80; new, 67.

The following vessels from infected ports have arrived at lower quarantine during the past week: Steamship E. B. Sonder, ten days from New Orleans, arrived October 25; steamship Northan Light, eight days from New Orleans, arrived October 27. Had one man in hospital in New Orleans, and another of the crew sick with yellow fever. Was transferred to the West Bank Hospital on arrival at the lower quarantine.

The schooner Ann and Susan, sixteen days from Mobile, arrived October 27, was twelve days in port; left one of the crew in the hospital with yellow fever, and the second mate and two men were sick with the fever on the passage.

The steamship Columbia, five days from Havana, arrived October 27.

The steamship Cortes, thirteen days from New Orleans, arrived October 28.

The steamship George Washington, eight days from New Orleans, arrived October 30.

The steamship Mississippi, eight days from New Orleans, arrived October 31.

Two cases of yellow fever were received at the hospital from Governor's Island today.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The steamer China takes $350,000 and the Minnesota $11,000 in Mexican dollars and silver bars.

Arrived: Steamers Mary Sandford and Manhattan.

LONDON.

Body of a Female Washed Ashore—Supposed a Cambria Passenger—Negotiations for German Unity—American Families Leaving Paris—Gambetta's Circulars and Proclamations Condemned—Mazzini Gone to Paris—Postage in Balloon Service—Englishmen and Americans to Have Left Paris on the Twenty-Eighth—Documents and Valuables in Cellars—Explosive Bullets in Pockets of Prisoners—No More Reinforcements Wanted from Bavaria—Eugenie Traveling Incognito—Guns of the Paris Besiegers.

LONDON, November 2.—A female dressed in a jacket and red flannel skirt, wearing gold carrings and necklace, was washed ashore on the North of Ireland, supposed to be from the steamer Cambria.

The *Times* has a Versailles dispatch, dated to-day, stating that the negotiations for German unity were progressing favorably. It has been decided that King William shall assume the title of Emperor of Germany.

Eighty American families have left Paris, under the protection of the Portuguese envoy.

German geographical names are being substituted for French in Alsace.

Gambetta's circulars and proclamations are utterly condemned in France.

All foreigners in Paris have been offered passes to leave the city.

Mazzini has gone to Paris.

Paul Cassagnac has arrived at Vienna.

The Landwehr on duty at Metz have been disbanded.

The bridge between Strasburg and Kehl has been repaired.

The following from Paris, dated the twenty-eighth ultimo, has been received:

The government has decreed that in future the decoration of the Legion of Honor will be conferred only for distinguished military services.

A credit of 40,000 francs is accounted for at the postoffice department, by balloons constructed for postal service.

All Englishmen and Americans were to have left Pars on the twenty-eighth.

Orders have been given at the British Embassy to place all documents and valuables in cellars.

The journals of Paris announce that the Bavarian prisoners captured in an encounter with the investing forces were found to have explosive bullets in their possession. The fact was duly witnessed for the purpose of calling to it the attention of the civilized world.

LONDON, November 2.—Duchess of Hamilton and Princess Morroco were at Wilhelmshohe on Tuesday. M. Petrie, who had left, was recalled.

Barberini Palace is proposed as the king's residence at Rome.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, November 2.—A dispatch from Versailles says: "The Paris besiegers possess eighty heavy guns, mounted on field carriages. These carriages have a peculiar construction, allowing an elevation angle of forty-five degrees."

The heaviest of these guns throw seventy pound shells, while many others only throw twelve-pound projectiles. They have, besides, two mortars throwing two hundred-pound shells.

The range of the batteries at St. Cloud, Bougival and Garches is from three to five kilometres, and can reach as far as the west and southwest curtains of Mont Valerien. The range of those at Meudon, Bois de Meudon and Clamart is from four to five kilometres, and will reach the forts of Issy, Vanvres and Montrouge.

There are no German troops in Peninsular of Genevillers, which is wholly occupied by the French, who have completed their strong works at Courbevoies, Colombes and Genevillers, by filling the gap between Mont Valerien and St. Denis. The nearest German works to these posts are at Harrilles, Chateau and Carriers de St. Den