THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,655. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CALAMITIES.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE ST. JOHN.

THREE MORE VICTIMS.

Additional Particulars of the Disaster.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT NORFOLK

The Tugboat Coinjock Blown to Pieces.

ALL ON BOARD KILLED.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS FROM THE VICTOR.

THE GALE ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

TWENTY WRECKS AT KEY WEST.

A Large Vessel Reported Sunk Off Cape Carnaveral.

THE NORTH STAR.

&c. &c. &c.

THE ST. JOHN TRAGEDY.

The excitement which prevailed throughout the city on Sunday in reference to the lamentable accident on board the St. John was considerably intensified yesterday. From an early hour the dock at which she lay was crowded by anxious inquirers after relatives and friends who were expected. The vessel was visited and the scene of the direful catastrophe viewed by large numbers. Though every effort had been made to remove all traces of the accident, the broken panels, the stained furniture and the unfortunate victims were still there. These in themselves told a sufficiently clear tale, but the faces of the anxious inquirers would have told it as well. All the emotions of grief and despair were visible there. Down the cheeks of many the big tears coursed one after another, while in others the vacant look and agonized expression spoke mutely, but truthfully, of a sorrow which words could not express. There lay the bodies of the victims undisturbed, while those who had been so attached to them in life now mourned them dead.

ADDITIONAL VICTIMS.

The tale of horror was not closed by the recital of the names of eleven of the victims. Three more have swelled the list to fourteen.

Cyrille Archambeault, whose wife and child were killed instantaneously, was removed on Sunday to the New York Hospital, where he was placed under the care of Dr. T. T. Sabine. At first it was thought that with proper attention he would recover, as the extent of the injuries he had received was not so great; but the shock was too much for him, and on Sunday evening, at ten o'clock, he expired. Before he was borne from the vessel he stated he knew his wife and child were numbered with the dead, although he had not been told of it. About nine o'clock yesterday evening he received the sacrament from a minister who was in attendance, and expressed himself perfectly happy. He now lies beside the bodies of his wife and child in the dead house at the hospital.

Adrian Searles, the baggage-master, residing at No. 59 Luquer street, Brooklyn, died at four A. M., on Monday. His sufferings must have been intense, having been scalded over almost his entire body. Everything possible was done by Dr. T. S. White to preserve his life, but from the first it was seen that human aid would prove unavailing. He was proceeding through stateroom hall at the time the explosion took place, and was, therefore, exposed to the greatest danger. Enveloped in the deadly steam, scarcely a single portion of his body escaped injury. His head and face presented a fearful spectacle. While crawling to the after saloon on his hands and knees he was robbed by some inhuman scoundrel of his watch and chain. This, however, was not the only case in which advantage was taken of the accident by wretches. Mr. Searles had been a long time in the service of the St. John, and has always borne the character of an honest and upright man. He leaves behind him a heartbroken wife and three orphaned children.

S. W. Northup, of 35 Spencer street, Albany, who was badly scalded, died at the residence of his friends, 14 East Thirty-ninth street, during the night of Sunday. It was not at first thought the injuries he had received were of a serious nature; but it was found he had inhaled some of the steam, which caused his death.

THE VICTIMS.

Up to the present time the list of those who have died from the effects of injuries received is as follows. Several others are in a very critical state:—

1. M. Sperry Brooks, twenty-two years of age, formerly of Rome, Oneida county, now of 823 West Twelfth street, passenger.
2. Mrs. C. Archambeault, Montreal.
3. Her little girl.
4. Mrs. J. A. Reynolds, twenty-five years of age, Albany.
5. Mrs. H. P. Wallaber.
6 and 7. Her two children, aged respectively five months and two years.
8. John Anderson, deck boy.
9. Joseph Lambert, fireman, missing.
10. F. J. Lyons, New York.
11. Mary Imogene Lyons (his wife), New York, twenty-three, died at New York Hospital, eight A. M., Monday.
12. Cyrille Archambeault, Montreal, died at New York Hospital, ten P. M., Sunday.
13. Adrian Searles, baggage master, 59 Luquer street, at the New York Hospital, forty-five minutes past three A. M., Monday.
14. S. W. Northup, at the residence of his friends, 144 East Thirty-ninth street.

PERMITS GRANTED TO BURY THE VICTIMS.

Coroner Wildey yesterday granted burial certificates for nearly all the persons whose deaths were the result of scalds caused by the explosion on board the steamboat St. John last Sunday morning, and the bodies have been delivered over to the relatives and friends for interment.

A member of the Canadian Parliament having heard of the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Archambeault and their daughter, yesterday arrived in the city and took charge of the bodies, which will be conveyed to Montreal to-day.

THE INJURED.

Almost all of the injured persons have been taken to their homes. Mary McDonald, a domestic of the clerk of the vessel, was removed at eleven o'clock yesterday and placed in charge of her aunt. This unfortunate girl was severely scalded about the legs and ankles by stepping into the boiling water which filled the stateroom. Her injuries are not so serious as to preclude hopes of recovery. When borne from the vessel by six men on a pallet she was in a state of perfect insensibility.

Aaron H. Cooper (colored) is still lying in a precarious state at the New York Hospital. He is under the care of Dr. White, who holds out strong hopes of his recovery. Of the other injured ones there are few who have sustained very serious scalds, so that it is sincerely hoped no more additions will have to be made to the already too lengthened list of victims.

As was stated, several of the sufferers were removed from the St. John by the Morristown, that went to her assistance. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Packard, of No. 157 West Twenty-second street. Both of these were very much scalded about the feet and limbs. Mr. Packard is of the firm of Bryant, Stratton & Packard, No. 937 Broadway.

"YOUNG AND SO FAIR."

The most touchingly painful case which has occurred in the deaths of the newly married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons. The bodies of the twain lay yesterday beside each another in the dead house at the New York Hospital. So short a time united in the bonds of marriage, now claimed by death as his own. Bride and groom, they will be buried from the very church in which they were but last Thursday married. This day, at two o'clock P. M., the funeral will take place at St. Luke's church, corner of Hudson and Grove streets. In the same dress in which they were married will they be buried. Mrs. Lyons, as was formerly stated, was the only sister of Mr. John E. Greene, Clerk of the Board of Councilmen. She was loved and respected by all who knew her, and who will now mourn her loss. Her husband, as will be remembered, expired on Sunday, while she lingered on till eight o'clock yesterday morning, when she died at the New York Hospital. She was sensible to the last, and conversed until a few moments before her death with her father. The news of her husband being dead was kept from her, fearing the shock might hasten her demise. A sadder case could scarcely have been met with.

HORRIBLE CASES OF THEFT.

It would be thought that, however base or depraved a man might be, the fearful nature of such a catastrophe would have at least prevented him from the perpetration of a crime. But it was not so. Surrounded by the dead and dying, while the screams of the sufferers sounded from all sides, there were wretches so vile, so base, as to carry out their profession as thieves. Several cases occurred proving this—one, that of the baggage master's watch, has been mentioned.

Wesley Dillon, one of the waiters on board the steamer St. John, was yesterday arrested by Officer Field, of the Fifth precinct, on the charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $515, belonging to Mr. Benjamin B. Hotchkiss, of No. 92 Beekman street. He was a passenger on the St. John during her last trip from Albany to this city, and at the time of the boiler explosion Mr. Hotchkiss jumped out of bed and escaped from the stateroom window to the outer deck. In his haste to escape Mr. Hotchkiss left his watch and chain under the pillow of his berth. His feet being partially scalded Mr. H. requested William Ryan, of No. 34 Broadway, who was on board, to take the key and go to the stateroom (122) and get his watch, but, the door being bolted from within, Mr. Ryan was unable to enter. In a few moments, however, the door was opened, and Mr. Ryan saw the prisoner in the stateroom; but the timepiece had disappeared and could not be found. Hence the suspicion against Dillon. The accused was taken before Justice Hogan and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. Several other cases of this nature occurred. A Mr. Kelly was robbed of his valise, as also a watch and portemonnaie taken from the dead body of Mr. Sperry. Should those fiendish wretches be discovered, the heaviest penalty the law can inflict would be dealing too leniently with them.

CAUSES ASCRIBED FOR THE EXPLOSION.

There is considerable difference of opinion as regards the cause of the explosion, which will be, it is to be presumed, set at rest by the investigation before the Coroner's jury. It is currently reported that the iron in the boiler was of that description called sand iron. Sand iron is iron in which some foreign substance has become embedded, which as a natural consequence makes it more liable to explosion. It is a difficult thing for the manufacturer to prevent this admixture taking place sometimes; but each plate requiring by law to be stamped as perfect under a heavy penalty, few cases of the kind occur. The accident in this case was what is called a "burst." The boiler is still in its place, and the piece burst out is still overlapped and not separated from the remainder of the boiler. This particular boiler was built by Messrs. Cobank & Theall; and, previous to its being put in the St. Johns, was submitted to a pressure of sixty-five pounds on the square inch. The manner of testing a boiler is by means of a force pump, to fill it with cold water until the gauge indicates a certain pressure. The boiler is then certificated to bear half as much steam pressure. The opinions of a number of competent engineers will be taken on the matter before the inquest shall be held.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INQUEST.

It would be premature to suppose what the action of the Coroner's jury will be. Every effort is being made by Coroner Wildey to have all the evidence possible brought forward. To accomplish this he has issued the following notice:—

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1865.

Any person or persons who were in or about the fire room or the engine room of the steamboat St. John prior to the bursting of the boiler, on the morning of the 29th day of October, 1865, will please report to George H. Mackay, Esq., Coroner's office, on or before the 8th day of November, 1865. JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

The inquest, as already announced, will take place on Wednesday, the 8th proximo.

EXPLOSION OF THE COINJOCK.

The Vessel Blown to Atoms and All on Board Killed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28, 1865.

The explosion of the boiler of steamtug Coinjock at Norfolk, reported yesterday, was a dreadful affair. It occurred at four o'clock in the afternoon. The boat was blown to atoms and all on board instantly killed, consisting of the following persons:—Captain McCormick; Wm. Patton, of Baltimore, agent of the Boston line of steamers; the engineer, fireman and one deck hand. The fragments of the boat were scattered over three hundred yards distant from where the explosion took place. The Coinjock was a new boat, and the cause of the disaster is unknown.

THE DISASTER TO THE VICTOR.

Arrival of the Steamer Victor in a Disabled Condition—Her Crew and Passengers Safe—Account of Her Perils by Sea, &c.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29, 1865.

Each day continues to develop new disasters from the late severe gale along the Atlantic coast. This morning the steamer Victor, which left New York on the 21st inst. for New Orleans, was towed in here by the Alabama, on her way from New Orleans to New York. The Victor floats, and that is almost all that can be said of her. Her engine is almost a total ruin, and so confused a state generally of interior demoralization in the steamship line I have never before seen. Happily, as in the case of the North Star, that put in here two days ago, disabled by the same gale, the disaster to the vessel involves no painful record of loss of life.

On the 23d the gale commenced. The foregaffs were first carried away, and then the steamer sprung aleak. At four P. M. the gale rose to a hurricane, and all hands were at the pumps. Through that night and all the next day the wind blew with hurricane violence. Everything movable on the decks was swept away, the boilers were shifted from their position, the steam pipes were blown overboard, and the pumps were broken. At length the engines became disabled, and the vessel lay in the trough of the sea at the mercy of the waves. Filled with passengers, the consternation that prevailed at times was intense, as every one believed the steamer must go to pieces. The crew becoming exhausted from their unintermitted labors, the passengers relieved them, though I confess being astonished at finding it entered on the log book that five dollars a day was paid to the steerage passengers for their assistance in keeping the vessel from sinking.

Through all this time of peril threatening destruction, Captain Gates behaved with most admirable self-possession. At noon yesterday the Alabama encountered the Victor, and, as stated, towed her in here, where the former remains. On the 26th, when about one hundred miles south of Charleston, the Victor spoke the English brig C. W. Reeves, dismasted, and also about the same time saw a bark and a brig, whose names are unknown, with masts gone and in a disabled condition. The storm lasted three days, and Captain Gates says that in all his sea-going experience, which covers many years, he never encountered such a storm before. The captain of the Alabama is loudly praised for his courtesy and humane conduct.

DEPARTURE OF THE ALABAMA.

The Alabama has left for New York.

Card from the Passengers of the Victor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Oct. 30, 1865.

We, the undersigned, passengers of the wrecked steamer Victor, beg leave to tender our thanks to the officers and crew of the steamship Alabama for their kindness in coming to our rescue while in a perilous and helpless condition, and for their courtesies shown to us on the passage from Hampton Roads to New York.

C. B. DANA, Port Gibson, Miss.
C. W. RINGOLD, New Orleans.
J. T. SUYDAM, Alabama.
HENRY LEAVENS, New York.
E. REVILLE, New Orleans.
C. NESBITT, New Orleans.
Mrs. H. O. HALL, New Orleans.
Miss EMMA HALL, New Orleans.
Miss ADA HALL, New Orleans.
Mrs. MARY PERRY, New York.
Miss SALLIE LEAVENS, New York.
Mrs. MARIA WALTON, New York.
Miss AMY ANGELL, New Orleans.

NEWS FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.

Twenty Wrecked Vessels Seen from the Lookout.

The United States steamer Massachusetts, Volunteer Lieutenant C. Norton commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Sunday evening. The Massachusetts left New Orleans on the 17th inst.

On Sunday, October 22, while lying at anchor in the harbor off Key West, a gale sprang up in the morning, which towards night increased to a fearful hurricane, blowing until Monday afternoon. Every vessel in the harbor went ashore, except the Massachusetts, she being saved from a similar fate only by the utmost exertions and vigilance of her officers and crew. The United States double-ender Muscoota dragged her anchors, upon a full head of steam, and struck, but was got off without material injury.

Daylight on Monday morning revealed a frightful scene of desolation. Twenty wrecks were visible from the Lookout at Key West. A large ship, name unknown, went ashore high and dry on the reef near Key West light, at two A. M., firing signals of distress, but, in consequence of the sea running so high, it was impossible to board her or learn her name. It was afterwards ascertained that she was within seven miles of Morro Castle, bound into Havana, when the cyclone struck her.

Portions of the roofs of the government coal depot, Marine Hospital, and many private buildings were carried away, and other damage to a large amount done at Key West. The inhabitants say it was the heaviest storm they have had since the hurricane of 1846, when the Sand Key lighthouse was carried away.

At nine A. M., Tuesday, the 24th, the Massachusetts put to sea, homeward bound, the sea still running mountains high. Wrecks were visible along the whole extent of the Florida reef.

On board U. S. S. Massachusetts, off Charleston, October 26, afternoon—Latitude 30 50', longitude 79 22 W., rescued the officers and crew of the brig Stella, from Cardenas for Portland, with a cargo of molasses. Nothing standing but her mainmast. Abandoned the vessel a complete wreck and in a sinking condition.

Reports from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1865.

The steamships Flag and Mississippi, from New York, have arrived here. They both experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

The Mississippi lost her cargo, books, sixty bills of lading and her office mail bag. She reports that she saw a large vessel sunk off Cape Carnaveral. She also saw a large quantity of wrecked stuff.

The Steamship North Star.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29, 1865.

The North Star is still at Norfolk awaiting repairs. Most of her passengers have gone North to resume their journey southward, and it is to be hoped the next time with more satisfactory termination. The four companies of the Fifth New York artillery, destined for Dry Tortugas, who came in here, are yet on board, awaiting transportation orders and facilities from Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 10 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1865.

In the account of the accident to the steamship North Star, given by your correspondent at Fortress Monroe, and published in your paper of to-day, it is stated that the steamship Atlanta, recently lost at sea, belonged to this company's line, and also that it was claimed by the passengers of the North Star that that steamer was unseaworthy when sent from New York. The steamer Atlanta was employed in the line of Messrs. Livingston, Fox & Co., and the New York Mail Steamship Company had nothing whatever to do with her. The steamship North Star, temporarily employed in this company's line, is owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, under whose management all matters pertaining to the internal affairs of the ship have been conducted; and it is not believed by this company that they would consent to send any ship to sea which they had the least reason to suppose unseaworthy. Respectfully yours,

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President New York Mail Steamship Company.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

Speeches of John Van Buren and Montgomery Blair at Auburn.

Mr. Van Buren's Illustration of Moral Insanity in the Republican Party.

It Refuses to Support Andy Johnson's Policy, but Claims Him as Its Candidate.

Mr. Blair Sustains the Policy of the President.

"The Blairs" Might Have Had Nigh Seats in the Republican Synagogue.

&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Van Buren's Speech.

AUBURN, Oct. 30, 1865.

John Van Buren addressed the democrats of Auburn at Corning Hall this evening. The speaker was listened to attentively for an hour and a half. After adverting at some length to the great prosperity and growth of Auburn since a former visit some twenty years ago, Mr. Van Buren spoke of the cause which brought him here in his capacity of Attorney General, the occasion being the trials of Wyatt and Freeman, the former for the murder of a fellow convict in Auburn State Prison, and the latter for the murder of the Van Ness family, residing at that time near this city. At the trial of Wyatt there was a negro present named Freeman, and when Mr. Seward, the counsel of the prisoner, put in a plea of moral insanity, which resulted in a disagreement of the jury, the negro concluded that he could take advantage of a similar plea, and so went off and murdered the Van Ness family. He was shortly after tried for his crime. The same plea was put in for him, but he died in jail before the trial was brought to a close, and the tragical fate of the two men who rested their cases on that plea put an end forever to cases of moral insanity in Cayuga county. The speaker said that the Democratic Convention upon assembling found in the Presidential office a Vice President elected against their wishes, and the war terminated by a glorious peace. They asked, what was their duty? It was highly desirable to avoid a political contest; and in this view they nominated several republican candidates, choosing successful chieftains, fully recognizing their military services, with General Slocum at their head. They laid down a platform to which the republicans acceded. The President's theory of reconstruction was found to be democratic. The Southern States were not destroyed by the war, and the President appeared to recommend and insist on restoring them upon the abolition of slavery, and the democrats accepted his views. It might be supposed, under such circumstances, that a contest between the two parties might be avoided. He could not see the necessity for nominating another ticket, but the leaders of the republican party, like Sumner, Stevens, Beecher and Phillips, and the great bulk of the party itself, oppose the policy of the President. They know that if these States are admitted the republican power is gone forever. In speaking of the question of negro suffrage Mr. Van Buren remarked that the right to vote belongs only to those who now exercise it, and the State shall say whether or not it may be extended. He took ground against the extension of the elective franchise to the negroes of the South, saying the republicans argued that because the negro had fought he should vote. Thousands of white miners had fought also, but they could not vote; and the qualification of writing a legible hand, if applied to himself or Secretary Seward, would fail to convince a democratic or republican inspector, respectively, of the eligibility of either to cast his vote. The ladies, who write beautifully and interestingly, fail to find it a qualification for the ballot. He asked which party sincerely supported President Johnson's policy—if it was not the democrats, while the republicans were bitterly opposing it? On the exemption of government bonds from taxation the speaker dwelt at some length. He proposed to remedy the matter by the imposition of a State tax. When these bonds were first issued the democrats said tax them. They should be taxed equally with the other property of the country. On this question the democrats stand on one side and the republicans on the other. There was no prohibition of Congress on such a tax. Their holders, if wise, will petition for their being taxed as a matter of prudence. When the weight of the present taxation becomes grinding they will be repudiated if no such action be taken. To avoid this course the Democratic Convention resolved that equality is equity, and that the bonds should be taxed. Mr. Lincoln, he said, was nominated by the republicans, and Mr. Johnson by the democrats. This shows the unity of the American people. Mr. Johnson belongs to the democrats; but the republicans claim him because he was elected with their President. They are so fond of him that they cannot allow any claim on him by their opponents, although they refuse to support his policy. In touching upon the conduct of the war Mr. Van Buren said it was made successful by democratic generals, and he declared that General McClellan was removed from his command because he was found to have become a popular man, and there was danger of his becoming a successful candidate for the Presidency. He might have entered Richmond and ended the war in 1862 had the needed and available means been placed at his disposal; but they were denied him that he might be unsuccessful. But at last the command of the armies had to be given to General Grant, another democrat. (Applause.) Then the republican politicians were weeded out of the army, and commands were given to those distinguished democrats, Sherman, Slocum, Sheridan and Company, and the war was ended. (Applause.) As to the result of the coming election in this State, he had reason to believe that the democrats would have an overwhelming majority. One reason for this belief was in the fact that in the city of New York at the last election there was not room at the polling places to accommodate the democratic voters, who would all find room next month and deposit their ballots for Slocum. Another reason was that many of the soldiers' votes were then fraudulently changed; but now the soldiers were at home again, with Slocum at their head, and from all that the speaker could learn whenever he had spoken during the present campaign, every man who had formerly voted for McClellan would now vote the democratic ticket. In regard to Mr. Johnson, the speaker remarked that if the circumstances of the country remained the same as now in 1868, he would nominate him for re-election; and he asked that Mr. Seward, Mr. Weed or any editor of any republican paper would second the nomination. But no republican is disposed to support him, and yet he is theirs exclusively.

Mr. Van Buren concluded with an exhortation to the democrats to sustain their ticket, and the meeting broke up with cheers for General Slocum and Prince John.

Speech of Mr. Blair.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1865.

Mr. Blair was listened to in the evening by an audience somewhat larger than that present in the afternoon to hear Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Blair's speech was lengthy and earnest, and delivered in that nervous style so peculiar to him. On being introduced, Mr. Blair said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Having myself taken part in the scenes which have just closed—being one of the few Northern men born and bred in the South, and being identified with the institutions of the South, who before the war began put myself on the side of the republicans, it seems not encroaching too much upon your forbearance to call to your attention and to show you that my people are not so much to blame as they might have been, and to inculcate the feelings of kindness towards them that now seem necessary. What is the present question? Why, simply this: Having subdued the Southern States, and the constitution declaring that the States have the right to regulate suffrage, I come to beg you not to let success overstep the letter of the constitution and assume the right to dictate by Congress who shall have suffrage in these States. I come here to sustain the President in the position taken by him on the constitution, and who was elected on the pledge given by him in Nashville in 1863. His pledge was in accordance with the doctrine which Mr. Lincoln stood by, and of which he submitted the plan to Congress in 1863—the idea that the South have not been deprived by the rebellion of their rights under the constitution. There was little difference between Mr. Johnson's and Mr. Lincoln's plans; both believed the rebellion to be that of the citizens, and not of the States. The South has the right to regulate its affairs without the intervention of Congress. I was the friend of Mr. Lincoln, a supporter of his re-election. I am a friend of Mr. Johnson and of the same policy that Mr. Lincoln inaugurated, and look with anxiety to see how to give it effect. I find the same parties existing and still the distinguishing feature that one leans towards a consolidated government and the other towards the supremacy of the States. Which is the true party—the national party of the President asserting the rights of the States in this country? It is the democratic party—the party through all time asserting the rights of the States. If the other party sustained Mr. Johnson in good faith there would be no question at all. It is this fact that makes the present evil. Mr. Lincoln sent his message to Congress setting forth his programme for the reconstruction of the states, and the whole republican party in Congress adopted a bill as if providing for territories. Every republican in Congress voted for it. Mr. Lincoln refused his sanction to the bill on the ground of its being a violation of the constitution, and the leaders of the republicans, with Wade, of Ohio, and Davis, of Maryland, denounced President Lincoln as unfaithful to the republican party. The idea of the republicans is to supersede the white men in the South by the legislation of Congress. We are told that white Southern men are not to be relied on, but that the colored men are. Mr. Sumner proposes to substitute the slave for his master in political power in the South, and to attain this end the constitution is set aside, and the policy of President Lincoln and President Johnson is to be overturned by the very party that elected them. This party say many hard things against the democrats, and use the support of the democratic party to the President against himself. We have taken the chains off of four millions of slaves, and have confiscated property to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, and stripped everything from them. I have seen their leaders at Washington as humbled and penitent as any American heart could be. The whole cause of the war is destroyed. If we were logical we would be satisfied. If no other purpose than ambition and power guided us, we would be satisfied. Why, then, are their just rights to be sacrificed. We have seen that the institution has been the basis of the political power of the country. My observations showed me early that the clamors of the abolitionists were mere pretexts for consolidating the States to give power to the oligarchs of the South for the benefit of the institution. Buchanan never was President. He sent Robert J. Walker to Kansas to make a free State, as he had promised he would do. Walker went. Buck wrote, "Go ahead, let Georgia howl." And Georgia howled, and Buck leaped into the water and sent to take back the Lecompton compromise. Mr. Johnson was opposed to, and fought against the consolidation of power. I don't want to brag about it, but if "the Blairs," as they call us, had chosen to go in, they might have had high seats in the republican synagogue; but then we should have been required to join in the disfranchisement of the Southern people—but we went for the whole country. Southern men had once put down a conspiracy in the North. You all remember the Hartford Convention. Madison sent a military force to Canada and Andrew Jackson to New Orleans. Jackson humbled the British flag held up by the veterans of Waterloo, and thus prevented the further treasonable proceedings of the Hartford Convention. Have not those whose fathers fought at New Orleans some claims upon the hearts of the Northern people now? The speaker then proceeded to scathe Buchanan for not crushing the plotters of the rebellion at its outset, and concluded his speech by saying:—"The fiercest passions are now sought to be aroused for the extermination of the South, to fix your hatred of the Southern people, to influence against them and turn your minds from the fact that it was the power of slavery that caused the rebellion."

The meeting did not break up until a late hour.

City Politics.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

The Convention met last night at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, Edgar Ketchum, Esq., presiding, and nominated ex-Judge Lewis B. Woodruff for Justice of the Supreme Court, and John J. Townsend for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNOR FOR JUDGE OF THE MARINE COURT.

Judge Bartholomew O'Connor having been nominated by conventions largely representing the voters of this city for the position of Justice of the Marine Court for the short term, the undersigned members of the bar of New York, irrespective of party, earnestly present Judge O'Connor to the suffrage of their fellow-citizens as one eminently qualified from ability, integrity and judicial experience to become the successor of the lamented Judge McCarthy.

CHARLES O'CONOR,	WILLIAM FULLERTON,
JAMES T. BRADY,	S. J. TILDEN,
HENRY SILTON,	GEORGE SHEA,
WM. M. EVARTS,	ALBERT MATHEWS,
CHARLES TRACY	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WM. E. CURTIS,	and others.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1865.

THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1865.

In Monday's HERALD you publish a list of the persons nominated for Assembly in the Fourth Assembly district you state that John McCauley has received both the Mozart and Tammany nominations. This is a mistake, as I received the Mozart nomination unanimously on the night of the 16th and so published it in the HERALD of the 17th. HENRY McLOSKEY,

Nominee of the Mozart Convention of the Fourth Assembly district.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

George W. McLean has received the nomination for Senator of the Seventh district from three organizations, the McKean, Workingmen's and Citizens' Associations.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The United Service Society, Twelfth Assembly district, comprising parts of the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, on Monday evening, 30th instant, unanimously nominated Joseph A. Lynons as their candidate for member of Assembly.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Councilman Thomas O'Callahan, has been nominated for member of Assembly in the Thirteenth district by several parties, and will of course, if elected, leave a vacancy in the Board of Councilmen and resign a salary of $1,000 a year.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In our table of candidates for Assembly, published in Sunday's issue, the name of E. H. Anderson was given as the Mozart nominee for the Fifteenth Assembly district. This is an error. Mr. Anderson is the Tammany nominee and Mr. John J. Duffy the Mozart Hall nominee.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Ex-Judge Thomas Pearson, who is well known in the community, has been nominated for Assembly in the Sixteenth district by the McKean and Soldiers' party.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the recent arrivals in town is the Mexican General G. Sanchez Ochoa. General Ochoa is a graduate of the well known Mining School of the city of Mexico. He has been honored with badges from the academies of West Point, Berlin and other celebrated geological societies of Europe for his scientific explorations into the crater of the volcano Popocatepetl. He has been for many years an active officer of the Corps of Engineers, and held a high position in said corps when building the fortifications of Puebla, in the defence of which against the French invaders he signalized himself. In the renowned Fort of San Xavier he repulsed three times the assaults of the Zouaves. At Mazatlan he stopped the bombardment of the French corvette La Cordelliere, and suffered three hundred or more shells to be thrown over his few men, who manned a small gun on the open beach of Puerto Viejo. The government rewarded his meritorious conduct with the rank of General, and the English squadron, who witnessed his extraordinary *sangfroid* and military genius, cheerfully complimented him with an official banquet. The precise nature of his important mission to the United States is not yet known to us.

Major General Stoneman, his wife and sister-in-law paid a visit yesterday to Professor Lowe and made a cable ascension in the balloon. Major General Stoneman frequently accompanied the Professor in his observations during the late war and was the first who, with him, obtained a view of the city of Richmond from the balloon. The party expressed their great satisfaction with the splendid view they had had. Miss Adams, one of the ladies, while making the ascent sung a simple ballad, which could be heard proceeding from the air several blocks away.

The Status of White Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Orphans in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 30, 1865.

Brigadier General Fisk has issued an important circular, regulating the status of white refugees, freedmen and abandoned orphans of both sexes. He says the State laws of apprenticeship will be recognized by the bureau provided no distinction of color is made, but in case there is the laws applying to white will be extended to colored children. Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are regarded as guardians of orphan minors of freedmen within their respective districts. Each parish or township shall care for and provide for its paupers. The vagrant laws made for free people now in force will be extended to freedmen.

THE NEW JERSEY CAMPAIGN.

Republican Mass Meeting at Jersey City.

The Ticket Enthusiastically Endorsed.

ITS FRIENDS SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

Immense Turnout and Great Enthusiasm.

LETTER FROM GENERAL DIX.

Speeches by Generals Van Wyck and Logan.

&c. &c. &c.

The republicans of Jersey City turned out in unusual numbers last night. The large frame building where the meeting was held, capable of accommodating some four thousand people, was well nigh filled. The ratification of the ticket, so far as numbers and enthusiasm are concerned, was a great success, and only a preliminary evidence of the triumph of the party as anticipated by the republicans throughout the State. It was late when the proceedings were opened, but the New York Glee Club for a time interposed with their harmony to keep the impatience of the immense gathering within bounds. The song of "Poor Old Jeff" was given with great effect, and received with great relish by the audience. At last a swaying of the crowd at the doors and cheers for Logan gave promise at last that the business would soon commence. On a large platform settees were ranged behind and on the sides, and these were occupied by fair occupants, who, coming through the dark streets of a dark city, showed that the ladies of New Jersey, at least, are for the Union.

The meeting was organized without any of the usual formula.

The Glee Club being again the first to come forward to entertain the assembly, sung, with unusual *eclat*, "The Good Time Coming."

LETTER FROM GENERAL DIX.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1865.

DEAR SIR—Yours is received. You will remember, perhaps, that a large number of the most respectable democrats in the Union met in this city about a year ago and denounced the action of the Chicago Convention in declaring the war a failure and in proposing to negotiate with the rebel authorities at Richmond for a suspension of hostilities. The organization formed at that time still exists, though those who are connected with it may not deem it advisable to put it in action till some great national issues are distinctly presented. This and the want of time prevent me from taking any part in the present canvass, in this State or elsewhere. But my sympathies are all on the side of those who were from the beginning of the war zealously and without reservation in favor of carrying on the war until the rebellion was put down by force, and who since the termination have been in favor of the amendment to the constitution declaring slavery forever abolished within the United States. Yours truly, JOHN A. DIX.

J. JARDIN, Esq.

Colonel Swift, of Tennessee, was the first speaker. He explained the absence of the gallant and popular Kilpatrick, who was canvassing in the interior part of the State. The speaker spoke for a time in a very humorous strain, and told an anecdote of a young dog dealer in Broadway, who, selling puppies a short time ago, was accosted by a passer by and asked what class of dogs they were, the urchin replied they were Slocum dogs. (Laughter.) But in a few days after another party passing put the same question as to the nature and characteristics of the puppies, when he replied, "These are Barlow dogs." (Great laughter.) Being charged with previously saying they were Slocum dogs, the young dog merchant naively and humorously exclaimed, "Oh, they hadn't got their eyes open then." (Great laughter.) Col. Swift took a brief review of the canvass in the State, and in very eulogistic terms referred to General Logan, who sat on the platform, and whose name was received with great applause. He called upon the meeting at the coming day of election to roll up a tremendous majority for Marcus L. Ward. (Great cheering.)

REMARKS OF GENERAL C. H. VAN WYCK.

General VAN WYCK, the next speaker, was received with loud cheers. He said he would occupy their attention, but very briefly. He, with themselves, had come to listen to General Logan. He felt pleasure in meeting that General, whom he had previously seen in the House of Congress flash his bright eye on treason's front, as he had afterwards flashed his bright sword before the eyes of rebels on the field. It might be supposed that when the battle in the field was over, when Lee and Johnston had surrendered, that treason and its abettors in the North would have succumbed to the Union, instead of which these copperheads in the North strove to palsy the arm of the government, and, by false pretences, to delude the people and to deceive the government. The people could not hesitate an understanding the question at issue—that was whether the government should remain in the hands of those who had sustained it through a perilous war, or should it pass into the hands of those who had ever striven to overthrow it. (Cheers.) You and they know the men who made mockery of the trials and sufferings of the army in the field. You know the men whose only utterance on every occasion has been against the government and its supporters. These men now ask for the support of the people, that they may again come into power—that they may be placed at the helm of a government it has been saved despite their opposition and hostility. (Cheers.) These men are anxious to support the administration now, when it does not need their help. There was a time when they could have saved millions of treasure and thousands and thousands of lives; but they withheld their countenance and support in the country's peril, and now claim to be the supporters of the government. A strange contrast this, to a few months ago, when they stood in open hostility to the government. (Cheers.) These men, who called this an abolition war, knew that the destruction of the government here was the overthrow of liberty all over the world. It was not the interest of the poor negro that was at stake, but the interest of humanity all over the world, whether on the plains of Italy or in distant Poland. (Cheers.) All that lived in despotism came forth with songs of rejoicing that the Union was saved, that liberty was secured to all; and yet here at home these men denounced the war and called for a cessation of hostilities, that liberty might be prostrate and that slavery here and despotism throughout the world might live. (Cheers.) Were the true men now to stretch out their hands and grasp the hands of those reeking with the blood of their countrymen? (Cries of "No, no.") Now that the battle was fought and won would they surrender their triumph and its fruits to their foes in the contest? ("No, no.") These men to-morrow would vote for the South to have a right to return their slaves to their chains and again sink them to the level of chattels whence they could use and abuse as they thought proper. The copperheads strive to draw the lion's skin over their deformed carcasses, but they cannot, and if they ever did succeed for a moment the bray of the ass would disclose the false pretensions. (Cheers.) These men now seek to put forth their hand to steady the ark of the constitution where it does not need such interference. But the American people will not permit the reins of government to get into the hands of copperheads in the North or late rebels in the South, till through time they prove themselves worthy to be trusted. (Cheers.) A few days more will decide the contest, and though it may be won by freedom, now, these men, in other guises and in other names, will resume the contest. Let it be your duty to bring New Jersey again into the Union of States. A union with her sisters, pledged for all time, that when a blow is struck against the flag to buckle on their armor and to fight for the honor of the flag now and for all time. (Great cheering.)

A song was then sung by the club, which was loudly applauded and encored.

GENERAL LOGAN'S SPEECH.

Major General JOHN LOGAN was then introduced, and when at last the tumultuous cheers had ceased and the waving of handkerchiefs had subsided, and having time and again bowed his acknowledgements, said:—The audience certainly gives evidence that the proper feeling exists in the hearts and minds of the people of this portion of the country. It shows that the great heart of the people beats responsive to the Union of these States. We have many reasons to be proud that the cause of mourning which we have had for the past four years in the country is gone, and gone for ever. (Cheers.) We have many reasons to congratulate ourselves that this country has passed through one of the severest ordeals that any country ever passed through, and that it has come out in such a manner as gives evidence to the whole civilized world that man is capable of self government. (Cheers.) Independent of the government of the United States, other questions of more paramount importance has been settled by this great contest. Some say that the great question of slavery has been settled by this great conflict; others say it is the great question of States rights. These, some say, are the only great questions that have been settled. And these issues have certainly taken a prominent