

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 14, 1871.

Grand matinee to-day at the Academy of Music.

The Jackson railroad express train, due yesterday morning at 10:30, had not arrived at 6 P. M.

The weather moderated yesterday morning, and heavy suits were uncomfortable during the day.

The ventilation at the Academy is splendid; if the weather is fair a large attendance may be expected.

A new lace is meeting with much favor. It is called dentelle laine, is made of wool, and is manufactured in Belgium.

Archbishop Perche makes an eloquent appeal to the Catholics of the archdiocese in behalf of the Chicago sufferers.

Governor Warmoth has appointed John H. Grant chief constable, and Green T. Brantley recorder of Grant parish.

To suppose that the source of virtue lies outside the soul, in a book or a teacher, is like supposing that the source of health lies in the medicine chest.

Paterson, New Jersey, has a mill in which are eleven distinct and separate branches of manufacturing, from the building of steam fire-engines to the weaving of shoe laces.

There is a young lady in Yonkers studying Latin. She has a beau. He asked her what she *trouva gloria mundi* meant. She translated it, "Come and see me on Monday."

There is a difference between character and reputation—the first being what a man really is, the other what people think him to be, and these may be as opposite as the poles.

Somebody has brought a talking machine to this country and wants to dispose of it—just as if we hadn't enough "gab" among our politicians, legislators and demagogues generally!

It is said that eight thousand new subscribers to the New York Times have recently ordered copies of that paper to be left at their residences in the up-town wards of that city.

We have received complimentary tickets to the grand concert of sacred music, at the Carondelet street Methodist church, next Monday evening, for the benefit of the All Saints Methodist church.

The Hague, political capital of Holland, is reported to be the wealthiest town, for its population, in the world. At least one-third of its citizens are said to be rich enough to live entirely on their income.

Mr. Richard Nelson, editor of the Galveston Republican, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Columbia, South Carolina. He is a delegate to the convention soon to be held at that place.

A young man or woman begins to say "I will try," a new life opens to them. Try then to live a noble life, to do good, to be careful, honest, sober and faithful; these are the virtues that make us truly noble men and women.

One of the attractions of the fair of the American Institute, in New York, is the daily exhibition of Miss Virginia Ream shaping lifeless clay into the image of Mr. Peter Cooper, who sits for the purpose from two to four o'clock P. M.

A purely mechanical punster suggests that young women have adopted the masculine exercise of boat racing because they think it is row-manly. Nothing of the sort. It's because it develops the chest and makes them row-bust.

Adelle Ballou, in a lecture delivered in Chicago, said she could not forbear to smile when she heard of a man being led astray by a woman. If, said she, the men are so weak, I would like to give them some of my neckbone.

Sheriff Savinnet notifies delinquent taxpayers that, unless their taxes are paid at his office by the first of November next, he will proceed to seize, advertise and sell all properties liable for such taxes. See advertisement.

The thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 54° at Augusta, 60° at Charleston, 75° at Galveston, 78° at Key West, 57° at Louisville, 52° at Mobile, 36° at Pittsburgh, 61° at Shreveport, 29° at St. Louis and 55° at Vicksburg.

Among the richest revelations against the Tammany ring, the fact appears that two negro minstrels were paid a hundred dollars a month each for making jokes, at their public performances, against the Republican party and its prominent leaders.

A man recently came to his death in a curious manner at Venice, Italy. He was standing near a bronze automaton, which tolled the time of day, with his head between the bell and the hammer. The hour came around without his notice; the automaton struck one, and knocked his brains out.

Mrs. Fair's case comes before the Supreme Court of California this month, and the correspondents predict that she will be denied a fresh trial. The new Governor, who is inaugurated in December, and Mrs. Fair's friends have hopes that he will start off by granting her a pardon.

A private source will be given by Percé, verance Social Club to-morrow evening, at the Turner Hall, corner of Lafayette and Dryades streets. We have received a polite request from the invitation committee to be present on that occasion, and the REPUBLICAN will, therefore, be represented.

Rhode Island has rejected three amendments to its constitution. They were: Removing the property qualifications from foreign born voters, abolishing the registry tax, and prohibiting appropriations for sectarian purposes. The latter failed to get the necessary three-fifths vote, although it had a majority.

A few years before the war, a gentleman and his wife rode through Exchange place, Providence, and when opposite the Mayor's park, the wife exclaimed: "What a lovely spot that is." "Yes," said the husband; "a monument will be erected there some day, and my name will be upon it." That man was afterward a colonel in one of the Rhode Island regiments, and fell early in the war. His prediction has proven true to the letter.

THE KID-LUX CONTEST.

Judge Bond, of the United States District Court in North Carolina, has brought the Democrats of that State to their knees before the terrible majesty of the law. He organized his court, empaneled a fearless grand jury, secured the indictment of a hundred men in a single lawless neighborhood, had them arrested, chained and brought to trial. After a desperate contest a large number were convicted, and the judge sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment. Every resort was adopted to evade the wrath of the offended law and its upright minister. Appeals for delay were made and overruled. The interposition of the authorities at Washington was sought, but the President refused to intervene. Denials were interposed, supplications uttered, threats delivered, but to no effect. Justice held her way against every opposition, and as we said, the wretched men were found guilty and sentenced. And as the trial, conviction and judgment had followed so surely and swiftly, so the punishment began with equal punctuality. The criminals were ordered at once into confinement.

The sensible Democrats at once accepted the situation. They felt that a new order of things had been inaugurated, and that in order to be respectable they would have to be law-abiding. They at once allowed themselves to be converted into saw and order citizens. They addressed Judge Bond in the most solemn fashion, put on the deepest contrition, confessed to their crimes, and supplicated to be allowed to become better citizens in the future. This is all as true as the light. We have not written a word here but what the letter of the North Carolina record will prove. But for fear some of our Democratic readers may not accept what we say as literally true, here is the evidence in the shape of the correspondence that took place between Judge Bond and the North Carolina Democrats. It tells all the shameful story, and gives the promise of better things:

LETTER OF THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS. RALEIGH, N. C., September 30, 1871. Hon. L. H. Bond, Judge of the United States Circuit. We have the honor, in the interest of the peace of the people of North Carolina, to address you on this subject. The fact, that a secret, unlawful organization, called the Ku-Klux or Invisible Empire, exists in certain parts of this State has been manifested in the recent trials before the court in your honor. We condemn, without reservation, all such organizations. We denounce them as dangerous to good government, and we regard it as the duty of all good citizens to suppress them. We bring nothing but calmness to you, and we are sure that you will be satisfied with our course. We are satisfied, and give the assurance that the people of North Carolina will unite in arresting and forever obliterating an evil which brings nothing but calamity to the State. In the name of a just and honorable people, and by all the considerations which appeal to good men, we solemnly protest that the Ku-Klux and its kindred organizations must and shall cease. We have the honor to be, yours, etc., Thomas Brazz, William M. Shipp, George V. Strong, M. W. Rattson, Daniel H. Batts, James H. Moore, James B. Batchelor, K. H. Battle, Jr., B. F. Moore, D. M. Barringer.

REPLY OF JUDGE BOND. RALEIGH, N. C., October 2.—Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge at the hands of His Excellency, Governor Caldwell, the receipt of your letter, asking me to postpone the trial. I have considered the same, and I have concluded to grant your request. These cases are very numerous, and, if not tried now, will, at our next term, so encumber the docket as to obstruct all civil business. As the gentlemen who were summoned from long distances, who have remained here for several weeks, at large cost, and it would be a great hardship to the State to send them home unless I knew they could return with the same feeling of personal security that myself should have on my own return home. This I do not know, and I have no assurance that before the next term of the Circuit Court, the "Invisible Empire" shall be effectually suppressed. It is not suppressed now, and I feel that the enforcement of the law should be less reluctant because I am sure gentlemen who are so sincere in their desire to relieve North Carolina of this disgraceful and infamous association will not permit their labors to be in vain, as they assure me they have the power to do, because the court sits a week or two longer to assist them in their undertaking. I am glad to hear that the Republican party have manifested that this secret, unlawful organization exists in some parts of North Carolina. It can not be aid you in your effort to suppress it, to point out by these trials to you who are the guilty persons who compose it. I hope, gentlemen, you will agree with me that it is best to do so. With great respect, I beg to remain yours, very respectfully, HUGH L. BOND, Judge United States Circuit Court.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MISSOURI. The Republicans of Missouri have experienced the bad consequences of their division in the past and are moving earnestly to reunite so as to carry the State in 1872. The "McClurg Committee," the "Brown Committee," and their respective followers are called upon to meet together and heal up the fends that have divided the Republicans of that State, and placed it at the mercy of the Democrats. These "committees" are rival State executive committees, each claiming to wield power that can properly belong but to one. The result of this division has been disastrous to the Republicans of Missouri, and if continued, may prove injurious to the National Republican party in the coming Presidential election. Therefore the more prudent men of the party in Missouri advise a course that is calculated to harmonize discordant elements and bring about united action among all who cherish the perpetuity of Republican principles.

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The effect of the fire in Chicago is still felt in the market, but the impression is dying out in proportion to the ascertainment of losses. Upon good authority the statement is based that our own insurance offices lost but sixty-five thousand dollars out of the millions suffered by the incorporations of other cities. A frequent sight now upon the street is commercial paper, with good names upon it, at thirty, sixty and ninety days, which can be sold at two per cent a month off at the lowest rate, while a number are sold with three, and even five per cent off. The present strain is only a matter of days. Demands for usage of money will soon be satisfied, and the purchases made. A certain number of raw business men, who make extravagant offers for money to use without the ordinary caution, produced an impression among money lenders that the needs wider spread than it really is; just as house hunters too willing to change, fill the streets looking for houses, create a feeling among landlords that the demand for house rooms is greater than ever, and hence cause a higher rent. Only when the rush subsides can we see the track of the storm. City certificates of appropriation having been plodding about from broker to broker for some time, are now reduced to the low price of 72 1/2 to 75 cents, with an inclination more toward 72 than 81. There is a large class of people that hold these obligations in good faith, and have given for them more than a *quid pro quo*—a class which has been "holding on," since their last issue in hopes of a greater price. The recent stringency in money has, however, brought about a change opposite to that anticipated. We heard of \$1000 sold yesterday at 74 1/2, and \$1000 at 75.

The city having advertised bids to be received for \$500,000 in the ten per cent bonds, bids were tendered for the amount, the highest being at a premium of 106, and the city rejected all bids below a premium of four per cent, much to the chagrin of those who fell within the excluded field. On the last operation of the kind all bids below two per cent premium were cast out. On the whole, it is the subject of much remark that city securities do not bear a greater premium. Yesterday the morning opened dull in cotton, but the afternoon brightened. Notwithstanding the decline in exchange the cotton market looked animated, but the number of bales to be sold was so few that buying was confined to a field entirely too narrow for large operations. Prices are already setting back toward the mark of the preceding week, and those who went in to buy, foreseeing this result, showed great foresight. Short crop is now a fixed fact, and in regard to the number the die falls somewhere between three million and a quarter and three and a half. Money seems to have no upshot on cotton; if any result is seen, it is on the side of heavier operations. For the general run of buyers, prices have no effect to restrain buying, unless the limits must be overstepped. The current of prices is setting back, and the tide will soon be at the flood mark again.

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The effect of the fire in Chicago is still felt in the market, but the impression is dying out in proportion to the ascertainment of losses. Upon good authority the statement is based that our own insurance offices lost but sixty-five thousand dollars out of the millions suffered by the incorporations of other cities. A frequent sight now upon the street is commercial paper, with good names upon it, at thirty, sixty and ninety days, which can be sold at two per cent a month off at the lowest rate, while a number are sold with three, and even five per cent off. The present strain is only a matter of days. Demands for usage of money will soon be satisfied, and the purchases made. A certain number of raw business men, who make extravagant offers for money to use without the ordinary caution, produced an impression among money lenders that the needs wider spread than it really is; just as house hunters too willing to change, fill the streets looking for houses, create a feeling among landlords that the demand for house rooms is greater than ever, and hence cause a higher rent. Only when the rush subsides can we see the track of the storm. City certificates of appropriation having been plodding about from broker to broker for some time, are now reduced to the low price of 72 1/2 to 75 cents, with an inclination more toward 72 than 81. There is a large class of people that hold these obligations in good faith, and have given for them more than a *quid pro quo*—a class which has been "holding on," since their last issue in hopes of a greater price. The recent stringency in money has, however, brought about a change opposite to that anticipated. We heard of \$1000 sold yesterday at 74 1/2, and \$1000 at 75.

The city having advertised bids to be received for \$500,000 in the ten per cent bonds, bids were tendered for the amount, the highest being at a premium of 106, and the city rejected all bids below a premium of four per cent, much to the chagrin of those who fell within the excluded field. On the last operation of the kind all bids below two per cent premium were cast out. On the whole, it is the subject of much remark that city securities do not bear a greater premium. Yesterday the morning opened dull in cotton, but the afternoon brightened. Notwithstanding the decline in exchange the cotton market looked animated, but the number of bales to be sold was so few that buying was confined to a field entirely too narrow for large operations. Prices are already setting back toward the mark of the preceding week, and those who went in to buy, foreseeing this result, showed great foresight. Short crop is now a fixed fact, and in regard to the number the die falls somewhere between three million and a quarter and three and a half. Money seems to have no upshot on cotton; if any result is seen, it is on the side of heavier operations. For the general run of buyers, prices have no effect to restrain buying, unless the limits must be overstepped. The current of prices is setting back, and the tide will soon be at the flood mark again.

The question as to whether laughing gas can be substituted for chloroform in extended surgical operations seems likely to be answered in the affirmative. In New York a few days since, a physician performed on a delicate woman a surgical operation which occupied eighteen minutes, during which time the patient was kept insensible to pain by laughing gas, about forty gallons of which were consumed.

DIED. EINKAN on Friday, October 13, at her residence No. 28 Eureka street, Mrs. B. PINKAN, a native of the county of Loudon, Va.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29ly

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street. oc29ly

STATE NATIONAL BANK. (Formerly Louisiana State Bank.) Samuel H. Kennedy, President; E. Rigney, Vice President; Charles L. C. Dupuy, Cashier.

A Democratic paper in Kentucky says that the Democrats need a strong law as well as any other sort of men. It strikes us that this is grazing the truth very nearly. Our experience is that it takes a stronger law to control the Democracy than it does to control other men. They sometimes break their necks in their willingness to break the law.

Dennett is speaking in clamorous praise of Dennett, which is not an easy thing to do, considering the necessity it puts him to of inventing so much of the substance of the clamor. The Ouachita Telegraph helps him a little, but the service is not worth patenting as a genuine invention.

A party calling itself the Reform Democracy has been started in Washington City. This sounds sensible. What party needs reform more than the Democracy? If the new reform will show us its hands we shall be able to tell at once whether they deserve shaking or not.

A rich Detroit capitalist called at the police station the other morning and reported the loss of an eight cent box of matches.

ON CARONET'S STOCK.

In the stock market Levee attracted much attention, owing to the evidence it gave of being a common stock. A combination having been formed, who responded to one another's signs, shares were bought and sold at six dollars, the figure to which, by common consent, it was agreed to find the stock. The object of such a sudden move was the publication of a suit against the Levee company by a contractor. Not a share was sold, however, except from broker to broker. Notwithstanding the present feeling in money, scarcely any stock has been offered except among those who professionally kick it about. There is no reason why the paper should be worth less. Arrangements are already making to turn out the whole line of levee building, and dispose of every contract to the lowest bidder. Now, as the measure of confidence in the stock has hitherto been taken by the amount of confidence in the company getting to work and carrying out its obligations, surely when it is well known that these operations are now systematic and energetic, there can be no valid reason beyond the necessity for ready money why the stock should be "offered freely at six dollars." There is still a number of parties who are anxious to buy should the stock be quoted low enough to suit, and the more chance there may be for the paper to descend the wider becomes the field for their operations. As long as this game of football is kept up with the stock, just so long will it be regarded as "a bad spec" by those who are wary with ready money.

Lottery stock is quoted at \$